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Tuesday, December 01, 1981
Agranayana 10, 1903 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

**Seventh Session
(Seventh Lok Sabha)**



सत्यमेव जयते

(Vol. XXI Contains No. 01 to 10)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Tuesday, December 1, 1981/Agrahayana
10, 1903 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER IN THE CHAIR]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Export of Bulk Drugs

*121 DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) what are the basic and bulk drugs exported by India during the last two years and the value thereof;

(b) whether there is a gap in output and demand of drugs in the country;

(c) if so, what are the types of drugs India has imported during the last two years; and

(d) what efforts are being made to achieve self-sufficiency in production of drugs in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (d) A Statement is laid on the Table of House.

STATEMENT

(a) A statement showing the more important bulk drugs exported from India during 1979-80 and 1980-81 and the f.o.b. value thereof is attached (as Annexure)

(b) As regards formulations (medicines), except for a few such as anti-cancer formulations, the country is more or less self-sufficient. As regards bulk drugs, in respect of some drugs like Penicillin, INH, Thiazetazone; Paracetamol, many Sulpha drugs, Trimethoprim, Di-iodohydroxyquinoline,

Tolbutamide, Iodo-Chloro-Hydroxyquinoline etc., the indigenous production is adequate to meet the demand. However, there are other drugs like Tetracycline, Streptomycin, Dapsone, Chloramphenicol, Chloroquin etc., in respect of which indigenous production is not yet adequate to meet the country's demand. There are also some other drugs like Methyl Dopa, Vitamin B6, and Rifampicin of which there is no indigenous production.

(c) During 1979-80 and 1980-81 the country has imported various categories of drugs like anti-biotics (Streptomycin, Tetracycline, Chloramphenicol etc.), anti-malarial drugs (Chloroquine Phosphate, Chloroquin Sulphate), anti-TB drugs (Ethambutol, Rifampicin etc.) and anti-hypertensive drugs like Methyl Dopa.

(d) Government have taken the following steps for increasing the indigenous production of essential drugs :—

(i) Public Sector Undertakings are implementing expansion programmes;

(ii) Indian sector companies have been granted a large number of registrations with DGTD. A large number of licences and letters of intent have been issued to all sectors for undertaking the production of bulk drugs and formulations during the last three years;

(iii) Approvals have been given to Public Sector Undertakings to set up joint venture formulation units in States;

(iv) In cases where it is established that companies which have been issued letters of intent/industrial licences for production of essential drugs have not implemented them, action is taken to cancel/revoke such approvals and the capacity thus released is considered for being given to new applicants. Additional capacities are being granted within the framework of the New Drug Policy;

(v) Installed capacity as on 4th September, 1980 is being recognised (subject to certain conditions).

ANNEXURE

(F.O.B. Vaule in Rs. Thousands)

| | 1979-80 | 1980-81 |
|--|----------|---------|
| Basic/bulk drug exported | | |
| Folic Acid | 219.2 | 370.8 |
| Vitamin 'C' | 176.0 | 22.4 |
| Berberine Hydrochloride | 4,428.0 | 2,666.4 |
| Ephedrine Hydrochloride | 403.6 | 184.8 |
| Emetine Alkalcids | 2132.7 | 718.6 |
| Emetine Salts | — | 4,186.5 |
| Quinine Hydrochloride | 10,010.0 | 5,724.8 |
| Quinine Sulphate | 3,625.0 | 488.6 |
| Salts & derivatives of Quinine n.e.s. | 1487.2 | 998.7 |
| Strychnine Alkaloids/Salts | 2970.1 | 372.4 |
| Salts & other devts. of Nuxvomica Alkaloids/brucine/ Strychnine | 470.1 | 618.9 |
| Sulpha drugs | 6695.5 | 105.6 |

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : The Minister for Petroleum, Chemicals and Fertilisers is brisk and dynamic as far as taking steps to increase petroleum and fertilisers but not chemicals. The Minister is taking every step to make the country self-sufficient in petroleum and fertilisers but not in chemicals. This attitude is obvious from many of the answers that the Minister gave in response to so many questions put by my friends.

(a) In view of this, I would like to know from the Minister—he is quite aware that the import bill account is mounting day by day and the foreign exchange deficit is also increasing why not the multi-national companies who are operating in India are asked to make R&D efforts to enable them to absorb the kind of technology India is lacking? Has the Government ensured from the multi-national companies which are more than 30 to bring the Research & Development Wing inside India to absorb the technology?

(b) Is the technology required for the type of drugs India has been importing available with the multi-national drug companies and they do not want to part with the technology to their subsidiaries and branches in India? If the reply is in the affirmative, will Government issue orders or directives to the subsidiaries branches of the multi-national companies to adopt such advance technology to bridge the gap?

Part (c) of my question is whether implementation of FERA guidelines for dilution

of equity of multi-national drug firms in India is standing as an impediment for importing sophisticated technology into India by the subsidiaries branches of the multi-national drug companies, and if the reply is in the affirmative, what steps are being taken particularly by the Department of Chemicals to help solve the problem in importing sophisticated technology?

MR. SPEAKER : Do you think that this catalogue of supplementaries can be answered?

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : The Minister is very much competent.

MR. SPEAKER : The supplementary should be small, pungent and to the point.

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P.C. SETHI) : As far as the last part of the question is concerned, I do not think there is any difficulty on account of reduction of equity. The FERA regulations are being followed. Only one or two companies are now raising some objections which are being examined by the Reserve Bank. Otherwise they have been asked to come to a level of 40 per cent equity, and most of them have complied with it.

As far as technology is concerned, a certain portion of the profits has to be pooled for research work in India by the Indian companies, public sector, as well as by the foreign companies. Of course, as compared to the research investment in

other countries, this is a very meagre sum, still they have to set apart a part of the money for research work, and that is being done.

It is true that the imports, as compared to last year, are more by Rs. 17 crores because last year they were of Rs. 112 crores, but the same time the exports are also in the vicinity of about Rs. 76 crores. Therefore, the gap is not much between exports and imports. However, we are taking steps to see that shortage in certain drugs, is minimised by giving extra licences and creating more production capacity.

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : May I know whether it is a fact that, after the issue of an order by the Health Department about adoption of 13 generic names by the multi-national companies, they went to the Supreme Court and have got a stay order? By that, there is stalemate in production in the country, and there is no substitute for such drugs as Dilantin sodium for missing heart-beat. There is also stalemate in respect of drugs like Septran and Chloromycetin (Parke Davis). In that context, may I know what are the steps Government propose to take to break the stalemate and have the injunction order vacated?

May I also know whether it is a fact that, after the decision on the Hathi Committee Report, the branches and subsidiaries of the multi-national firms operating in India have curtailed production of life-saving drugs and are producing more non-life-saving drugs? May I know whether Government are taking steps to give them direction to produce more life-saving drugs instead of non-life saving drugs?

MR. SPEAKER : Before the Minister answers the question, I would like to make this clear to the House. Time and again there is a catalogue of supplementaries like (a), (b), (c) and all that. I do not like it. I would like only one supplementary to be put and that should be straight to the point. Otherwise, it takes too much time of the House. I will not allow such questions next time. This is not the way to put supplementaries.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : The Minister also should be brief.

SHRI P.C. SETHI : The newspaper report that there is a vital-drug-output-cut by the companies is not correct. Of course, Pfizer was closed on account of some labour trouble for some time, but now they have

also resumed production and the public sector companies are also producing a adequate stocks for sales and they are available.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : मंत्री जी ने अपने बयान में कहा है कि लिथाइम डोपा, विटामिन बी 6 और रिफाम्पिसिन, ये तीन दवाएं हमारे देश में नहीं बनती हैं। तो मैं मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूं कि इन दवाओं का उत्पादन हमारे देश में हो, इसके बारे में आपने कोई कार्यवाही की है और अगर की है, तो वह क्या है।

SHRI P.C. SETHI : Whatever applications we are receiving from the companies for capacity creation in these drugs we are trying to expedite. But, unfortunately, they have not been able to produce as yet.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : वह पूरा जवाब नहीं हुआ।

MR. SPEAKER : We should try to be self-sufficient in drugs at the earliest.

SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL : Quite a number of drugs which are banned in the developed countries are being imported into this country and distributed. Even day before yesterday the papers carried a report to that effect. Therefore, my simple question is: what steps are the Government taking to ban the import and distribution of drugs which are already banned in other countries.

SHRI P.C. SETHI : The other day also this question was asked. Recently there was a newspaper report that the anti-diarrhoeal drug, Lomotil, which is being used in India, has been discarded by certain foreign countries. Now as far as any drug which is discarded by foreign countries the Ministry of Health and the Drug Controller have to go into this question and complaints of any adverse effects of drugs are to be investigated and decisions taken by them. We have already drawn the attention of the Health Ministry to this news report and we are requesting them

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : You are passing on the buck to the Health Ministry.

SHRI P.C. SETHI : No, it is their responsibility.

Discovery of Gas in Andaman And Nicobar Islands

*122. SHRI K.T.KOSALRAM: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) Whether gas has been struck on the off-shore in Andaman and Nicobar Islands; and

(b) if so, the details of the same ?

The Minister of State in the MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH)

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Off shore in the Andaman Islands, the ONGC has drilled four wells in two structures. The first well struck gas but the second and third wells in the same structure proved dry.

The first well drilled in the second structure has proved dry.

SHRI K.T.KOSALRAM : I want to know whether the Hon Minister is aware that our hon Prime Minister was at port Blair sometime ago and she assured the people of Andaman and that the Government of India would do everything for their economic uplift. Following that, now you have said that the first well struck gas and very good gas is available. Now, unless the ONGC takes energetic steps by giving top priority to the oil exploration in the off-shore Andamans there is no redemption for the Union Territory where people are living on assurances and hopes.

In this background I want to raise the following:

What further efforts are being made by the ONGC in the case of the first well ? on the first well where gas has been struck how much money has been allocated for this purpose? When will its commercial exploitation begin?

ONGC has ended its efforts as soon as the other wells proved dry. I want to know if any other structures has been taken up for oil exploration and has any plan been formulated by the ONGC in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P.C.SETHI) : Sir, the Geological mapping of Andaman and Nicobar Islands has been completed by the O.N.G.C. After

that as far as the off-shore areas are concerned, the seismic and magnetic surveys of 35,000 Sq.kms during the period January 1977 to May 1977 was done by a contract ship named Dresser Explorer—this is a U.S ship and an amount of \$ 72,272 has been paid. After that, another survey of 1898 line K.M.s. conducted during April and May 1979 by engaging a foreign survey vessel on contract. The data obtained by the surveys been interpreted. As a result of this interpretation two structures, Gamma and Beta were delineated for exploratory drilling. The drill ship 'Fredricksburg' was charter-hired for taking up exploratory drilling in the first structure the first structure is situated about 19 Kms. north east of Port Blair. We have also taken up another ship 'Gettysburg' which was charter-hired. 4,085 metres of drilling has been completed in the second structure situated 160 k.m. north-west of Port Blair. So, all possible steps to find more gas and, if possible, oil, are being taken in the Andaman and Nicobar islands.

SHRI K.T. KOSALRAM : My next supplementary is this. The hon. Minister himself had been telling the press that in the Cauvery basin a lot of Gas is available. I want to know how much of gas is possible to get there, what are the steps taken for exploration and what action has been taken for compulsory exploitation.

MR. SPEAKER: You have now gone to Cauvery basin. Quite a long big leap.

SHRI P.C. SETHI : As far as Cauvery basin is concerned, in the Palk Strait, we have struck oil and gas. Only one well has produced oil. Now we will have to make more exploratory drilling. There are about 4 or 5 wells to be dug in order to prove the commercial viability of the wells.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Sir, I am afraid Government does not realise the importance of what they have found.

MR. SPEAKER : It is your hope or knowledge.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Well, that is my expectation. Oil and gas have been located and they are working hard on it. The question is that Andaman and Nicobar Islands are traditionally being neglected as Kalapani by the Centre. I want to know whether they have integrated programmes to use this gas and oil to produce things of use for the people of Andaman and Nicobar Islands like putting up a

fertiliser plant and so on. If these programmes are not taken up, what is the use of this gas and oil. Are you going to transport it all the way from the island the mainland at all, or are you going to utilise them for producing the by-products for use in Andaman and Nicobar Islands ?

SHRI P.C. SETHI : Sir, gas has been struck in Andaman and Nicobar islands. But, it cannot be said that it is commercially viable. Therefore, a few more wells will have to be dug in order to find out the commercial viability of this gas. Certainly, if the commercial viability is established, we will take steps to see that this gas is properly utilised and not flared. As far as oil is concerned, it is not struck in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands. We are aware of what we have found.

MR. SPEAKER : You would like to put a supplementary. Go ahead.

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR : Regarding oil and gas, I shall confine myself to Andaman and Nicobar Islands, the Minister has been telling this House that in 1977-1979, exploratory works had been done.

I want to know from you what was the work done by this Government after January 1980 although I am a supporter of your Government. (*Interruptions*) I know the previous Government had been thrown out by the people of India and you have now been installed. What further steps do you take in oil exploration and further development of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands?

MR. SPEAKER : Is it your suggestion or question ?

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR : That is because most of the people there are Tamilians. Therefore, I want to know whether you have taken serious steps following at least the footsteps of the Janata Government on this point, neglecting all the other things.

SHRI P.C. SETHI : As I have said before, there is continuity of the work, in respect of whatever work was done between January 1977 and May, 1977. We have now got the Magnetic and Seismic Survey Report. The findings of the Report are being interpreted. On that basis we will be digging more wells there, in order to assess what the position really is. The volume of the identified area is about 8,000 to 10,000 km. Naturally, it will take some time to commence the work. However, in 1981 December, in this very month, we will be starting further drillings.

Radio and T.V. programmes on Dowry System

***123. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE :** Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to lay a statement showing :

(a) how many Radio and Television programmes on the evil of the dowry system were broadcast and televised in the year 1981; and

(b) what was the nature of such programmes and who were invited to participate ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI KUMUD-BEN M. JOSHI) : (a) and (b) 291 programmes were telecast on this subject by the different Doordarshan Kendras in 1981. The number in All India Radio would be about 2,500.

These programmes were presented in various formats like documentaries, plays, TV films, interviews, discussions, etc., in Doordarshan and in special audience programmes, Women/Youth Programmes, educational broadcasts, rural programmes/features etc., in All India Radio.

People from the different cross sections of society like social workers, writers, artists, public figures, officials, etc., were invited to participate in these programmes.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : May I know....

MR. SPEAKER : Lady Minister replying to the Lady Member..

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR : The subject is also dowry.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : TV is also being given in dowry.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : Dr. Subramaniam Swamy I hope will also prevent it.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : I have not taken a penny in dowry. I have only given.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : Given ! That is also an offence.

Now, Mr. Speaker, Sir, in answer to part (b) of my question, where I asked, who were invited to participate in such programmes, the Hon. Minister has given

interview, I would like to know whether well known women's organisations which have been in the forefront of fighting against dowry were invited or not. I would like to know whether the National Federation of Working Women (which is one of the leading organisations in this sphere) was invited or not for this interview and discussion.

Similarly, I would like to know whether the Democratic Women's Association and the Mahila Dakshata Samithi representatives were also called for interview and discussion or not.

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : We have invited eminent individuals. We did not consider this matter organisationwise. I do not have information whether persons belonging to the organisation which she named, were invited or not. If the Hon. Member gives notice, I will have the information collected and given to her.

AN HON. MEMBER : This information could have been given.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :
The hon. Member herself knows.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE :
Yes, I know that they were not called; that is why I wanted to ask, if not why not? If the Hon. Minister enquires into the matter, he will find that the case is not that these women's organisations were invited. Anyway, my second supplementary is this.

May I know whether the Government is contemplating to organise competitions on behalf of Akashvani with regard to preventing dowry, organising essay competitions among students particularly on this subject? May I know whether you will consider the proposal to organise a regular feature of holding competitions among our boys and girls on such a subject, on behalf of Akashvani? Secondly, I want to ask you about this: May I know whether you are aware that in Television programmes, sometimes pompous marriages are shown in the Newsreel, where the occasions are even graced by some of our dignitaries? Will the hon. Minister take necessary steps to stop such exhibitions of pompous marriages in TV?

MR. SPEAKER : Such marriages are celebrated in abundance. This is vulgarity. This should rather be discouraged by society and by this Ho use.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :
Pompous marriages have already been celebrated. Will they be cancelled with retrospective effect?

KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI :
Regarding invitation to the college organisations to participate in TV and Radio programmes, I would like to inform the House that generally the TV authorities write to all the colleges affiliated to the Delhi University and asked them to provide a programme for 25-minutes duration. Then the programme will be broadcast in All India Radio and televised in Delhi Door-darshan. The best programme will be repeated. For this purpose, we will provide all the facilities to these colleges so that new talented people would be involved in the programmes. In regard to the second supplementary of the Hon. Member, I may state that we are happy that she has given suggestions and we will see that in our future programmes we take care of them.

MR. SPEAKER : I am happy that there is a close cooperation between the Ministers in answering the questions alternately.

श्री सत्य नारायण जटिया : दहेज प्रथा का दुष्परिणाम यह हो रहा है कि बहनों को भीषण यातनाएं दी जाती हैं, उनके प्रति जघन्य अपराध किए जाते हैं। जिस प्रकार से समाज की अन्य बुराइयों के बारे में रेडियो से और टी वी से प्रसारण किए जाते हैं क्या उसी प्रकार से इसके बारे में भी किए जाएंगे? जिस प्रकार परिवार नियोजन या अन्य कार्यक्रमों के बारे में प्रचार किया जाता है, दहेज को लेकर मानव के साथ जो अन्याय होता है इसके बारे में भी क्या उसी प्रकार के स्लोगन प्रतिदिन के प्रसारणों में सम्मिलित किए जाएंगे?

श्री वसन्त साठे : ये किए जा रहे हैं। जैसे अभी बताया गया है काफी मात्रा में ये कार्यक्रम दिए गए हैं। प्रतिदिन रेडियो और दूरदर्शन पर किसी न किसी रूप में यह बात की जाती है। लेकिन मैं मानता हूँ कि और भी ज्यादा इस में प्रयास करने की आवश्यकता है और वह किया जाएगा।

श्री जगपाल सिंह : दोनों सदनों की एक ज्वायंट कमेटी डावरी प्रोहिबिशन ऐक्ट 1961 पर बनी हुई है। आपने तमाम सोशल वर्कर्स, आर्गनाइजेशन और इंडिविजुअल्स को बुला कर उन को प्रयाप्त

देने के लिए कहा है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो ज्वायंट कमेटी बनी हुई है उसको भी क्या आप ने मौका दिया है रेडियो और टी वी पर या भविष्य में उस कमेटी को प्रोग्राम देने के लिए कहने का विचार कर रहे हैं ?

श्री वसन्त साठे : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे मालूम नहीं कि पार्लियामेन्टरी कमेटी को कमेटी होने के नाते आप ऐसे करने की इजाजत देंगे। लेकिन उसके जो सदस्य हैं उनको अवश्य बुलाया जाता है और बुलाए जाएंगे। कमेटी के नाते से उनको बुलाना मैं नहीं समझता हूँ कि उचित होगा।

SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : I would like to know how many feature programmes and participating programmes that is Sangeet Sammelans and Mushairas were broadcast and telecast in 1981 and whether they were broadcast and telecast in all the Indian languages ? How many slogans in regard to evils of dowry system were broadcast and telecast in 1981 as it is seen in family planning broadcasting and telecasting ?

SHRI VASANT SATHE : A separate notice is required for this. I will collect the information and pass it on to the Member.

Review of Coal Organisation

*125 SHRI M. RAMGOPAL REDDY :

SHRI B.V. DESAI :

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to lay a statement showing :

(a) whether the entire coal organisation in the country is under review of the Union Government;

(b) whether this was one of the main recommendations of the Fazal Committee;

(c) if so, whether 80 per cent of the recommendations of the Fazal Committee have been accepted by Government so far; and

(d) if so, to what extent its recommendations which had been accepted have been implemented so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN) : (a) to (c) Yes Sir.

(d) Instructions have been issued to Coal India Ltd. recently to implement the accepted recommendations.

SHRI M. RAMGOPAL REDDY : There are two Committees, one Sub-Committee and the other is the Committee headed by Shri Mohd. Fazal, Member, Planning Commission. I want to know, what are the recommendations of both these Committees, and whether they are contradictory or supplementary, to each other.

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY) : The Fazal Committee has made 31 recommendations. Out of these 31 recommendations, 23 recommendations have been accepted by the Cabinet, three have been rejected by the Cabinet and five recommendations are pending before the Cabinet Sub-Committee.

SHRI M. RAMGOPAL REDDY : I want to know if these recommendations are going to ease the situation in procuring the equipment. My information is that there is a lot of delay on account of certain difficulties. Though the Hon. Minister is very energetic and the production of coal has gone up 2% more than the targeted amount—it has gone up from 6% to 8% what are the specific things that the Minister has done to increase the availability of coal ?

SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY : Though this does not arise out of the main question or the information of the House I would like to state that so far as indigenous equipment is concerned, we are trying to procure the equipment from indigenous sources and if they cannot supply, then we are making efforts to import the same, and the equipment would be reaching us in the schedule time.

Serious Accidents in Subsidiaries of Coal India Limited

*127 SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER :

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE :

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to lay a statement showing :

(a) whether Government are aware that fatal and serious accidents are increasing day by day in subsidiaries of Coal India Limited;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof;

(c) number of accidents (fatal and serious separately) that took place in the coal mines in Coal India Limited during the period from January to September, 1981; and

(d) reasons behind these accidents and steps taken by Government to prevent these accidents ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN) : (a) No, Sir. The rate of fatal accidents per million tonne of coal produced in subsidiaries of Coal India Ltd. has declined from 2.68 in 1976 to 1.33 in 1980 and in 1981 (upto September) it is 1.29. In the case of serious accidents also, the rate per million tonne of coal produced has declined from 13.32 in 1976 to 11.15 in 1980 and in 1981 (upto September) it is 8.34.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The number of fatal accidents during January to September, 1981 is 104 and number of serious injuries during the same period is 671.

(d) The cause of such accidents generally are related to haulage, roof fall, movement of machinery, explosives etc.

The rules and regulations relating to safety are being enforced strictly to prevent such accidents. The recommendations of the committee on Coal Mines Safety are also being implemented.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER : The reply to part (a) of my question is evasive. I would like to draw your attention to the news item that appeared in the Coal Field Tribune on 15-8-1981. The news item indicated that according to DGMS sources, 78 persons were killed and 28 others were seriously injured in 64 fatal accidents in Coal India's subsidiaries taken together during the period January to June this year as against 62 persons killed and 8 others seriously injured in 51 fatal accidents during the corresponding period last year, i.e. 1980. I would like to know, out of 671 seriously injured workers, how many had died, and the total number of accidents during the corresponding period last year, i.e. from June to September, 1980 and the number of deaths and seriously injured workers. I want to know a categorical answer from the Minister.

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the answer has to be according to million tonnes. If, for example, we do not produce any coal today, the question of injuries or of fatal accidents would not arise. If we produce say 70 million tonnes of coal there will be a particular percentage. If a million tonne is produced and two are injured; then if we produce two million tonnes, it is possible that three might be

injured. So, it would not be correct to say that the number of injured has gone down without relating it to the level of production i.e. at the same time production has also gone up. That is why I specifically gave percentage of injuries by stating that rate per million tonne has gone down. Now, the Hon. Member wants to know in absolute term whether the production has gone up or not irrespective of whether the number of people injured has gone up or not. Now, so far as 1980 is concerned, the fatal injuries are 128 and serious are 1,075. Till September 1981, as far as the number of fatal injuries are concerned, I can only give in terms of million tonnes i.e. it has gone down from 1.34 per million tonne in 1980 to in 1981, so far 1.28 per million tonne during January to October in these two years. If the Hon. Member desires the figures irrespective of per million tonnes, then I will give this information later on.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER : I never asked production and accidents. I wanted categorically the number of accidents, number of deaths, serious injuries etc. But he has tried to....

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN : Kindly look at sub-para (c) of my answer. I have specifically given the number. The number of fatal accidents during January to September 1981 is 104 and the number of serious injuries during the same period is 671. But I have given the figure.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER : But you have not answered how many deaths occurred out of 671.

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN : That I have specifically said 104 fatal accidents.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER : That is not the end of it. It is the beginning of it.

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN : How can it be ?

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER : Sir, the Minister, in his reply has stated that 104 fatal accidents occurred. But I want to know how many accidents occurred due to fall of roof and how many for other reasons and in how many cases inquiries have been completed and in how many cases, after the Inquiry Report, safety rules were found to have been violated and they were incorporated in the inquiry report ?

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN : I can give some figure for 1981. In 1981, in ECL an accident took place on 11-1-1981. Bhajna was the name of the region. In that accident two were killed and four injured and the cause was roof fall. Five officials were held responsible and the DGMS also held two responsible. Their explanations have been called and the action is in progress. Similarly, I have got nine or ten cases. If the Hon. Member wants, I will read them or else I shall send them to him in writing.

MR. SPEAKER : Give him in writing.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER : The question is in how many cases, inquiry has been completed and in that report the coalfield authority was found to have violated the safety rules. He should answer that.

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN : All right, Mr. Speaker, I will read out all of them. Three are due to roof falls.

MR. SPEAKER : Kindly give all the detail to him in writing.

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN : That is what I am saying. Enquiries are on. If permission is given to give it in writing, I will do so.

MR. SPEAKER : You give him the number of accidents, and the number of cases of violation of rules.

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN : I will give it. I have got the information. I don't mind giving.

MR. SPEAKER : You give him in writing. Now Mr. Samar Mukherjee.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER : Sir, you should protect me. Why are you unkind to me? Lives of workers are involved.

MR. SPEAKER : That is why he will give you all the details. But it will take too long to read them. I am supporting you and saying that he should give you all the figures.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER : In how many cases have safety rules been violated? He should mention it.

MR. SPEAKER : That is what I have asked him to give you.

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN : I can give you the figures later on. I have got them.

MR. SPEAKER : He wants to know the number of cases where the safety rules were violated.

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN : The number is large, and in certain cases enquiries are on; and there is no one responsible. About each mine I will have to read it out to you. I have no objection.

MR. SPEAKER : He will give you the number.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE : From the nature of the question, you can understand whether the number of accidents has increased or decreased. There are comparative figures before us—in the figures supplied by the Director of Mines Safety. Here, the comparative figures of last year and this year, from January to June are given. From January to June during last year the figures are : 62 persons killed and 64 fatal accidents. I am reading out :

“Fatal accidents in the coal miners under Coal India Ltd. have gone high with higher fatality rate during the six months period from January to June this year, as compared to the corresponding period last year, as has been recorded by Directorate General of Mines Safety. According to DGMS sources, 78 persons were killed and 28 others were seriously injured in 64 fatal accidents in Coal India's subsidiaries taken together, from the period from January to June this year as against 62 persons killed and 8 others seriously injured in 51 fatal accidents during the corresponding period last year.”

The question is whether it has increased or not. He is evading the reply. Figures of production in terms of tonnes to show the accidents are declining are bogus. Accidents are not related to them. The main question is whether there is violation of safety rules or not. Here also, the question is : what are the reasons for this increase in accidents. The question asks for reasons behind these accidents and steps taken by Government to prevent accidents. We are concerned with the prevention of accidents. This is the main question.

I want to know whether the rate of accidents has increased or not. You must give an yes-or-no reply; and not these production figures. Secondly, if they have increased, what are the reasons and what steps have been taken to prevent them? This is a categorical question.

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN : As I have said earlier in my main answer—I cannot help repeating it, and reading it out :

“The rate of fatal accidents per million tonne of coal produced in subsidiaries of Coal India has declined from 2.68 in 1976 to 1.33 in 1980; and in 1981 (upto September) it is 1.29.....”

MR. SPEAKER : He wants to say that production in terms of million tonnes has gone up, and that is why accidents are there.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE : I want to know about the number of violations of safety rules.

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN : In 1981 (upto September), it is 1.29. Therefore, the rate of accidents has declined. So, the question of reducing them and taking steps does not arise. One of the basic reasons why we have nationalised coal mines is that we wanted safety of the workers. Therefore, we are taking steps. They have appointed a safety committee. The safety committee has given certain recommendation and some recommendations have already been implemented. Certain recommendations are being implemented and certain other recommendations will be implemented; and that is one of the reasons why the rate of accidents has gone down.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE : You know about the Chasnala accident. I visited there personally and went down into point of puncture.

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN : It is connected with the Ministry of Steel; it is not connected with us.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE : How do serious accidents take place?

MR. SPEAKER : It is due to violation of the safety rules.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE : The Director of Safety Mines was with me; the Chairman of the mine was also with me. Both of them have given different explanations to me because at that time the Parliament was in session and Shri Chandrajit Yadav was the Minister at that time. The debate took place here. The complaint is that these safety directions are not being followed by the mines authority. That is why so many accidents take place. This is my question. There is a report in *Business Standard* which categorically states that the major number of these accidents are due to collapse of roof—40

to 60 percent; and without giving protection to maintain the roof, the coal is cut. This results in collapse of the roof. The safety of the people is a secondary thing to them.

MR. SPEAKER : The question remains that we should try to strengthen these safety rules and their implications should also be studied carefully.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE : Therefore my question is whether they have gone through it and what are the steps taken to reduce these accidents?

MR. SPEAKER : you should try to enforce those rules more strictly.

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI) : It is worth mentioning that the Committee on Safety in coal mines has set objectives of achieving this for a million tonnes of coal. It is not that we are doing it; it is the coal mines safety rules.....

MR. SPEAKER : He wants to say that the production has increased and along with it the accidents.....

SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI : It is bound to happen like that.

MR. SPEAKER : That is why the rate has gone down. But you must try to safeguard the lives of the workers.

SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI : That we have been doing. They have got a lot of recommendations and we are implementing those recommendations, but the ultimate answer to these fatal accidents is the total mechanisation of the underground mines: nothing else can save them. If you want total elimination of these fatal accidents, the answer is total mechanisation of the underground mines. Unless we can have that, it is bound to happen. What we are trying to do at the present moment is that we are trying to reduce the rate of accidents.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE : Mr. Speaker, allow me to get one clarification. According to their reply, the more the production the more will be the rate of accidents.

MR. SPEAKER : Without mechanisation what can they do?

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE : Then we can take it for granted that if there is more production then the rate of accidents will also be more.

MR. SPEAKER : No, no; you should try to minimise them.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: And it will go on increasing. That is the logic.

Setting up of AIR Stations for working through satellite

*131. **SHRI ARJUN SETHI :** Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to set up some more All India Radio Stations during the Sixth Five Year Plan to work through satellite; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI KUMUD-BEN M. JOSHI) : (a) and (b) There is no plan to set up new radio stations to work through satellite only. However, A.I.R. has planned the net-working of all the existing AIR stations through the INSAT to be launched in April 1982. As a result of this and through the facilities of uplinking with the satellite to be provided at Madras, Bombay, Calcutta and Delhi, the programmes broadcast from these stations could be relayed via the satellite by all the other stations. The new stations to be set up will also have receiver facilities.

SHRI ARJUN SETHI : Mr. Speaker, the hon. Minister has stated in reply to my question that new stations will be set up. I would like to know where the stations are going to be set up before the INSAT satellite is in operation in 1982.

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : No new stations are going to be set up only for the purpose of INSAT. All the existing stations will utilise INSAT. The existing 94 stations, including 85 regular and relay stations will utilise it.

Oil Exploration in offshore areas by ONGC and Oil India

*133. **SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH:** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Oil and Natural Gas Commission and Oil India have chalked out comprehensive programmes to explore oil offshore areas and hope to find more oil in the North-Eastern belt ; and

(b) if so, what are the details of the programmes ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DAL-BIR SINGH) : (a) and (b) A statement giving the requisite information is placed on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

(a) Yes, Sir. An ambitious five year plan has formulated for exploration and production of oil in the country.

(b)

I. OFFSHORE

(i) *Oil and Natural Gas Commission (ONGC) :*

The ONGC will continue exploration in the Bombay Offshore basin and extend this to deeper waters. It also proposes to explore structures offshore of Saurashtra in the Gulf of Kutch, Andaman & Nicobar Shelf as well as the Basins in the East Coast such as Palk Bay and the Krishna-Godavari Basins. The ONGC plans to increase the number of offshore rigs deployed so as to drill about 95 exploratory wells in different offshore areas during the Sixth Plan period.

Apart from accelerating the development of the Bombay High field development of other structures, namely, R-12, South Bassein and North Bassein fields, B-37, B-39 structures, will also be carried out during the Plan period.

The ONGC is also pursuing an accelerated plan for increasing production from the Bombay High and adjoining fields to increase production from a level of 8.4 MT in 1981-82 to a level of 19.12 MT in 1984-85.

It may be mentioned that ONGC has recently discovered crude oil in two new structures, B-57, located about 35 Kms. to the east of the Bombay High field and in the Palk Strait. Further wells are proposed to be drilled to assess the potential.

(ii) *Oil India Limited (OIL)*

The OIL has conducted aeromagnetic and geophysical/seismic surveys in the 1200 Kms. area in Mahanadi basin offshore. Two wells have been drilled in the area but these did not yield hydrocarbons. The data collected in these surveys is being reinterpreted with the assistance of consultants to identify new drillable locations.

II. NORTH-EASTERN BELT

(i) ONGC : The ONGC proposes to carry out geological surveys in Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram, Meghalaya, Tripura and Nagaland and geophysical surveys are proposed to be carried out in Assam, Tripura and Nagaland. Exploratory drilling would be extended to new areas in Assam, e.g., Dhansiri Valley and in Naga foothills. Drilling would be continued in Tripura and in the Cachar areas of Assam.

The ONGC is examining the possibility of increasing the production of crude oil to reach about 4 MTPA in the next few years and to sustain it at that level upto about the end of the century.

(ii) OIL : The OIL has drawn up plans which envisage accelerated drilling and work over effort in developed and new fields to produce 3.07 MTPA and sustain it at that level upto about the end of the century. Plans have also been formulated to explore and develop its concession area in Arunachal Pradesh.

SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH : The hon. Minister in his statement has given a good picture about the work being undertaken by the ONGC and other organisations for exploration of oil in the country. I want to know whether any geological and geophysical survey to locate oil has been undertaken in Himachal Pradesh, and if so what are the findings of the survey and also whether any exploratory drilling has been undertaken in this region so far.

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : We drilled in the Jwalamukhi area, but unfortunately oil was not traceable there. Now we have asked the ONGC to further conduct seismic survey of the area and after the seismic data is analysed, then we will be able to say whether any new work can be started.

SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH : On the basis of the present production of oil in the country and the new oil wells that are likely to go into production, I want to know when the Government expects to attain self-sufficiency in the matter of production of oil.

SHRI P. C. SETHI : It is very difficult to predict, but on the basis of the present programme of production we will be producing about 19.12 million tonnes from Bombay High and another 10.5

million tonnes from on-shore areas both of Assam and Gujarat and therefore the total production will be in the vicinity of 30 million tonnes which will be 70 to 75 per cent of our requirements. But we have struck oil in the Palk Straits and a new structure B-57 east to Bombay High and if these oil wells are found to be commercially viable our production of oil will go up.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : May I know from the hon. Minister whether the Soviet Union has come forward to assist India in exploring oil and if so in what form they have come forward.

SHRI P. C. SETHI : India has signed a Protocol with the Soviet Union only yesterday and it is a wide ranging Protocol. We will be taking up the question according to the priorities, and about 40 German experts will come here during the next one and a half year or two years and then we will take up also certain areas in West Bengal, Tripura and later certain wells to be improved in Gujarat. They will also offer some equipment and our Indian scientists and technicians will also go there for training.

श्री चन्द्रशेखर आजाद की स्मृति में डाक टिकट जारी किया जाना

* 134. श्री सत्य नारायण जटिया : क्या संसार मंत्री निम्नलिखित जानकारी दर्शाने वाला एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश के महान शहीद श्री चन्द्र शेखर आजाद की स्मृति में अब तक डाक टिकट जारी न करने के क्या कारण हैं ;

(ख) वर्ष 1980-81 और 1981-82 के दौरान किन व्यक्तियों के सम्मान में डाक टिकट जारी किए गए ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार स्वतंत्रता आन्दोलन में अपनी आहुति देने वाले क्रांतिकारियों की स्मृति में डाक टिकट जारी करने पर विचार कर रही है ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) to (c) Proposals for issuing commemorative postage stamps in honour of great martyrs of the country, including Shri Chandra

Shekhar Azad and other freedom fighters are being considered by a Sub-Committee of the Philatelic Advisory Committee so as to ensure that the commemorative stamps are issued in a phased manner every year.

Names of persons in whose honour stamps were issued during 1980-81 and 1981-82 are given in the statement.

Statement

NAMES OF PERSONS IN WHOSE HONOUR POSTAGE STAMPS WERE ISSUED DURING 1980-81 and 1981-82.

Sl. No. Name of the personality

1980-81

1. K.C.Sen
 2. Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj
 3. N.M.Joshi
 4. Ulloor S. Parameswara Iyer
 5. S.M.zamin Ali
 6. Helen Keller
 7. Prem Chand
 8. Mother Teresa
 9. The Earl Mountbatten of Burma
 10. Rajah Annamalai Chettiar
 11. Jayaprakash Narayan
 12. Dhyan Chand
 13. M.A. Ansari
 14. Mazharul Haque
 15. G.V.Mavalankar
- 1981-82
16. Heinrich Von Stephen
 17. Nilmoni Phukan
 18. Sanjay Gandhi
 19. Bellary Raghava
 20. K.P. Jayaswal (27.11.81)

श्री सत्य नारायण जटियां: अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने स्पष्ट प्रश्न पूछा है। इस प्रश्न के पीछे मेरी भावना यह है कि स्वतन्त्रता संग्राम में जिन लोगों ने बलिदान दिया है, उनके प्रति अपना आदर व्यक्त करना है और इसके बारे में सरकार की स्पष्ट नीति होनी चाहिए। जो सूची उन्होंने पिछले वर्ष पेश की है, जितने टिकट जारी किए हैं, उस सूची को मैंने देखा है। चन्द्रशेखर आज़ाद और अन्य शहीदों ने जो आज़ादी में अपने प्राण गंवाये हैं, उस सूची में नाम बहुत कम हैं, इसलिए मेरा कहना है कि क्या सरकार की कोई इस संबंध में स्पष्ट नीति है? क्या सरकार ने इस संबंध में जो प्रस्ताव

आए हैं, उन पर स्टैम्प एडवाइजरी कमेटी ने कोई निर्णय लिया है?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कांतिक उरांव): अध्यक्ष जी, मैं माननीय सदस्य की भावना से सहमत हूँ और अगर कोमैमोरेटिव स्टैम्प नहीं निकलता है तो इसका मतलब निरादर नहीं है। 20 अगस्त को फिलैटेलिक कमेटी की मीटिंग हुई थी और उसमें यह फैसला हुआ था कि एक सब-कमेटी बनायें तथा उस सब-कमेटी ने एक वर्किंग-ग्रुप बनाया। इस वर्किंग ग्रुप ने देखा कि कितने फ्रीडम-फाइटर को कोमैमोरेटिव स्टैम्पस निकल चुके हैं और कितना एस्टीमेट है—इस सब पर गौर किया। हम लोग ख़ास वर्ष में कुछ ही स्टैम्प रीलीज़ कर सकते हैं, उसका लिमिटेशन है, प्रैस लिमिटेशन है और नम्बर लिमिटेशन है।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री: कोई लिमिटेशन नहीं है।]

श्री कांतिक उरांव: लिमिटेशन तो ज़रूर है और बहुत ज्यादा रिकमेंड करने के बाद हम उसको कर नहीं सकते हैं, तो क्या फायदा है। 30-10-81 को गौर हुआ है और सेट हो गया है 35 स्टैम्स रीलीज़ होंगी और अतिरिक्त नाम उसमें रखे नहीं जा सकते हैं।]]

श्री सत्य नारायण जटियां: जो प्रश्न मैंने पूछा है, उसके पीछे एक कारण है। अर्द्धशती पर मांग की गई थी और ऐसा मौका था कि जिस पर टिकट निकाला जा सकता था। श्री चन्द्र शेखर आज़ाद, जिस पर देश को गर्व होना चाहिए, ऐसे महान व्यक्ति थे, ऐसे महान व्यक्ति पर टिकट निकालने का निर्णय न ले पायें, यह दुर्भाग्य या सौभाग्य की बात और क्या होगी। इस निर्णय को लेने में विलम्ब नहीं करना चाहिए और देश की भावना को ध्यान में रखते हुए यह निर्णय लिया जाना चाहिए और क्या सरकार इस पर निर्णय लेगी?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI C.M. STEPHEN): As my colleague, stated, there is no difference of opinion about the propriety and even the necessity for the issue of a stamp in the memory of Chandra Shekhar Azad. What happened was like this In March, 1981—50th anniversary of the revolutionaries who were hanged—Bhagat Singh,

Sukhdev, Rajguru and all of them—the question came up as to how they must be honoured.

MR. SPEAKER: You must have a list—Udham Singh, Madanlal Dingra.

SHRI C.M. STEPHEN: All of them. We took a decision that a stamp be issued as martyrs stamp on that particular day 23-3-1981. There in the information sheet and in the whole commentary about it, we mentioned the names of all these martyrs. We issued a stamp accordingly. It was a comprehensive stamp to represent all these martyrs to mark that event. But it does not stop there, because we came to the idea that the freedom struggle must be depicted by the issue of a series of stamps. For that purpose when that matter came up, I myself proposed to the committee and a sub-committee was appointed. They have now submitted their report. They are dividing it into different phases of the Indian National Congress, beginning from the revolt of 1957, religious, social and intellectual ferment...

MR. SPEAKER: Correct it as 1857.

SHRI C.M. STEPHEN: That is what I said.

MR. SPEAKER: No; you said 1957.

SHRI C.M. STEPHEN: The early independence revolt of 1857. That is what I said.

Beginning with that, in the later revolutionaries, the name of Chander Shekhar Azad is number two. This has got a high precedence. The stamp in the name of Chandra Shekar Azad will be released. But we want to issue these stamps in a phased manner.

MR. SPEAKER: Question Hour is over.

Written Answers to Questions

POTENTIALITIES OF OIL FINDS IN DIFFERENT AREAS

*124. SHRI A.T. PATIL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

- (a) the potentialities of oil finds in;
- (i) Cauvery offshore block (northern Palk Straits);

- (ii) East of Bombay High;

- (iii) Tripura;

- (iv) Nagaland; and

- (v) Godavari Delta

(b) the extent to which the indigenous exploration equipments are being used in the operations in the aforesaid areas and the dependence on foreign expertise and technical assistance; and

(c) steps taken by Government to be totally self-reliant?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P.C. SETHI):

(a) The production potential of the oil finds in the structures in Northern Palk Straits and east of Bombay High will be known more precisely only after a few more wells have been drilled in these areas.

In Nagaland, three wells have been drilled so far on the Champang structure. All the three wells are oil bearing. Drilling of additional wells is planned for assessing the potential of this field.

Oil has not been discovered in Tripura and the Godavari Delta so far. However, the first offshore will drilled in the Krishna-Godavari basin was found to be oil and gasbearing.

(b) Most of the equipment for the exploration of hydrocarbons in these areas has been obtained by the ONGC from the USSR, Romania, USA, and various West European countries. However, drilling operations in the onshore Godavari area are being conducted by deploying indigenous rigs manufactured by BHEL. The ONGC uses foreign expertise and technical assistance only in selected areas of technology.

(c) At the end of the Sixth Plan period, the ONGC and OIL together could be expected to produce nearly 30 million tonnes of oil and 4 million tonnes of oil equivalent of gas, which is expected to be about 70% of the total requirement of hydrocarbons. Steps being taken to increase production are repairs to existing sick-wells in onland areas and then putting them on production. Increase in the production from North Gujarat fields over and above what was originally contemplated; implementing a number of enhanced recovery schemes aimed to augment the production and an accelerated programme of production of crude oil and gas in the offshore

fields in Bomboy High and its vicinity. While every effort is being made to increase the offshore & onshore production, it is not possible at this stage to predict complete self-sufficiency in the near future from the presently discovered reserves/fields.

Irregularities in Circle Telecom Store Depot, Lucknow

***129. SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYA :** Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that huge quantities of cable worth about Rs. 10 crores could not be issued to indentors for the last several years merely on account of not having been taken on books (of the Circle Telecom Store Depot, Lucknow);

(b) whether similarly 20 tonnes of 600 pound wire remains unbooked and so unsued;

(c) whether on the other hand materials not brought on books are being issued and generally book tally varies from physical stocks totalling into millions of rupees;

(d) whether materials are being exclusively issued to Road Transport, manipulating avoidance of Rail costing an additional 4 million rupees a year; and

(e) what is being done to rectify the said irregularities?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI C. M. STEPHEN) :
(a) All cables in stock are brought on books and are being progressively issued.

(b) and (c) There was no stock balance of 600 pound wire as on 30th of June, 1981. Quantities received after that date have been brought on books and bulk of the quantities have been issued. Only stores brought on books are being issued. There is no major variation between book tally and physical stock compared to the total transaction.

(d) Road transport is being resorted to in some cases mostly to avoid delay in delivery and effecting savings on handling charges involved in transhipments on transportation by rail particularly because of mix of different gauges of railway lines. Further, some of the sub-divisional depots are not having rail links. The total expenditure on transportation by road during 1980-81 works out to about Rs. 7 lakhs only.

(e) No irregularity is noticed on the above aspects.

Plan for Total Electrification of Kangra District (Himachal Pradesh)

***130. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR :** Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to lay a statement showing :

(a) whether a plan has been drawn up with the financial assistance from the Rural Electrification Corporation for the total electrification of Kangra District.

(b) if so, the percentage of houses as well as villages electrified in each one of the Divisions of the Dharmasala HPSEB Circle, as on 30th June, 1981, separately;

(c) whether any target date has also been fixed for the total electrification;

(d) if so, the date by which total electrification is expected; and

(e) whether any steps have so far been taken in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURY) :
(a) to (e) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) to (e) In order to accelerate pace of rural electrification, it was decided in the meetings held between Rural Electrification Corporation and the various State Electricity Boards/State Governments that the State Electricity Boards would select areas for electrification of all the villages. In pursuance of the above policy, the Himachal Pradesh State Electricity Board has selected to take up electrification of all the villages in Kangra district. Out of a total of 3974 villages in Kangra District, 2387 villages have been electrified upto the end of September, 1981 which include 1440 villages electrified under Rural Electrification Corporation Schemes. Out of 1587 villages which were yet to be electrified at the end of September, 1981, 1385 villages are covered for electrification under Rural Electrification Corporation Schemes.

The Schemes sanctioned for financial assistance by Rural Electrification Corporation are implemented by the State Electricity Board. Information regarding percentage of houses as well as villages electrified in each one of the Division of Dharmasala, Himachal Pradesh State Electricity Board Circle as on 30-6-1981 is not available.

Based on the progress achieved so far and considering the work that still remains to be completed, the achievement of 100%

level of electrification will take some time. Of the 1587 villages yet to be electrified in Kangra District, 1385 are already included under sanctioned Rural Electrification Corporation Schemes. It would be possible to complete 100% electrification of villages in the State in the 7th Plan subject to availability of funds.

Automatic Telephone System in Tripura

*132. **SHRI AJOY BISWAS** : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) when the automatic telephone system will start functioning in Tripura;

(b) what is the target date for the completion of the project, and

(c) what are the reasons for delay ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI C. M. STEPHEN): (a) and (b) Automatisation of telephone system in Tripura will commence in the Sixth Five Year Plan and will be completed in the Seventh Five Year Plan.

(c) There is considerable shortage of automatic equipment in the country. Therefore, the programme of automatisation is being undertaken in phases commencing with District Headquarters. The delays in case of large exchanges are also due to delay in construction of the building while that for smaller exchanges is due to shortage of equipment.

T. V. Services to Villages through Satellite

*135. **SHRI UTTAM RATHOD** : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) details of the steps being taken to provide T. V. services to villages in different States through the Indian Communications Satellite;

(b) particulars of the T. V. programmes drawn up for telecast and by what time those programmes will be started in villages; and

(c) whether the villages proposed to be covered under the programmes are being provided with the required T. V. receiving sets ?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

(b) The INSAT Scheme envisage provision of one hour service in the evening and a 45 minutes service in the morning with programmes on education, agriculture, rural reconstruction, health and family welfare etc. The programme content will be essentially rural based and relevant to the target audience.

(c) Yes, Sir. VHF Community Viewing Sets will be provided in the selected villages in the range of terrestrial transmitters and direct reception community viewing sets in villages beyond the service of such transmitters.

Statement

Under the Scheme to provide T.V. service through INSAT-I, three districts in each of the six States, namely, Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, U.P., Gujarat, Orissa and Bihar have been identified. Service to the identified districts in Orissa and Andhra Pradesh, where Programme production facilities are already available, will start in the year 1982-83. The areas in the other four States are proposed to be covered in the subsequent years of the Plan.

2. Firm demand has been placed on P&T for uplink facilities to be provided in all the six States as also for national networking at Delhi. Orders for two numbers of prototypes direct reception sets have been placed on ECIL, Hyderabad. Quotations have been received from BEL for S-Band relay receivers.

3. Specifications for equipment at programme production centre have been finalised. Area/accommodation to be provided for Programme Production Centres have been finalised.

4. Staff required in the first phase has been sanctioned.

Manufacture of Wire for Communications

*136. **SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU** : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are setting up factories to manufacture wire for developing communications; and

(b) if so, the locations thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI C. M. STEPHEN) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

New Telephone Exchanges in Madhya Pradesh

*137. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to lay a statement showing :

(a) how many new Telephone Exchanges, modernisation of existing, old and out-moded Exchanges and expansion of existing telephone exchanges in the Districts of Rajgarh, Vidisha, Guna and Shajapur of Madhya Pradesh are planned;

(b) details of expenditure on each of the above and the date from which each Exchange would be commissioned ; and

(c) what are the criteria and guide-lines for providing Telephone Exchanges on population basis ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI C. M. STEPHEN) : (a) and (b) The modernisation of telecommunications envisages replacement of manual exchanges by automatic exchanges, expansion of existing exchange etc. This is being done progressively due to acute shortage of automatic exchange equipment in the country. The programme for installation of new exchanges, expansion of existing exchanges and automatisisation of the exchanges is given in Annexure 'A' for these 4 Districts.

(c) Telephone exchanges are not provided on the basis of population but on the basis of telephone demand. Only long distance public call offices are opened on population basis.

ANNEXURE 'A'

Statement showing new exchanges planned and existing exchanges to be expanded subject to availability of stores

| District/Exchange | Capacity (lines) | Anticipated year of commis- sioning | Likely expenditure (Rs.) |
|-------------------------|---------------------|--|--------------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| RAJGARH DISTRICT | | | |
| New exchanges: | | | |
| BODA | 25 | 1982-83 | 94,600 |
| EKLAHERA | 25 | 1983-84 | 94,600 |
| Expansions: | | | |
| BIORA | 50 | 1982-83 | 1,66,000 |
| KHUJNER | 10 | 1983-84 | 37,850 |
| KHILCHIPUR | 10 | 1982-83 | 37,850 |
| MACHALPUR | 10 | 1982-83 | 37,850 |
| NARSINGARH | 45 | 1982-83 | 1,70,300 |
| PACHORE | 45 | 1983-84 | 70,300 |
| SULTHALIA | 10 | 1984-85 | 37,850 |
| ZIRAPUR | 10 | 1983-84 | 37,850 |
| RAJGARH | 100 | 1984-85 | 3,00,000 |
| VIDISHA DISTRICT | | | |
| New exchanges: | | | |
| LATERI | 25 | 1981-82 | 94,600 |
| BAROD | 25 | 1984-85 | 94,600 |
| SHAMSABAD | 25 | 1983-84 | 94,600 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|-----------------------|-----|---------|----------|
| Expansions: | | | |
| GANJ BASODA | 50 | 1983-84 | 1,66,000 |
| KURWAI | 10 | 1983-84 | 37,850 |
| SIRONJ | 50 | 1982-83 | 1,66,000 |
| VIDISHA | 100 | 1981-82 | 4,01,500 |
| VIDISHA | 100 | 1983-84 | 4,01,500 |

GUNA DISTRICT**New exchanges:**

| | | | |
|------------------------|----|---------|--------|
| PIPARIA GOAN | 25 | 1982-83 | 94,600 |
| RUTHIAI | 25 | 1984-85 | 94,600 |

Expansions:

| | | | |
|------------------------|-----|---------|----------|
| ARON | 10 | 1982-83 | 37,850 |
| CHANDERI | 20 | 1984-85 | 75,700 |
| ISAGARE | 10 | 1984-85 | 37,850 |
| GUNA | 60 | 1981-82 | 2,19,600 |
| GUNA | 140 | 1984-85 | 8,00,000 |
| KUMBHRAJ | 10 | 1982-83 | 37,850 |
| MAKSUDANGARH | 10 | 1984-85 | 37,850 |
| MAUGAOLI | 45 | 1983-84 | 1,70,300 |
| RAGHOGARH | 10 | 1984-85 | 37,850 |
| ASHOK NAGAR | 100 | 1984-85 | 3,00,000 |

SHAJAPUR DISTRICT**New exchanges:**

| | | | |
|-------------------------|----|---------|--------|
| PIPLONE KALAN | 25 | 1981-82 | 94,600 |
| KALISINGH | 25 | 1983-84 | 94,600 |
| MOHANA | 25 | 1984-85 | 94,600 |

Expansions/lines to be added:

| | | | |
|---------------------------|-----|---------|----------|
| AGARMALWA | 50 | 1983-84 | 1,66,000 |
| ABHAYPUR | 10 | 1984-85 | 37,850 |
| BAROD | 10 | 1982-83 | 37,850 |
| HERCHA | 20 | 1981-82 | 75,700 |
| KALAPIPAL | 20 | 1982-83 | 75,700 |
| MAKSI | 15 | 1982-83 | 56,800 |
| MOMAN BADODIA | 10 | 1983-84 | 37,850 |
| NALKHEDA | 45 | 1981-82 | 1,70,300 |
| SUSNER | 10 | 1983-84 | 37,850 |
| SHAJAPUR | 50 | 1981-82 | 1,66,000 |
| SHAJAPUR | 150 | 1984-85 | 6,00,000 |
| SHUJALPUR MANDI | 50 | 1982-83 | 1,66,000 |
| SHUJALPUR MANDI | 50 | 1984-85 | 1,66,000 |

Automatisation of Manual Exchanges

| District | Manual exchanges/(capacity on 31-3-81) | Automatisation Programme |
|----------|--|---|
| RAJGARH | 1. BIAORA (CBNM—100) 2. RAJGARH (CBNM—100) | Proposed for 200 line imported equipment. |
| VIDISHA | 1. GANJ BASODA (CBNM—150) 2. SIRONJ (CBNM—100) | |
| GUNA | 1. GUNA (CBNM—295) 2. ASHOK NAGAR (CBNM—200) | Proposed for 600 line imported equipment. |
| SHAJPUR | 1. SHAJAPUR (CBNM—200) 2. AGARMALWA (CBNM—100) 3. SHUJALPUR (CBNM—150) | Proposed for 400 line imported equipment. |

राजस्थान की सिंगरीली से बिजली सप्लाई

*138. **आचार्य भगवान देव :** क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश की सिंगरीली विद्युत परियोजना से राजस्थान को बिजली की सप्लाई करने संबंधी योजना में अब तक कितनी प्रगति हुई है ;

(ख) क्या कानपुर से जयपुर तक की 440 के०वी० पारेवण लाईन लगाने का काम शुरू हो गया है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो यह काम कब तक शुरू हो जाएगा ; और इसके अब तक शुरू न होने के क्या कारण हैं ?

ऊर्जा मंत्री (श्री ए० बी० ए० गनीजान चौधरी) : (क) राष्ट्रीय ताप विद्युत निगम द्वारा उत्तर प्रदेश में सिंगरीली में स्थापित किए जा रहे सुपर ताप विद्युत केन्द्र के 600 मेगावाट की प्रतिष्ठापित क्षमता के प्रथम चरण में से 53 मेगावाट विद्युत का तथा 2000 मेगावाट की चरम प्रतिष्ठापित क्षमता में से 300 मेगावाट विद्युत का आबंटन राजस्थान को किया गया है । इस परियोजना पर कार्यसूची के अनुसार कार्य चल रहा है तथा 200 मेगावाट की क्षमता के पहले यूनिट के फरवरी, 1982 तक चालू हो जाने की संभावना है ।

(ख) और (ग) कानपुर से जयपुर तक की 400 के०वी० पारेवण लाइन, मुख्यतः सिंगरीली

सुपर ताप विद्युत केन्द्र के दूसरे चरण से विद्युत के विकास के लिए ही है । इस परियोजना पर कार्य आरम्भ कर दिया है तथा पारेवण लाइनों के टावरों के लिए निविदाएं आमन्त्रित कर ली गई हैं ताकि परियोजना कार्यक्रम अनुसार ही मार्च, 1986 तक लाइन को चालू किया जा सके ।

Setting up Gas-based fertilizer plant in Rajasthan

*139. **SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA :** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a Gas-based fertilizer plant is proposed to be set up in Rajasthan during the Sixth Five Year Plan;

(b) If so, the progress made in this respect so far;

(c) whether Rajasthan Government have asked for 2 gas-based fertilizer plants to be set up in Rajasthan; and

(d) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A Site Selection Committee has been appointed to recommend locations of the proposed six additional gasbased fertilizer plants including the one to be set up in Rajasthan. Its recommendations are awaited

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The Rajasthan Government have been informed that it would not be possible to consider setting up more than one gas-based fertilizer plant in Rajasthan as the projected deficit in Rajasthan in 1989-90 which is estimated at 1.87 lakh tonnes of nitrogen could be fully met by the proposed gas based plant in Rajasthan which will have an annual capacity of about 3,40 lakhs tonnes of nitrogen.

High Power Committee to give suggestions regarding 'Key Board' of Devnagri-roman Bilingual Teleprinter.

*140. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry had constituted a high power committee to give suggestions in regard to key board of Devnagri-Roman bilingual teleprinter;

(b) if so, when was the committee constituted and the names of the members of the Committee and when did it submit its report;

(c) when a prototype of the machine was to be manufactured as per the recommendation of the committee;

(d) the reasons for delay in embarking on regular production of the machine; and

(e) whether Government propose to enquire into the causes of delay in the production thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI C. M. STEPHEN) : (a) and (b) A Sub-Committee of Dak Tar Hindi Salahkar Samiti consisting of the following was asked to examine the possibility of manufacturing 2 scripts—Devanagari-Roman Teleprinter in Hindustan Teleprinters Ltd., Madras.

1. Justice Shri S. N. Singh.
2. Shri Ashokji, Editor, Swatantra Bharat, Lucknow.
3. Shri B. S. Rau, Sr. Member (Operations) P&T Board, New Delhi.
4. Shri A. S. Bhatnagar, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Communications.
5. Shri S. M. Agarwal, Officer on Special Duty, P&T Board, New Delhi.

(c) The Sub-Committee did not recommend any specific date for manufacture of prototype of the machine.

(d) and (e) The Hindustan Teleprinters Limited developed a prototype of Devnagri-Roman Teleprinter in October, 1976. As per the estimates of HTL, a minimum demand for 500 machines is necessary to make the scale of production programme economically viable. The Company, therefore, requested their customers to project their demands. The P&T Department, the major customer of HTL asked HTL to supply 2 Nos. of prototype of machines for field trials and HTL supplied these prototype machines in July, 1979. In the meanwhile, a decision was taken to switch over to Electronic Teleprinters, which have the technical feasibility to accommodate larger number of characters of Devanagari script, and many other facilities. Consequently, it was also decided that production of 2 script teleprinters based on the mechanical model teleprinter be held in abeyance and development work based on the electronic model be taken up as soon as HTL starts manufacture of electronic teleprinters.

Use of Potato for Manufacture of Spirit and Wine

1381. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that potatoes are also a raw material for manufacturing spirit and wine;

(b) whether it is a fact that Nalanda District in the State of Bihar is one of the greatest potato growing centres in our country; and

(c) if so, whether Government have any plan to establish spirit and wine producing industry from potatoes in Nalanda District; if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P.C. SETHI) : (a) It is technically possible to manufacture alcohol from potatoes.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Government have not received any proposal so far to establish a spirit and wine producing industry starting from potatoes in Nalanda District. If and when such an industrial licence application is received it will be considered on merits.

Production of Titanium Factory

1382. **SHRI A. NEELALOHITHA-DASAN NADAR** : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have noted that the production of the only Titanium factory of India, which is in Trivandrum, was limited to the extent of only 32.3 per cent of the installed capacity in 1979-80, as stated in item 8, page 171 of the Economic Review 1980 prepared by the Kerala State Planning Board and printed by the Government of Kerala;

(b) what is the total requirement of Titanium di-oxide per year at present; and

(c) whether it is a fact that Titanium di-oxide had been given tariff protection by Government of India for over two years ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) Yes Sir.

(b) The 1981-82 demand for Titanium di-oxide is estimated to be of the order of 20,000 tonnes of which roughly 12,400 tonnes is for Rutile Grade and 7,600 tonnes for Anatase Grade.

(c) Imports of Titanium Di-oxide are mostly of the Rutile Grade. The production of Rutile Grade Titanium Di-oxide by Travancore Titanium Products Limited is very meagre. The import of chemically pure titanium dioxide is subject to basic customs duty of 60% advalorem, auxiliary duty of 20% advalorem and counter vailing duty of 8% advalorem.

Installation of Electronic Precipitators at Indraprastha Power Station, Delhi

1383. **SHRI N. E. HORO** : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the installation of electronic precipitators in two of the

five thermal units of the Indraprastha Power Station has run into rough weather following continuous snag in the new equipment imported from the U.S.;

(b) whether Government are satisfied with its performance; and

(c) if not, what are the details in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN) : (a) and (b) The work of installation of Electrostatic Precipitators for three units out of 5 thermal units at I. P. Station has already been completed. While the performance of the equipment installed at Unit 1 is satisfactory, the equipment installed at Unit 2 & 4 is under trial runs.

The work of installation of E. Ps. for the remaining two units is being taken up now.

(c) Does not arise.

DESU ARREARS

1384. **SHRI K. A. RAJAN** : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking has to collect a huge amount on account of arrears from the Delhi Municipal Corporation, NDMC, DDA and private sector industries;

(b) if so, the details of the arrears;

(c) the reasons for accumulating such arrears; and

(d) the steps being taken to recover/write off the amount ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The details of the amount recoverable by DESU on account of energy consumption charges etc. are as given below :—

| Sl. No. | Name of the Party | Amount recoverable (Rs. in crores) |
|---------|----------------------------------|---|
| 1. | NDMC | 12.93 (excluding electricity tax of Rs. 6.91 crores) |
| 2. | M.E.S. | 0.20 |
| 3. | W.S. & S.D.U. (M.C.D.) | 9.28 (excluding surcharge for late payment of Rs. 1.67 crores). |

| Sl. No. | Name of the Party | Amount recoverable (Rs. in crores) |
|---------|--|--|
| 4. | Other Govt. Deptts. | 0.45 |
| 5. | M.C.D. (Street Lighting) | 3.03 (excluding electricity tax of Rs. 0.57 crores). |
| 6. | D.D.A. (Street Lighting) | 0.95 |
| 7. | Private Sector Industries (Large Indl. Power Consumers, mixed load HT & other big consumers billed from Bulk Supply Section) | 1.57 (including Court Arbitration amount of Rs. 1.24 crores). 33.41 |

(c) The arrears are accumulated due to the dispute raised by the various authorities over DESU's claim as to the quantum of energy consumed and maintenance charges therefor etc.

(d) Efforts are being made to recover the outstanding dues by holding high level meetings in order to settle the various issues and to realise the dues from the Government agencies. In the case of private sector consumers after disconnections of supply, arrears are being realised through courts.

Opening of Coal Dump in Raniganj

1385. SHRI BASUDEV ACHARYA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state when the coal dump in Raniganj would be opened in accordance with his repeated assurances and the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN) : For making coal/coke readily available at reasonable prices, to consumers in rural and urban areas Coal India has opened 11 dumps in West Bengal and more such dumps are planned to be started in the State.

State Electricity Projects help up due to Inter-State Disputes

1386. SHRI MOHAN LAL PATEL : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there are a number of State Power Projects which have been held up due to inter-state disputes with the Central Electricity Authority;

(b) if so, their number and details and since when they are ending with the Central Electricity Authority; and

(c) the steps taken by the Authority of clear them in the interest of the States ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN) : (a) and (b) Details of 13 hydro-electric/multi-purpose projects pending with Central Electricity Authority due to inter-State disputes are furnished in the statement appended. In some cases the work is held up and in others the work is proceeding slowly.

(c) The Central Govt. has taken initiative in holding discussions with the concerned States with a view to resolving the disputes. It has also offered to take up such projects in the Central Sector, as a possible solution to the disputes.

STATEMENT

| S. No. | Scheme | State | Installed Capacity (MW) | Date of Receipt of Report | State involved |
|--------|------------------|--------|-------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1 | | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 1. | Anandpur Sahib . | Punjab | 134 | Oct. 1979 | Punjab/ Haryana/ Rajasthan |
| 2. | Kishau (MPP) . | U.P. | 600 | 1978 | U.P./H.P. |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|-----------------------------------|------------|-----|------------|-----------------------------|
| 3. Khara | U.P. | 81 | June 1978 | U.P./Haryana |
| 4. Western Yamuna Canal St-II | Haryana | 16 | 1977 | Haryana & U.P. |
| 5. Orcha (MPP) | M.P. | 90 | Sept. 1978 | M.P./U.P. |
| 6. Pandiyar-Punna-Puzha | Tamil Nadu | 100 | Feb. 1977 | Tamil Nadu/Kerala |
| 7. Cholatipuzha | Tamil Nadu | 60 | March 1977 | -do- |
| 8. Nellithorai | -do- | 50 | 1974 | Tamil Nadu/Kerala/Karnataka |
| 9. Upper Amaravathy | -do- | 30 | July 1978 | -do- |
| 10. Shanmukha Nadi | -do- | 30 | July 1977 | -do- |
| 11. Pandiyar-Punna-puzha Tailrace | Kerala | 70 | Dec 1972 | Kerala/Tamil Nadu |
| 12. Mananthwady (MPP) | Kerala | 240 | May 1980 | Kerala/Tamil Nadu/Karnataka |
| 13. Kuttidiyadi Augmentation | Kerala | .. | Dec 1976 | -do- |

NOTE:—MPP—Multipurpose Project.

Import of Indian Films by Pakistan

1387. **SHRI PIUS TIRKEY** : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government of Pakistan has shown its willingness to allow the import of Indian feature Films to Pakistan;

(b) if so, full details thereof;

(c) whether it is in the knowledge of Government that Video tapes of Indian feature films are being smuggled into Pakistan and other Middle East countries; and

(d) what measures have been taken by Government of India to check the loss of foreign exchange due to the smuggling of feature films into Pakistan and other Middle East countries?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) and (b) The import of Indian feature films into Pakistan is banned since 1965. The Government of India is not aware if there has been any change in the

policy of Government of Pakistan recently in this regard.

(c) According to the information received from the Embassy of India in Pakistan as also from some of the newspaper reports, it is gathered that video tapes of Indian feature films are available in Pakistan. This is likely to be the position in the case of Middle East countries. However, whether these cassettes are smuggled into those countries or are imported legitimately can be determined only with reference to the import policies followed in those countries.

(d) Export recorded video cassettes of Indian feature films from the video transfer units set up in the free export zones as also the export of video rights of Indian feature films is permitted under the export policy. Once either the video cassettes or the video rights of Indian films are exported, any person, including nationals of Pakistan and Middle East countries, are free to purchase video cassettes of Indian feature films from the foreign market. Since export from India is authorised, the purchase of video cassettes by the nationals of those countries does not imply loss of foreign exchange to India.

Problems faced by Nylon Spinning Industry

1388. **SHRI G.Y. KRISHNAN** : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the nylon spinning industry is facing difficulties;

(b) if so, the details of the difficulties faced by the nylon spinning industry and the nature of assistance sought from Government; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to help the industry?

The Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (**SHRI P.C. SETHI**) : (a) Government is not aware of any major difficulties being faced by the Nylon Spinning Industry.

(b) and (c) : Do not arise.

Production of Bitumen in different Refineries

1389. **SHRI MOTILAL HASDA** : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMI-

CALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) estimated production capacity of bitumen in each refinery in the country;

(b) total production of bitumen during the last five years, Refinery-wise and year-wise;

(c) is there any proposal to increase the production;

(d) if so, when and the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor and how the demand of bitumen is proposed to be met?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (**SHRI DALBIR SINGH**) : (a) The actual bitumen production capacity in each refinery depends on the crude oil mix processed. Information about the potential bitumen production capacity in each refinery as well as the anticipated capacity based on processing of Bombay High Crude oil, which does not yield bitumen, is as follows :—

('000' tonnes)

| Refinery | Potential capacity | Anticipated capacity based on Bombay High utilisation |
|--|--------------------|---|
| Hindustan Petroleum Corpn. (Bombay) | 330 | 330 |
| Bharat Petroleum Corporation (Bombay) | 475 | 150 |
| Madras Refineries Limited (Madras) | 240 | 240 |
| Hindustan Petroleum Corporation (Visakh) | 75 | 75 |
| Indian Oil Corporation Limited (Haldia) | 100 | 100 |
| Indian Oil Corporation Limited (Koyali) | 250 | 200 |
| Indian Oil Corporation Limited (Digboi) | 15 | 15 |
| Cochin Refineries Limited (Cochin) | 134 | 70 |

(b) The total production of bitumen during the period 1976-77 to 1980-81 is given in the statement.

(c) to (e) : After the commissioning of Mathura Refinery the bitumen production capacity would increase by about 3,00,000 tonnes per annum. In addition, a proposal

has been received from Madras Refinerie Limited to augment bitumen production capacity by 2,10,000 tonnes per annum.

The question of maximisation of bitumen production with the available bitumen yielding crude oil is being studied.

Statement

('000' tonnes)

| Refinery | 1976-77 | 1977-78 | 1978-79 | 1979-80 | 1980-81 |
|--------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| HPC (Bombay) | 306 | 363 | 414 | 365 | 287 |
| BPC (Bombay) | 390 | 283 | 205 | 305 | 283 |
| CRL (Cochin) | .. | .. | 3 | 3 | 6 |
| MRL (Madras) | 175 | 204 | 173 | 206 | 151 |
| HPC (Visakh) | 40 | 61 | 54 | 52 | 77 |
| IOC (Haldia) | 25 | 70 | 81 | 69 | 112 |
| IOC (Koyali) | .. | .. | 13 | 94 | 156 |
| IOC (Assam Oil Division) | 10 | 12 | 17 | 15 | 13 |
| TOTAL | 946 | 993 | 960 | 1109 | 1085 |

Frequent Disorder in Automatic Microwave Telephone Lines Connecting Cuttack, Bhubaneswar and Calcutta

1390. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the frequent disorder of Cuttack-Bhubaneswar and Cuttack-Calcutta, Bhubaneswar and Calcutta automatic microwave telephone lines;

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take to check such disorder and for the improvement of the above mentioned automatic microwave telephone line; and

(c) the details thereof ?

The MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON) : (a) Point to point STD has been provided between Cuttack and Bhubaneswar on Microwave system. Cuttack and Bhubaneswar are connected to Calcutta TAX for Automatic National Dialling. The junctions for these two routes have been provided on a coaxial cable between Calcutta, Cuttack and Bhubaneswar. There are no frequent disorders on the microwave/Coaxial system, and on the STD between Cuttack-Bhubaneswar, Cuttack-Calcutta, Bhubaneswar-Calcutta.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

Equipment left over from Auction of Old Sindri Fertilizer Plants

1391. SHRI A.K. ROY : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to be state :

(a) details of the equipment left from the units of the old coal-based Sindri Fertilizers Plant auctioned to the scrap dealers in 1980;

(b) proposed utility of these equipments;

(c) whether these equipments could be used to start a small parallel set-up for manufacturing ammonia fusing suitable fuel stock and process, facts in detail;

(d) whether there is an attempt to further auction these equipments also; and

(e) if so, the considerations and facts in details :

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) The details of equipment of the old Coal based Sindri Fertilizer Plant excluded from sale of redundant plant made by Fertilizers Corporation of India Ltd. in 1980 are as follows :

I. Gas Reformation Plant :

Section of Co-conversion, CO₂ removal, Recautification, Cooling tower, Air Separation (Linde), Air Separation (Linde Frankle), Refrigeration Gas, Fractionation, Yard-piping and Oxygen and Nitrogen gas holders.

II. Montecatini/Ammonia Synthesis Plant :

Refrigeration unit of Chemical Construction Corporation Plant, CO₂, removal section, Montecatini Cooling tower, Yard-piping and Miscellaneous equipment of some sections of Chemical Construction Corporation Plant, semi-water gas/lean gas plant.

(b) These equipments are of no use to Fertilizer Corporation of India Ltd. However, The Fertilizer (Planning & Development) India Limited are examining whether they could be utilized by them for Research and Development Work.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) and (e): The question of disposal of these equipments would arise only if Fertilizer (Planning & Development) India Ltd., come to the conclusion that they do not need them for their Research and Development Work.

Victimisation by Colliery Management

1392. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH: will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received a telegram dated 12th October, 1981, from Colliery Mazdoor Sabha of India (CITU) regarding the victimisation activities pursued by the colliery management; and

(b) if so, details of action taken by Government to stop such victimisation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) Yes sir.

(b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Additional Facilities To Radio And T.V. Artists

1393. SHRI A.C. DASS : will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) Whether his Ministry has a proposal to provide some additional facilities to the radio and television artists as are given to Central Government employees;

(b) If so, what are the additional facilities proposed to be given to them;

(c) when those facilities are going to be provided; and

(d) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE (a) to (d) : Staff Artists of both All India Radio and Doordarshan are contract employees and are in receipt of benefits as are admissible to regular civil servants of the Central Government including gratuity excepting pensionary benefits in lieu of which these Staff Artists are entitled to the Contributory Provident Fund benefits. However, in order to make them entitled for pensionary benefits, a proposal is under examination of a Ministerial Committee to work out a specific scheme for this purpose. A scheme has been drafted for the consideration of the Ministerial Committee and orders would issue after the Scheme approved by the Ministerial Committee is finally accepted.

Revision of Timings

1394. SHRI S. MURUGAIN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATION be pleased to refer to the replies given to Unstarred Questions Nos. 2772 on 8th December, 1980, 3709 on 16th March, 1981 and 4225 on 15th September, 1981 regarding revision of timings and state:

(a) whether the demand of revision of timings has since been agreed to by the Department;

(b) if not, the specific reasons for such a long time taken by the Department to arrive at a decision in this regard; and

(c) what action government are taking to expedite the decision in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON) (a) to (c) : Tentatively it has been decided to permit Departmental Stamp Vendors and Extra Departmental Stamp Vendors to stop sale of stamps 30 and 15 minutes before the close of their daily duty, on an experimental basis in selected post offices. A general decision in the matter will be taken on an evaluation of this experiment.

Number of Fertilizer Plants in the Country

1395. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of fertilizer plants set up in different States;

(b) places where these are located;

(c) number of the fertilizer plants under construction in various States;

(d) the expected time of completion of their construction; and

(e) when these are expected to start commercial production?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) and (b): A statement-I giving the requisite details is attached;

(c) to (e): A statement-II giving the requisite details is attached.

Statement-I

Number and Location of Major Fertilizer Plants

| State/Union Territory | Number of Plants in Operation | Location |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------|---|
| Andhra Pradesh | Two | 1. Vizag 2. Ramagundam |
| Assam | Two | 1. Namrup (I) 2. Namrup (II) |
| Bihar | Three | 1. Sindri (Modernisation) 2. Sindri (Rationalisation) 3. Barauni |
| Goa | One | 1. Goa |
| Gujarat | Four | 1. Baroda 2. Kalol 3. Kandla 4. Kandla (Expansion) |
| Haryana | One | 1. Panipat |
| Kerala | Three | 1. Udyogamandal 2. Cochin (I) 3. Cochin (II) |
| Karnataka | One | 1. Mangalore |
| Maharashtra | Two | 1. Trombay 2. Trombay (IV) |
| Orissa | Two | 1. Rourkela 2. Talcher |
| Punjab | Three | 1. Nangal (I) 2. Nangal (II) 3. Bhatinda |
| Rajasthan | Two | 1. Kota 2. Khetri |
| Tamil Nadu | Four | 1. Madras 2. Neyveli 3. Tuticorin 4. Ennore |
| Uttar Pradesh | Five | 1. Gorakhpur 2. Kanpur 3. Kanpur (Expansion) 4. Phulpur 5. Varanasi |
| West Bengal | One | 1. Durgapur |

Statement-II

Fertilizer Plants under construction/under commissioning

| State | Name/location of plant | Expected date of mechanical completion | Expected date of commercial production |
|-------------|--------------------------|--|--|
| Assam | 1. Namrup-III | May, 1984 | November, 1984 |
| Goa | 1. Goa (Expansion) | July, 1984 | September, 1984 |
| Gujarat | 1. Bharuch | Mechanically completed. | Commissioning is in progress. |
| | 2. Hazira | September, 1984 (I Stage) | March, 1985 (I Stage) |
| | | September, 1985 (II Stage) | March, 1986 (II Stage) |
| Maharashtra | 1. Trombay V | Mechanically completed | Commissioning is in progress. |
| | 2. Talaja | Mid-1982 | End-1982 |
| | 3. Thal | February, 1984 (I Stage) | August/September, 1984 (I Stage) |
| | | May/June, 1984 (II Stage) | December, 1984 (II Stage) |
| Orissa | 1. Paradip | April 1985 (I Stage) | June, 1985 (I Stage) |
| | | October, 1985 (II Stage) | February, 1986 (II Stage) |
| Tamil Nadu | 1. Tuticorin (Expansion) | January, 1983 | April, 1983 |
| West Bengal | 1. Haldia | Mechanically completed | April, 1982 |

Proposal to Provide Teleprinter Link Between the Backward Areas of Madhya Pradesh and Bhopal.

1396. SHRI KEYUR BHUSHAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a proposal to provide a teleprinter link between the backward areas of Madhya Pradesh such as Bastar, Ambikapur, Sidhi Shahdol, Jhabua etc. and the Headquarters-Bhopal is under consideration of Government; and

(b) if so, the time by which the teleprinter service will start?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The teleprinter links are likely to be provided during 1982-83.

Electrification of Villages In Mahad and Poladpur Taluka Under R.E.C.

1397. SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is not a fact that more than 50 lakhs of rupees have been sanctioned for electrification of villages in Mahad and Poladpur Taluka under R.E.C.;

(b) amount so far spend and villages so far electrified;

(c) are Government aware that the entire village area is not electrified under the scheme and only part of the village area is electrified thereby causing misunderstanding in the minds of villages; and

(d) whether any guidelines have been given by the Central Government for electrification of the villages and if so, the details?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN):

(a) Rural Electrification Corporation has sanctioned in March, 1980 a rural electrification scheme involving a loan assistance of Rs. 59.898 lakhs for electrification of 63 villages in Mahad taluka and 26 villages in poladpur taluk in Kolaba District.

(b) Upto the end of March 1981, Rural Electrification Corporation has disbursed loan instalments amounting to Rs. 22.903 lakhs and as per the reports received for the period 31st March, 1981, 11 villages have been electrified.

(c) Rural Electrification Scheme are formulated by the State Electricity Boards on the assessment of load potential in the area. Rural Electrification Corporation renders necessary financial assistance for the implementation of the schemes. The schemes are thereafter implemented by the SEBs on the basis of project reports prepared initially.

(d) According to the guidelines given by the Central Government, a village is considered as electrified when at least one service is released or street lights are provided in the villages. Rural Electrification Corporation is following the same guidelines for the purpose of treating a village as electrified under its schemes. Once the power is made available necessary connection can be obtained by all the house-hold following compliance with requisite formality as laid down by the Board.

Bid for supply of Conductors for Singrauli

1398. **SHRI S. B. SIDNAL :** Will the Minister of ENERGY be Pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that China-Japan and Baharain have priced out Indian bidders in a global competitions for supply of conductors for the Singrauli Thermal project ;

(b) whether Government have enquired into the reasons why domestic producers could not compete with international bidders ; and

(c) What steps the Government propose to take to help indigenous manufacturers to improve their performance ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) The International competitive Bidding procedures followed for pro-

curement under World Bank financed projects provide for a 15% price preference for indigenous manufacturers. The bids received under the global tenders floated by NTPC for the supply of conductors for the Singrauli project stage II are under evaluation.

(b) and (c) In view of (a) above, the question does not arise.

Representation by Gas Customers Association, Bhore, District Poona.

1399. **SHRI R. K. MHALGI :** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a representation for new gas connections has been received by him in September, 1981 from the Gas-Customers Associations, Bhore, District Poona (Maharashtra) ;

(b) if so, what decisions have been taken by Government ; and

(c) if not, what is the reason for not giving the gas connections to customers of Bhore ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) A representation dated 4-11-81 requesting for release of new gas connections has been received in this Ministry from the Gas-customers Association, Bhore, Pune District, Maharashtra.

(b) and (c) It has not been possible to release new gas connections in Bhore, as the cooking gas (LPG) distributor catering to the area has reached the prescribed ceiling level for the release of new LPG connections. Further release would be possible after a new agency is set up.

Thermal units told build up Coal Stocks

1400. **SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA :** Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry had asked the thermal station authorities to build up buffer stocks of coal in order to step up power generation in the country ;

(b) if so, what is the recent position of the coal stocks and the capacity of each station to store the same; and

(c) what is the position of power in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI
VIKRAM MAHAJAN) :

(a) Yes Sir, as per norms all power stations situated beyond 350 kms. distance from the coal mines have been asked to keep a coal stock of about 4-6 weeks, those within 350 kms. a stock of about 3 weeks and pit-heads power stations a stock of about 2 weeks.

(b) a statement showing the present position of coal stocks held by each power station viz-a-viz its capacity to stock the same is attached.

(c) During the month of October, 1981, the energy availability in the country was of the order of 9866 MU as against the requirement of 10870 MU representing a percentage energy shortage of the order of 9.2%.

Statement

Statement showing the present stocking capacity of Coal at the Major Thermal Power Station

| Sl. No. | Name of TPS | Stocking capacity (in tonnes) | Present coal stocks tonnes | Equivalent No. of days | On date |
|-----------------|--------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------|---------|
| NORTHERN REGION | | | | | |
| DELHI | | | | | |
| 1. | Badarpur | 130000 | 22845 | 5 | 26/11 |
| 2. | (a) I.P. Stn. } DESU | 100000 | 19353 | 6 | 26/11 |
| | (b) Rajghat | | | | |
| HARYANA | | | | | |
| 3. | Faridabad | 60000 | 10605 | 8 | 25/11 |
| 4. | Panipat | 400000 | 7662 | 3 | 25/11 |
| PUNJAB | | | | | |
| 5. | Bhatinda | 175000 | 21661 | 5 | 25/11 |
| UTTAR PRADESH | | | | | |
| 6. | Obra | 270000 | 226108 | 20 | 25/11 |
| 7. | Harduaganj A | 45000 | 4527 | 9 | 25/11 |
| 8. | Harduaganj B&C | 400000 | 59369 | 15 | 25/11 |
| 9. | Renusagar | 80000 | 117086 | 29 | 1/11 |
| 10. | (a) Panki Old | 50000 | 4302 | 11 | 24/11 |
| | (b) Panki Extn. | 80000 | 37625 | 14 | 24/11 |
| 11. | Kanpur RPH | 15000 | 5814 | 7 | 25/11 |
| WESTERN REGION | | | | | |
| GUJARAT | | | | | |
| 12. | Dhuvaran | 60000 | 21473 | 18 | 25/11 |
| 13. | Ahmedabad | 50000 | 22331 | 6 | 24/11 |
| 14. | Ukai | 160000 | 71121 | 18 | 25/11 |
| 15. | Gandhinagar | 100000 | 116809 | 46 | 25/11 |
| MADHYA PRADESH | | | | | |
| 16. | Satpura | 350000 | 65804 | 11 | 19/11 |
| 17. | Korba | 350000 | 299663 | 43 | 19/11 |
| 18. | Amarkantak | 100000 | 26461 | 8 | 19/11 |

| Sl. No. | Name of TPS | Stocking capacity (in tonnes) | Present coal stocks tonnes | Equivalent No. of days | On date |
|------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------|---------|
| MAHARASHTRA | | | | | |
| 19. | Trombay | 150000 | 16604 | 20 | 1/11 |
| 20. | Nasik | 100000 | 17916 | 2 | 20/11 |
| 21. | Koradi | 300000 | 99256 | 12 | 20/11 |
| 22. | Khaperkheda | 100000 | 11503 | 9 | 20/11 |
| 23. | Paras | 60000 | 4255 | 3 | 20/11 |
| 24. | Dhusawal | 145000 | 51203 | 16 | 20/11 |
| 25. | Parli | 60000 | 38273 | 13 | 20/11 |
| 26. | Chola | 30000 | 3164 | 3 | 1/11 |
| SOUTHERN REGION | | | | | |
| ANDHRA PRADESH | | | | | |
| 27. | Kothagudam | 200000 | 90594 | 18 | 17/11 |
| 28. | Ramagundam | 60000 | 11779 | 12 | 17/11 |
| 29. | Vijayawada | 150000 | 64726 | 16 | 17/11 |
| TAMIL NADU | | | | | |
| 30. | Ennore | 150000 | 81735 | 20 | 24/11 |
| 31. | Basin Bridge | 100000 | 28163 | 24 | 24/11 |
| 32. | Tuticorin | 150000 | 200395 | 66 | 24/11 |
| EASTERN REGION | | | | | |
| BIHAR | | | | | |
| 33. | Patratu | 150000 | 106991 | 24 | 25/11 |
| 34. | Barauni | 85000 | 2012 | 1 | 25/11 |
| DVC | | | | | |
| 35. | Chandrapura | 200000 | 284808 | 47 | 18/11 |
| 36. | Durgapur | 200000 | 32907 | 11 | 20/11 |
| 37. | Bokaro | 100000 | 185669 | 62 | 20/11 |
| ORISSA | | | | | |
| 38. | Talcher | 120000 | .. | 1 | 24/11 |
| WEST BENGAL | | | | | |
| 39. | Calcutta | 44000 | 26404 | 6 | 25/11 |
| 40. | Bandel | 100000 | 28990 | 10 | 21/11 |
| 41. | Durgapur DPL | 200000 | 40930 | 24 | 16/11 |
| 42. | Santalidih | 150000 | 14079 | 5 | 15/11 |

राजस्थान में नये दूरदर्शन केन्द्र

(क) उन स्थानों के नाम क्या हैं जहाँ पर

1401. श्री अशोक गहलोत : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

विशेष रूप से राजस्थान में छोटी पंचवर्षीय योजना अवधि के दौरान टेलीविजन केन्द्रों की स्थापना करने का विचार है ;

(ख) क्या राजस्थान के जोधपुर जिले में जो कि सीमान्त क्षेत्र है, टेलीविजन केन्द्र की स्थापना का प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसकी स्थापना कब तक की जायगी ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री वसन्त साठे) :

(क) जोधपुर में स्थायी दूरदर्शन स्टूडियो भवन को छोटी योजना में शामिल किया गया है ।

(ख) से (घ) जोधपुर को उन 49 स्थानों में से एक स्थान चुना गया है जहाँ अगले 20 वर्षों के दौरान दूरदर्शन विस्तार की भावी योजना के अन्तर्गत ढाक-तार माइक्रोवेव लिंक की सहायता से देश में दूरदर्शन रिमोट केन्द्र स्थापित किए जाने हैं । इस योजना के अन्तर्गत राजस्थान राज्य में चुने गए अन्य स्थान कोटा, बीकानेर और सूरतगढ़ हैं । चरणबद्ध ढंग से इस योजना का कार्यान्वयन संसाधनों की उपलब्धता पर निर्भर करेगा ।

Provision of Microwave Connection to Some Selected States Radio Stations.

1402. SRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) Whether Government have a proposal to provide microwave connection to the radio stations of some selected States;

(b) if so, the names of the radio stations of those States which have been identified to provide such microwave connection during the Sixth Plan period;

(c) whether his Ministry have a proposal to improve the efficiency of Cuttack Radio Station by providing such facility during the above Plan period; and?

(d) if so, the progress made so far in this regard.

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : () No, Sir, there is no proposal to provide microwave connection to the radio stations. AIR stations are generally provided with P&T links through coaxial cables for exchange of programmes between AIR stations.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) In order to improve the quality of the programmes relayed over AIR Cuttack from Delhi, the P&T Department has been requested to provide broadcast quality circuits to link AIR, Cuttack with AIR, Calcutta, which is already connected with Delhi. The work is still to be taken up by the P&T.

Proposal to increase bulk drug production and setting up drug units.

1403. SHRI MANMOHAN TUDU : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have a proposal to make all possible efforts for increasing bulk drug production during the Sixth Plan period;

(b) if so, the steps taken so far to increase the production;

(c) whether any new bulk units are proposed to be set up in the country during the above Plan period;

(d) if so, the plans where such bulk drug manufacture units are in the process of being set up; and

(e) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : () Yes, Sir. It is proposed to increase the bulk drug production in public sector from about Rs. 63 crores during 1980-81 to Rs. 215 crores by the end of 1984-85. Similarly, in the private sector the production of bulk drugs is expected to increase from about Rs. 177 crores during 1980-81 to Rs. 450 crores by the end of 1984-85.

(b) A large number of bulk drugs are already being produced in the country During the period from January, 1980 to October, 1981, 40 Industrial licences for setting up the manufacture of bulk drugs or for substantial expansion thereof have been issued. In addition Indian sector companies have been granted a large number of registrations with DGTD. Installed capacity as on 4th Sept. 1980 will also be recognized subject to certain conditions. Govt. are also taking adequate steps to remove the bottle-necks in production by the introduction of improved technology, assistance in the pro-

curement of adequate raw materials, regular supply of power, water, etc.

(c) A provision of about Rs. 60 crores has been made for the Sixth Plan in respect of new schemes that may be taken up by the Public Sector Government managed drug manufacturing units. This will be in addition to units that are likely to be set up by the private sector.

(d) and (e) the proposals for the new schemes of public sector units will be considered on the basis of technical and economic feasibility thereof.

**Indian Metals & Ferro Alloys Limited,
Orissa**

1404. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will be the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the Indian Metals and Ferro Alloys Limited in Orissa has retained in its Board of Directors Ex-Governors and retired Commander-in-Chief of the Army;

(b) whether permission have been given for such appointments; and

(c) does the said company derive many benefits from the Governments by such appointments?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) Shri B.D. Jatti, former Governor and Vice-President of India was on the Board of Directors of M/s. Indian Metals & Ferro Alloys Limited for the period 28-6-80 to 7-1-81. Former Chief of Army Staff—Field Marshall Sam Manekshaw is presently a director simplicitor on the Board of the company from 29-6-81.

(b) Under the provisions of the Companies Act, 1956, approval of the Central Government is required only for the appointment of Managing/Wholetime Directors of the company. No Government approval is required for the appointment of Directors Simplicitors.

(c) Nothing has to come to the notice of the Government in this regard.

22 LSS/81—4.

Difficulties in the Construction of Fertilizer Projects

1405. SHRI K. MALIANNA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any difficulties are being experienced by the fertilizer projects under construction, if so, the nature thereof;

(b) the year of the commencement of the construction of the above projects;

(c) whether there has been delay in the completion of any of these projects; and

(d) if so, the details and reasons?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P.C. SETHI) : (a) to (d) Some difficulties have been experienced in the implementation of one of the projects under construction, viz. the Namrup III project of Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation. The zero date of this project is 15-11-1979. However, due to the disturbed conditions in Assam there has been delay in the commencement of civil works. There was also some delay caused by the time taken for obtaining clearance for the proposal of the company to set up a captive power plant. The completion of the project will be delayed by about 12 months on account of these reasons. The project is now expected to go into commercial production in November 1984.

Master Plan of Telecommunication Network of Koraput District (Orissa).

1406. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1331 on 25th August, 1981 regarding Master Plan of telecommunication network of Koraput District (Orissa) and state;

(a) how and why some interior and important pockets and places of District Koraput, Orissa such as Padmapur, Gudari, Ramanaguda, Narayanpatna, Bandhugam, Laxmipur and Dasamanthpur have not been selected for the microwave system; and

(b) in which way these areas will be covered by the improved system of telecommunication without this microwave system therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON) : (a) The traffic at these places does not justify the installation of microwave system which is a high capacity and costly system.

(b) These areas will be covered by the Multi-Access Radio Relay system which is reliable as microwave system.

Allotment of Gas Agencies in Maharashtra

1407. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of places in Maharashtra where L.P.G. Cooking Gas agencies have been set up by the Indian Oil Corporation in 1980-81 and so far in 1981-82;

(b) to whom these agencies have been allotted and on what basis;

(c) the names of places where the new agencies are proposed to be sanctioned during the next year; and

(d) how these are proposed to be allotted?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P.C. SETHI) : (a) The Indian Oil Corporation Limited was not to set up any LPG agency in Maharashtra in 1980-81 or 1981-82.

(b) to (d) Does not arise in view of (a) above.

Circulation of Proceedings of Annual General Meetings of Companies to Shareholders

1408. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :—

(a) whether there is any provision in the Companies Act or Rules made thereunder making it obligatory for the Minutes or record of proceedings of the Annual General Meetings of the Public Limited Companies being circulated to the shareholders; if so, what and if not, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether it is a fact that at most of the Annual General Meetings proxies from shareholders are depended upon to make the quorum and to facilitate the smooth election of Directors of the choice of the Board of Directors;

(c) whether in the absence of such circulation of the record of proceedings, the majority of shareholders who are at distant places and unable to attend the Annual General Meetings remain in the dark about the happenings at such meetings; and

(d) whether Government while amending the existing Act propose to take some measures to safeguard the interests of the shareholders ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) No, Sir. However Section 196 of the Companies Act, 1956 allows inspection of the minutes of the proceedings of the General Meetings by the shareholders in the manner prescribed therein. Copies of the said minutes are also required to be furnished to any member, on request, on payment of nominal charges within seven days.

(b) Section 174 specifically provides that only members personally present can form the quorum. Proxies cannot, therefore, be counted towards quorum. Proxies can, however, vote on a poll being taken on any item of business including election of Directors.

(c) and (d) In view of the answer to (a) above, the question of any member remaining in the dark about the happenings at the General Meetings does not arise. He is entitled to get the requisite information if he is so interested under the existing law which is quite adequate on the subject.

Direct Telephone Link with Sub-Divisional and District Headquarters of Dhankenal

1409. SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Sub-Division and Block Headquarters which are not connected by direct and shortest telephone links with Sub-Divisional and District Headquarters of Dhankenal;

(b) the steps being taken by Government to connect the Block Headquarters with Sub-Divisional Headquarters and District Headquarters; and

(c) the likely date by which it is going to be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON) : (a) Two Sub-Divisions viz. Athamalik and Pallahara in Dhankenal District are not connected to

their District Headquarters. One Block Headquarter viz. Bhuban has not been connected by direct telephone link to its Sub Divisional Headquarters.

(b) Connecting Athamalik and Pallahara to the District Headquarters was not considered necessary in view of the present Trunk arrangement, which is quite satisfactory. Athamalik and Pallahara are small Automatic Exchanges parented to the nearest trunk centres viz. Angul and Talcher respectively, which are directly connected to the District Headquarter Dhankana I. *

(c) Bhuban Block Headquarter has been proposed to be connected to Dhankanel during this financial year.

Additional staff quarters for the Employees of AIR, Aurangabad (Maharashtra)

1410. SHRI KRISHAN KUMAR GOYAL : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) Whether it is a fact that additional staff quarters for the employees of AIR, Aurangabad (Maharashtra) have been sanctioned to be constructed soon;

(b) If so, the number of such staff quarters and the estimated cost of them;

(c) Whether a time schedule has been fixed in respect of the completion of the said staff quarters; if so, the details thereof; and

(d) when the above quarters will be ready for occupation ?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. In the Sixth Plan, there is an approved Plan Scheme for the construction of 8 additional staff quarters for the employees of AIR, Aurangabad, at an estimated cost of Rs. 4.8 lakhs. These quarters are expected to be completed during the Sixth Plan period.

मंत्रालय के ऐसे अनुभाग जिनमें 50 प्रतिशत से अधिक कर्मचारियों को हिन्दी का ज्ञान है

1411. श्री राम बिलास पासवान : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उनके मंत्रालय में ऐसे कितने अनुभाग हैं जिनमें 50 प्रतिशत से अधिक कर्मचारी हिन्दी की जानकारी वाले हैं और ऐसे अनुभाग कितने हैं जिनमें 25 प्रतिशत से अधिक कार्य हिन्दी में किया जाता है ;

(ख) मंत्रालय द्वारा पिछले एक वर्ष के 'क' जोन को कितने प्रतिशत पत्र मूल रूप से हिन्दी में लिखे गए ; और

(ग) क्या उनके मंत्रालय ने राजभाषा अधिनियम का उल्लंघन किया है और यदि हां, तो सरकार द्वारा अब तक इस बारे में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विक्रम महाजन) : (क) विद्युत विभाग और कोयला विभाग में 30 अनुभाग/डेस्क ऐसे हैं जहां 50 प्रतिशत से अधिक कर्मचारी हिन्दी का ज्ञान रखते हैं। 5 अनुभागों में 25 प्रतिशत से अधिक कार्य हिन्दी में किया जा रहा है।

(ख) 1-10-1980 से 30-9-1981 तक की अवधि में मूल रूप से हिन्दी में लिखे गए पत्रों की प्रतिशतता विद्युत विभाग के मामले में मूल रूप से लिखे गए कुल पत्रों की लगभग 7 प्रतिशत बैठती है और कोयला विभाग के मामले में यह 2 प्रतिशत है। इस अवधि के लिए "क" क्षेत्र संबंधी आकड़े अलग से उपलब्ध नहीं हैं।

(ग) राजभाषा अधिनियम के उपबन्धों का पालन करने के लिये हर प्रकार के प्रयास किये जा रहे हैं। हिन्दी भाषी राज्यों को पत्रादि हिन्दी में भेजने की आवश्यकता सभी संबंधितों को जोर देकर बार-बार बताई जा रही है। चैक प्वाइन्टों को सशक्त करने के लिए भी व्यवस्था की गई है। समझा बुझाकर तथा प्रोत्साहन देकर सरकारी कामकाज में हिन्दी लाने की सरकारी नीति के अनुसार, प्रोत्साहन योजना भी लागू की गई है।

देश में सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन केन्द्रों का कार्यकरण

1412. श्री राम लाल राही : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में राज्यवार इस समय कितने स्थानीय सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन केन्द्र हैं और उन में से कितने ठीक काम करते हैं और कितने खराब हैं ; और

(ख) खराब सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन केन्द्रों को कब तक ठीक किया जाएगा ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कार्तिक उरांव) : (क) 30-9-81 को देश में राज्यवार काम कर रहे स्थानीय सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन घरों की संख्या विवरण में दी गई है। ठीक ढंग से तथा ठीक ढंग से कार्य न कर रहे के संबंध में आंकड़े एकत्र किए जा रहे हैं तथा उसे सभा पटल पर रख दिया जाएगा।

(ख) दोषयुक्त सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन घरों की मरम्मत का कार्य लगातार किया जाता है।

विवरण

| क्रम सं० | राज्य का नाम | स्थानीय सार्व-जनिक टेलीफोन घरों की संख्या | कैफियत |
|----------|--------------|---|--------|
|----------|--------------|---|--------|

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|---------------------|------|---|---|
| 1. आन्ध्र प्रदेश | 3167 | -- | |
| 2. बिहार | 557 | --- | |
| 3. गुजरात | 1720 | --- | |
| 4. जम्मू तथा कश्मीर | 108 | --- | |
| 5. केरल | 2142 | संघ शासित क्षेत्र लक्षद्वीप शामिल है। | |
| 6. कर्नाटक | 1725 | --- | |
| 7. महाराष्ट्र | 6395 | संघ शासित क्षेत्र गोवा, दमन और दीव शामिल हैं। | |
| 8. मध्य प्रदेश | 818 | 1-7-81 को | |
| 9. असम | 519 | संघ शासित क्षेत्र अरुणाचल प्रदेश और मिजोरम शामिल हैं। | |
| 10. मेघालय | | | |
| 11. मणिपुर | | | |
| 12. नागालैंड | | | |
| 13. त्रिपुरा | 1208 | संघशासित क्षेत्र चण्डीगढ़ शामिल है। | |
| 14. हरियाणा | | | |
| 15. हिमाचल प्रदेश | | | |
| 16. पंजाब | 262 | --- | |
| 17. उड़ीसा | | | |
| 18. राजस्थान | 457 | --- | |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|------------------------------|------|--|---|
| 19. तमिलनाडु | 3229 | संघशासित प्रदेश पांडिचेरी शामिल है | |
| 20. उत्तर प्रदेश | 1634 | -- | |
| 21. पश्चिम बंगाल | 1255 | 1-9-81 को संघशासित क्षेत्र अंडमान और निकोबार शामिल है। | |
| 22. सिक्किम | | | |
| 23. संघ शासित क्षेत्र दिल्ली | 2343 | -- | |

आकाशवाणी और दिल्ली दूरदर्शन से संबद्ध सलाहकार समितियों का गठन

1413. श्री धर्मदास शास्त्री : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या आकाशवाणी और दिल्ली दूरदर्शन से सम्बद्ध सलाहकार समितियां गठित कर दी गई हैं ;]

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो इन समितियों के गठन में इतना विलम्ब होने के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) इन समितियों का गठन कब तक किया जायेगा ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री वसन्त साठे) :

(क) से (ग) मूल रूप से 5½ घंटे या इससे अधिक के कार्यक्रम प्रसारित करने वाले आकाशवाणी के 60 केन्द्रों में से 57 केन्द्रों पर ये समितियां गठित/अनुमोदित की जा चुकी हैं।

दूरदर्शन केन्द्र, दिल्ली सहित दूरदर्शन केन्द्रों और आकाशवाणी के शेष तीन केन्द्रों के लिए सलाहकार समितियों का गठन शीघ्र ही कर दिए जाने की उम्मीद है।

आकाशवाणी में प्रोड्यूसरों/प्रोग्राम एग्जीक्यूटिक्स अधिकारियों के लिए पदोन्नति के अवसर

1414. श्री रामायण राय : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या आकाशवाणी में प्रोड्यूसरों को अभी तक वरिष्ठ ग्रेड नहीं दिये गये हैं ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि प्रोड्यूसरों से बहुत ही कनिष्ठ प्रोग्राम एग्जीक्यूटिक्स को सहायक केन्द्र निदेशक के रूप में नियुक्त किया गया है ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि सहायक निदेशक के रूप में नियुक्त किये गये अधिकतर अधिकारी पहले ट्रांसमिशन एग्जीक्यूटिव्स थे; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो प्रोड्यूसरों को जो कि विशेषज्ञ हैं, पदोन्नतियां न देने के क्या कारण हैं ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री वसन्त साठे) :

(क) 900-1400 रुपये के वेतनमान में वरिष्ठ प्रोड्यूसर के 33 पदों का सृजन किया गया है।

(ख) प्रोड्यूसर और कार्यक्रम एग्जीक्यूटिव भिन्न-भिन्न संवर्गों से संबंधित हैं। इन दोषी श्रेणियों के लिए कोई संयुक्त वरीयता सूची नहीं है और इनके पदोन्नति चैनल भिन्न-भिन्न हैं, क्योंकि प्रोड्यूसर संविदा कर्मचारी हैं तथा कार्यक्रम एग्जीक्यूटिव नियमित सरकारी कर्मचारी।

(ग) यह सही है कि 1958 और 1965 की अवधि के दौरान ट्रांसमिशन एग्जीक्यूटिव के रूप में नियुक्त किए गए कुछ व्यक्तियों को सहायक केन्द्र निदेशक के रूप में पदोन्नत किया गया है, क्योंकि यह पद ट्रांसमिशन एग्जीक्यूटिव के लिए पदोन्नति चैनल में है और भर्ती नियमों में भी इसकी व्यवस्था है।

(घ) प्रोड्यूसरों की वरिष्ठ प्रोड्यूसर के ग्रेड में उसी तारीख से पदोन्नति को स्वीकृत कर दिया गया है जिस तारीख से कार्यक्रम एग्जीक्यूटिवों को हाल ही में उनके संवर्ग में सहायक केन्द्र निदेशक के रूप में पदोन्नत किया गया था।

Issue of a commemorative stamp in honour of late Baskara Sethupathi

1415. SHRI ERA ANBARASU : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state whether Government propose issuing a stamp commemorating late Baskara Sethupathi, a renowned scholar and philanthropist, Raja of Ramanathapuram in Tamil Nadu who was solely responsible for the financial help to send Swami Vivekananda to Chicago for World Religious Conference ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON) : No Sir. There is no such proposal under consideration of the Government.

Complaints of mismanagement in Swadeshi Mining and Manufacturing Cotton Mills Company Limited

1416. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) Whether complaints of mismanagement in the Swadeshi Mining and Manufacturing company have been received;

(b) if so, what complaints have been received on account of which inspection under section 209A has been ordered against the Swadeshi Mining and Manufacturing Company Limited;

(c) what is the result of the inspection and the enquiries; and

(d) whether any decision has been taken to stop the mismanagement; and if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : In the heading to the question, the name of the Company in question has been mentioned as "Swadeshi Mining and Manufacturing Cotton Mills Company Limited" whereas in the body of the question, information has been sought about M/s Swadeshi Mining and Manufacturing Company Limited. On the assumption that the question relates to Swadeshi Mining and Manufacturing Company Limited, the following answer is given :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The complaints related mainly to diversion and syphoning of funds of the company, irregularities in sale of certain assets, manipulation of production figures, charging of personal expenses to the company, non-payment of statutory and workers' dues and principal and interest to the depositors, non-filing of statutory returns, irregular purchase of certain shares from Trusts, irregularities in bank accounts, non-maintenance of cost accounting records, misuse of the assets of the company etc.

(c) and (d) The inspection under section 209-A of the Companies Act has not yet been completed. On receipt of the inspection report, action, as warranted, will be taken.

Refining capacity of refineries

1417. SHRI ARUN KUMAR NEHRU : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) what are the details of refining capacity indicating location, installed capacity and actual production of all refineries in the country, separately; and

(b) the expansion programme which is proposed, the revised installed capacity and the date of completion of such expansion in case of each refinery, separately ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SING) : (a) The details regarding the installed capacity, location and actual throughput during 1980-81 of all refineries are given below :—

| Name of refinery with location | Installed Capacity (MTPA) | Actual throughput during 1980-81 (in MTPA) |
|--|---------------------------|--|
| Bharat Petroleum Corp., Bombay | 5.25 | 4.90 |
| Cochin Refineries Ltd., Cochin | 3.30 | 2.91 |
| Hindustan Petroleum Corpn, Visakh | 1.50 | 1.32 |
| Hindustan Petroleum Corpn, Bombay | 3.50 | 3.12 |
| Indian Oil Corporation, Barauni | 3.30 | 0.49 |
| Indian Oil Corporation, Gauhati | 0.85 | 0.64 |
| Indian Oil Corporation, Haldia | 2.50 | 2.31 |
| Indian Oil Corporation, Koyali | 7.30 | 6.97 |
| Madras Refineries Ltd, Madras | 2.80 | 2.61 |
| Bongaigaon Refinery and Petrochemicals Limited, Bongaigaon | 1.00 | 0.05 |
| Indian Oil Corporation (Assam Oil Division), Digboi | 0.50 | 0.50 |

(b) The details regarding the expansion schemes which are under implementation, the revised installed capacity and the expected

date of completion of such schemes are given below :—

| Name of the refinery and location | Additional Capacity to be added (In million metric tonnes per annum) | Total Installed capacity after completion (in million metric tonnes per annum). | Expected date of completion |
|-----------------------------------|--|---|-----------------------------|
| B.P.C.L., BOMBAY | 0.75 | 6.00 | Oct. 1984 |
| H.P.C.L. VISAKH | 3.00 | 4.50 | Oct. 1984 |
| C.R.L., COCHIN | 1.20 | 4.50 | June, 1984 |
| M.R.L., MADRAS | 2.80 | 5.60 | July, 1984 |

In addition to the above, a 6 MTPA refinery is nearing completion very shortly at Mathura.

Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

Anomaly in the pay scale of carpenters in the Postal Forms and Seals Stores Wing, Aligarh

1418. SHRI R.N. RAKESH : Will the

(a) whether the post of carpenter in Postal Forms and Seals Stores Wing of P & T Department in Aligarh was originally a

Class IV post and it has since been upgraded as Class III post;

(b) if so, the incentive given for the post on its upgradation;

(c) whether the upgraded post of carpenter has been deprived of the benefits of livery and washing allowance etc;

(d) whether it is a fact that the post of carpenter in Civil Wing of the P & T Department in Aligarh is carrying higher pay scale with the benefits of livery, washing allowance etc.

(e) if so, the reasons for the anomaly in the pay scales for the post of carpenter between the two Wings of the same department; and

(f) the steps taken or being taken to remove this anomaly ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON) : (a) to (f) Information is being collected. On receipt, this will be laid down on the table of the House.

Undelivered Telegrams

1419. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there have been some cases of telegrams remaining un-delivered in the Central Telegraph Office in various capital cities of States in the country;

(b) if so, the number of such undelivered telegrams in the State of Orissa and since when these telegrams have piled up;

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government for quick delivery of telegrams; and

(d) whether Government propose to refund the telegram charges to the senders of these telegrams for their non-delivery ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON) : (a) Yes, Sir. There have been some cases of telegrams remaining undelivered in the Central Telegraph Office in various capital cities.

(b) During the period 1-1-81 to 31-10-81 as many as 1429620 telegrams were received for delivery in the state of Orissa. Out of

these 17875 telegrams could not be delivered owing to incomplete address, unregistered abbreviated address, addressee left, house closed and other reasons. There is no case of piling up of undelivered telegrams.

(c) Steps have been taken to educate public through display boards to give complete address for safer and quicker delivery as well as to use the pin code. Action is also taken against the defaulting telegraph messengers for non-delivery wherever required.

(d) Provision exists in the rules for grant of refund in the event a message remains undelivered on account of departmental failure.

Removing Gas from Cylinders

1420. SHRI R.L.P. VARMA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1302 on 25-8-1981 regarding removing gas from cylinders at delivery time and state :

(a) whether Government are aware that precautions cannot be taken to check about the correctness of the weight of cylinders as the seals applied on them are paper adhesive seals which can be easily tampered with and re-fixed;

(b) the difficulties in distributors carrying hand-held weighing machines as are held by the Railway checking staff in the trains; and

(c) the reasons why cylinders are being supplied in shabby and dirty conditions and not painted at regular intervals ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P.C. SETHI) : (a) and (b) All possible precautions have been taken by the oil companies to ensure that only those LPG (cooking gas) cylinders with correct weight and intact seals are supplied to the customers. The weight of LPG cylinders are checked both at the filling plants and at the godowns of the distributors. The under weight cylinder/cylinders with damage-seals are segregated and removed. In spite of these precautions, if it is felt by the customer that the cylinder supplied to him is under-weight or that its seal has been tampered with, he will be able to get it replaced. Weighing cylinders with spring balance at the time of delivery to each customer is not considered possible due to practical difficulties.

(c) A large number of new LPG cylinders have been introduced into the market for

new enrolments/replacements. All LPG (cooking gas.) cylinders are repainted every 4-5 years at the time of their statutory testing.

TIE-UP with Indian Oxygen Ltd. for Argon Gas

1421. **SHRI R.P. DAS** : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the F.C.I. is considering for long term marketing tie-up with Indian Oxygen Limited for argon gas; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) The Question does not arise.

Discussion with U.S.S.R. for Oil Exploration in India

1423. **SHRI CHITTA BASU** :

SHRI M. RAMGOPAL REDDY :

SHRIMATI SANYOGITA RANE :

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a high-level delegation from Soviet Union recently visited India and discussed various aspects of oil exploration in our country; and

(b) if so, the specific programme of action which has emerged from the discussions ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P.C. SETHI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A Soviet delegation led by Mr. D.A. Takoev, Deputy Minister of Oil Industry, USSR visited India during October, 1981 and the following results emerged after discussions :—

(a) A contract for renovating sick wells of the ONGC in the Western Region was signed on 16th October, 1981.

(b) It was proposed that V/O Technoexpert of USSR will undertake integrated exploratory work for hydrocarbons in an area in west Bengal.

(c) The Soviet Organisation agreed to loan the services of 40 Soviet experts for working in ONGC's projects.

Sale of 7 Acres of land in Kalkaji to M/s. Punj & Sons

1424. **SHRI K. LAKKAPPA** :
SHRI SURAJ BHAN :
SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE :
SHRI N.K. SHEJWALKAR :
SHRI MOHAMMED ASRAR AHMED :

Will the Minister of SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether seven acres of land in Kalkaji is being sold to Punj & Sons at a very low rate as compared to market rate by the Rehabilitation Ministry;

(b) if so, full facts thereof including terms and conditions;

(c) whether the prescribed procedure has not been followed in making this offer to Punj & Sons; and

(d) if so, reasons for deviation from the prescribed procedure ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI P.K. THUNGON) :

(a) and (b). In accordance with a decision taken in 1978, an offer to regularise an old encroachment by M/s. Punj & Sons Pvt. Ltd. on 7.33 acres of land in Kalkaji has been made to them. The cost of Rs. 1,39,69,147.50 @ Rs. 393.75 per square yard) has been worked out on the basis of the Ministry of Works & Housing's Schedule of 1978, the year in which the decision was taken, after adding damage charges and capitalised value on account of ground rent. The sale has not yet been finalised. As the cost has been worked out in accordance with the policy adopted by this Department for valuation of properties, in Delhi, New Delhi, the question of any comparison with the market rate does not arise. The terms and conditions of the offer are indicated below :—

(i) That the Company will make payment for 7.33 acres of land @ Rs. 393.75 per square yard which works out to Rs. 1,39,69,147.50.

(ii) That the Company will pay annual ground rent @ Re. 1 per hundred square yards from the date of occupation of the land. The amount due on this account works out to Rs. 9,141.25 upto 31-3-1982.

(iii) The regularisation of the land is subject to the condition that the

additional area of 2.9 acres, besides 7.33 acres, would be vacated. The Company will execute the lease deed in the prescribed form approved by the Government of India.

(iv) The Company will not utilise this land for the purposes other than those as permitted by the competent authority.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

‘डेसू’ में जनरल मैनेजर का पद

1425. श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पाण्डेय :

श्री सज्जन कुमार :

क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि ‘डेसू’ में जनरल मैनेजर का पद काफी लम्बे समय से खाली पड़ा है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कब से और इस पद को अब तक न भरे जाने के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) इस रिक्त पद पर किसी अधिकारी की नियुक्ति करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

ऊर्जा संचालन में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विक्रम महाजन) :

(क) से (ग) दिल्ली विद्युत प्रदाय संस्थान के महाप्रबंधक का पद 6 जून, 1980 को खाली हुआ था तथा तब से आयुक्त दिल्ली नगर निगम, अपनी ड्यूटी के साथ-साथ दिल्ली, विद्युत प्रदाय संस्थान के महाप्रबंधक का कार्य भी देख रहे हैं। इस पद के लिए उपयुक्त व्यक्ति का चयन करने के लिये प्रयास किए जा रहे हैं।

Shortfall in Generation Capacity

1426. SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether he is aware that the backlog of 900 M.W. accumulated last year in new generation capacity a shortfall of 1,000 M.W. will be added in 1981-82 making it almost impossible to attain targets in the first two years of the plan; and

(b) the steps Government have taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN) : (a) and (b) The extent of slippage that is taking place in commissioning of the new generation projects is under close watch of the Government. In order to speed up the commissioning of the power projects, construction monitoring directorates have been set up in the Central Electricity Authority (CEA) to monitor closely the various activities of the projects. Coordination and review meetings are regularly held in the CEA with the project authorities, equipment suppliers and manufacturers, construction agencies etc. A close watch is kept on all constraints for corrective action. CEA's senior officers visit project sites and take up the matter with the appropriate authorities for removing the bottlenecks. Review meetings are also held in the Deptt. of Power for appropriate action with the State Governments as well as at the level of the Union Government. Meetings of Power Ministers of States at the level of Ministry of Energy have also been held at National and Regional levels at which the commissioning of new and on-going power projects was closely reviewed.

Coverage of Mangalore by Bangalore Television Centre

1427. SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal to cover Mangalore under the Bangalore Television Broadcasting area; and

(b) if so, by what date it would be possible ?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) No, Sir. Mangalore being more than 350 kms away from Bangalore, cannot be covered by the TV transmitter at Bangalore.

(b) Does not arise.

Discovery of Drug to prevent Paralysis

1428. SHRI D.M. PUTTE GOWDA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that some drug has been found in America by the Military scientists which is effective in preventing

total paralysis or near-paralysis resulting from crippling spinal cord damage ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether Government propose to import or get the know-how for its suitability to patients in India; and

(d) the other action proposed in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) No information in this regard is available with the Ministry of Petroleum, Chemicals and Fertilizers (Department of Chemicals and Fertilizers).

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

Steps to save Govindsagar Lake from being turned into an Island

1429. SHRI R.L. BHATIA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state as to what effective steps are being taken to save the Govindsagar Lake from being turned into a large island of silt and Bhakra dam into a weir in the years to come ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN) : The silt problem in the Bhakra Dam has arisen as a result of the denudation of the catchment area of the reservoir. With a view to tackling this problem, the Ministry of Energy in Feb. 1981 set up a Committee comprising the representatives of the Bhakra Project, Himachal Pradesh Government and the Ministry of Agriculture, to study the problem and make suitable recommendations. The Committee has submitted its report. A steering committee has been constituted to arrange for the implementation of the various recommendations. In the meantime, the Bhakra Beas Management Board is taking necessary action for implementation of the programme for soil conservation measures in the green belt area of the Bhakra reservoir. These steps would effectively solve the problem.

Opening of Sub Post Office at Chowk, Distt. Colaba (Raigarh) Maharashtra

1430. SHRI CHATURBHUI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that vide their letter No. 224/77/80 dated 26th June, 1977 the Gram Panchayat Chowk, Distt. Colaba (Raigarh) Maharashtra has requested the

Superintendent of Post Office, Raigarh Division Alibad, to establish a sub-post office at Chowk;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Gram Panchayat has been putting up this demand consistently since 1970 to various authorities ;

(c) what are the points they have mentioned in their letter in support of the demands;

(d) whether Government have taken any decision about opening a Sub Post Office at Chowk, if so, when; and

(e) if not, why and when the same is likely to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON) Yes, Sir.

(b) There is a demand from the Gram Panchayat from 1976 only.

(c) In support of the demand it is said that there are 30-35 villages nearby. This village has a high school, a hospital a veterinary hospital, a forest office a Government Godown, a Dena Bank, Zila Parishad office and an Automatic Telephone Exchange. The nearest Sub Post office with P.C.O. facilities is at Karjat which is 15 Kms. away.

(d) The proposal was examined in the past and was dropped for want of justification. It has been re-examined and still not found justified.

(e) The question of upgradation does not arise.

Production of Spirit

1431. SHRI SCARIAH THOMAS: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the expected production of spirit in the country for the current year;

— (b) what is the expected requirement; and

(c) if there is shortage of spirit, the steps taken to meet the shortage?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P.C. SETHI) (a) to (c) The Central Molasses Board, at its meeting held on 28-11-1981, assessed the likely availability of alcohol in the alcohol year 1981-82 (December-November) to be

6031 lakh litres. The demand is expected to be somewhat higher at 6334.23 lakh litres. The State Government have been requested to maximise alcohol production by ensuring that all available molasses is gainfully utilised and that installed distillation capacity is utilised to the maximum extent possible. A Linkage Committee is being set up to monitor the movement of molasses from surplus States to deficit States.

Construction Of Staff Quarters At Madhubani Division Headquarters

1432. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state: (a) whether Divisional Secretary of P-III, P-IV, of Madhubani Divisional branch with in Bihar Circle has made any representation for provision of staff quarters at Madhubani, the Divisional Headquarters;

(b) if so, steps taken thereon;

(c) whether there is adequate surplus land near the plot where departmental building has recently been constructed;

(d) if so, whether staff quarters are proposed to be built over that surplus departmental land; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): (a) Yes, Sir,

(b) Orders have already been issued for construction of 12 number of staff quarters (6 type I and 6 type II).

(c) No, Sir.

(d) and (e) Does not arise.

Directives Of Central Molasses Board for Allocation of Alcohol

1433. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state what steps have been taken to ensure that the directives of Central Molasses Board regarding the allocation of and dispatches of industrial alcohol are carried out in full by individual State Governments including Government of Maharashtra?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS SHRI P.C. SETHI: The Government are now playing the role, on a non-statutory basis, of a coordinating authority to ensure equitable distribution of available

alcohol and molasses amongst all the State and Union Territories. In discharging this role the Government are assisted by a consultative body, the Central Molasses Board, on which all the States and Union Territories are represented. The Government have been making, and will continue to make efforts to see that the States having a surplus in molasses/alcohol make available the maximum quantities of molasses/alcohol to deficit States.

Singareni Plan to Double Production

1434. SHRI G. NARSIMHA REDDY: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that Singareni Collieries have submitted their plan to double production;

(b) if so, the details of the plan and their financial requirements; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN: (a) No Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

News-Item "Big Houses May Enter Power Sector"

1435. SHRI BHIKU RAM JAIN: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to refer to the news-item appearing in Hindustan Times dated 21st October, 1981 captioned "Big Houses enter power sector" and his call made some month ago to the private sector in this regard and state;

(a) what consideration have led the Government to permit big houses to enter the power sector;

(b) whether any offers from the private sector for setting up power generation plants have been approved by Government;

(c) have Government for similar reasons, considered throwing open to private sector more core areas; and

(d) if so, with what results?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN: (a) The role of private sector as utility in the field of power generation is at present governed by the Industrial Policy Resolution of 1956

under which generation and distribution of electricity is included in Schedule 'A' of the Resolution, which lists industries in which all new units, save where their establishment in the private sector has already been approved, will be set up only by the State. The Resolution does not preclude the expansion of the existing privately owned units of the possibility of the State securing the cooperation of the private enterprise in the establishment of new units when the national interests so require. In the context of the Industrial Policy Resolution and keeping in view the need for attracting larger capital investment for power, the proposals received from private sector for setting up power generating plants are considered on merits.

(b) The power plants owned by the private utilities for which Government permission has been given are listed below:-

| (a) Tata Electric Companies | Capacity in MW |
|--|-------------------|
| (i) Trombay Thermal Power Plant | 337.5 |
| (ii) Bhiwadi Hydro-electric Plant | 72.0 |
| (iii) Kopti Hydro-electric Plant | 72.0 |
| (iv) Bhira Hydro-electric Plant | 141.0 |
| (b) Ahmedabad Electricity Company Limited: | |
| (i) Thermal Power Plants at Ahmedabad | 327.5 |
| (c) Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation: | |
| (i) Thermal Power Plants at Calcutta | 412.5 |
| (d) Dishergarh Power Supply Company: | |
| (i) Dishergarh Thermal Power Plant | 18.0 |
| (e) Associated Power Supply Company Limited: | |
| (i) Seebpur | 8.38 |

(c) and (d) The establishment of industrial units is regulated by the policy of the Government in force. In power sector, keeping in view of over-all power supply position and the need to provide firm power to certain core industry like steel, aluminium and fertilizer, the proposals for setting up captive power plants based on coal are considered sympathetically.

Rate of Production of Oil

1436. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that 70 per cent of our oil needs will be met by 1985 indigenously;

(b) if so, what is the present rate of production from various oil field; and

(c) what are the plans to increase the production to the targeted level by 1985 ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P.C. SETHI) : (a) It is hoped to produce indigenous crude at the rate of 30 million tonnes per annum by 1984-85 which is likely to meet 70% of the projected demand.

(b) During 1981-82, a production of over 16 million tonnes of crude oil is envisaged.

(c) Steps being taken to increase production are (i) to implement accelerated production programmes in the Eastern Region fields as well as offshore (ii) repairs of existing sick-wells in onland areas and then put them on production (iii) increase the production from North Gujarat fields over and above what was originally contemplated (iv) implementing a number of enhanced recovery schemes aimed to augment the production.

Advisory Committee Attached to Bombay, Madras, Delhi and Calcutta Telephones.

1437. PROF. RUP CHAND PAL : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there are any Advisory Committee attached to Bombay, Madras, Delhi and Calcutta Telephones; and

(b) if so, how many meetings of these committees were held during the last two years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON) :

(a) Telephone Advisory Committees are functioning for Bombay, Delhi and Madras Telephones. The Committee for Calcutta Telephones is in the process of being reconstituted.

| | |
|------------|--|
| (b) Bombay | Four |
| Madras | Five |
| Delhi | Eight |
| Calcutta | One (The last meeting of the previous Telephone Advisory Committee was held on 4-11-79). |

राजस्थान के लिए केन्द्रीय ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण निगम द्वारा अनुमानित विद्युतीकरण योजनाएं 1438. श्री बुद्धि चन्द जैन

क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण निगम ने पिछले तीन वर्षों में राजस्थान के लिए कितनी विद्युतीकरण योजनाएं अनुमोदित की हैं और इसमें खण्डवार कितने गांव आएंगे तथा अनुमोदित योजनाओं पर कितनी लागत आएगी ;

(ख) योजनाओं की प्रगति का पूर्ण व्योरा क्या है ;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि स्टाफ सामग्री और उपकरणों का काफी अभाव होने के कारण ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण कार्यक्रम निर्धारित नियम से काफी पीछे रहे गया है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो कथित कार्यक्रम में तेजी लाने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विक्रम महाजन) :

(क) पिछले तीन वर्षों (1978-81) के दौरान ग्राम विद्युतीकरण निगम ने राजस्थान की 230 ग्राम विद्युतीकरण स्कीमें अनुमोदित की हैं। इन स्कीमों की, कुल लागत 74.87 करोड़ बैठती है और ग्राम विद्युतीकरण निगम द्वारा स्वीकृत वित्तीय सहायता 53.81 करोड़ रुपए बैठती है। इन स्कीमों में 6036 गांवों का विद्युतीकरण किया जाना है। 230 स्कीमों का स्कीमवार व्योरा उपाबंध-एक में दिया गया है जिसमें ब्लाकों के नाम, स्कीम के अंतर्गत आने वाले गांवों की संख्या, स्कीम की लागत, स्वीकृत ऋण राशि आदि शामिल हैं।

(ख) 230 स्कीमों के संबंध में, ग्राम विद्युतीकरण निगम ने स्वीकृत की गई 53.81 करोड़ रुपए की ऋण सहायता में से सितम्बर, 1981 के अन्त तक 22.33 करोड़ रुपए की राशि की ऋण की कश्तें वितरित की हैं। मार्च, 1981 के अन्त तक 984 गांव विद्युतीकृत किए गए थे। विद्युतीकृत गांवों के संबंध में स्कीमवार स्थिति वितरण में दी गई है। [सभा पटल पर रखा गया। देखिए संख्या एलटी-2988/81]

(ग) 11 के० बी० लाइन की सामग्री और कन्डक्टरों की कमी के कारण ग्राम विद्युतीकरण स्कीमों की क्रियान्वयन की प्रगति धीमी रही है।

(घ) आवश्यक सामग्री की प्राप्ति हेतु राजस्थान राज्य बिजली बोर्ड ने आवश्यक आर्डर दे दिए हैं। वर्ष 1981-82 के दौरान 4.22 करोड़ रुपए की राशि के अग्रिम ऋण भी ग्राम विद्युतीकरण निगम ने स्वीकृत किए हैं ताकि स्कीमों के क्रियान्वयन के लिए अपेक्षित सामग्री की प्राप्ति के लिए राज्य बिजली बोर्ड व्यवस्था कर सके।

Indo-French Pact on Oil Exploration

1439. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDER BOSE ALLURI :
SHRI BALKRISHNA WASNAK :
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :
SHRI T. DAMODAR REDDY :

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the month of November, 1981 Indo-France pact on oil exploration and production has been signed; and

(b) if so, what are the main features of the agreement ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Inclusion of Petro-chemical Complex of Haldia in Sixth Plan Period

1440. SHRI SUDHIR KUMAR GIRI :
Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the petro-chemicals complex at Haldia is to be included in the 6th Plan; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that the West Bengal Government also favour the inclusion of the proposed complex in the 6th Plan;

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government thereon and amount earmarked for that purpose; and

(d) if not, reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) and (b) A letter of intent for the establishment of a petro-chemicals complex in Haldia was issued in 1977 to

the West Bengal Industrial Development Corporation Limited. There is no provision in the Central Sector of the Sixth Five Year Plan for this project.

The Government of West Bengal have proposed participation by the Central Government in the equity share capital of this project.

(c) and (d) The appraisal of the proposal has been taken up.

New Pricing Formula for Fertilizers

1441. SHRI GHULAM RASOOL KOCCHACK : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the fertilizer retention pricing formula, announced in July, 81 is likely to be modified to make it more attractive for investment;

(b) If so, whether talks were held between the fertilizer industry and the Department of Chemicals and Fertilizers in regard to the modification of the earlier policy;

(c) what are the main points of the modified formula; and

(d) whether it has been accepted by all?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) and (b) No retention price formula was announced in July, 1981. The retention price scheme for indigenous fertilizers provides for fixing of retention prices for a specific pricing period. The present pricing period is expiring on the 31st March, 1982. The Department of Chemicals and Fertilizers have taken up the question of fixing fresh retention prices for the next pricing period commencing from 1st April, 1982. The representatives of the industry have made some representations in this behalf.

(c) and (d) Since no modified formula has been evolved, the question of its acceptance by all has not arisen.

Subsidence Problem in Raniganj

1442. SHRI AJIT BAG : SHRI NIREN GHOSH :

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received, a letter from M. P. dated 22nd October, 1981 regarding the services of a Polish expert for investigating the subsidence problem in Raniganj;

(b) if so, steps taken by Government thereon; and

(c) when the said team will be coming for survey ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) Government of Poland has informed that an offer of a Polish firm for stabilisation of Raniganj has been brought to India and it will be submitted to the Government of India shortly. The visit of an expert can take place only after the offer is received and necessary formalities are completed.

Equipment for the Power Supply Programme in the Sixth Plan

1443. SHRI BALKRISHNA WASNAIK :

SHRI T. DAMODAR REDDY : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the power expansion programme of 2000 MW additional capacity has been prepared to achieve during the Sixth Five Year Plan;

(b) whether Government is sure that the BHEL and other suppliers shall stick to their schedule to supply power equipments; and

(c) if not, whether it is proposed to import power equipment and if so, the details in this respect ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN) : (a) It is programmed to add capacity of 19666 MW during the Sixth Five Year Plan.

(b) and (c) Close monitoring of the progress of on-going projects is being done by the Government. BHEL and other suppliers have been instructed to stick to their schedule for supply of power equipment. Every effort is being made for effecting supplies of equipments to the projects on time.

देश में सब-पोस्ट आफिस और ब्रांच पोस्ट-आफिस खोलना

1444. श्री जैन्तल बशर :

क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में पिछले दो वर्षों में कितने सब-पोस्ट आफिस तथा ब्रांच पोस्ट आफिस ऐसे स्थानों

पर खोले गए हैं जो इस कार्य के लिए निर्धारित मानदण्ड पूरा नहीं करते,

(ख) खोले गए ऐसे पोस्ट आफिसों की राज्य-वार संख्या कितनी है, और

(ग) ऐसे पोस्ट आफिस खोलने का आधार क्या है तथा इस कार्य के लिए किन बातों पर विचार किया जाता है ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कार्तिक उरांव) : (क) गत दो वर्षों के दौरान देश में 215 ऐसे शाखा डाकघर खोले गए जो इस उद्देश्य हेतु निर्धारित मानदंडों को पूरा नहीं करते थे। मानदण्डों के छूट देकर खोले जाने वाले उप डाकघरों की संख्या शून्य थी।

(ख) ऐसे डाकघरों की राज्य वार संख्या विवरण में दी गई है।

(ग) पोस्टमास्टर जनरल को प्रत्येक वर्ष 10 प्रतिशत मामलों में डाकघर खोलने हेतु जनसंख्या दूरी तथा आय के मानदण्डों में छूट देने का शाक्तियां प्राप्त है। ये डाकघर पोस्टमास्टर जनरल द्वारा इन शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मानदंडों में छूट देकर खोले गए थे। इन स्थानों पर डाकघर खोलने के लिए इन स्थानों के महत्व तथा डाकघर खोलने के लिए वहांकी जनता की मांग को ध्यान में रखा गया था।

विवरण

निर्धारित मानदंडों में ढील देकर भारत के प्रत्येक राज्य में पिछले दो वर्षों के दौरान खोले गए डाकघरों की संख्या दर्शाने वाली विवरणी।

| राज्यों के नाम | शाखा डाकघर |
|----------------|-------------|
| | 1979- 1980- |
| | 80 81 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|-------------------|---|---|
| 1. आन्ध्रप्रदेश | 9 | 3 |
| 2. बिहार | 9 | 6 |
| 3. दिल्ली | - | - |
| 4. गुजरात | 5 | 2 |
| दीव | - | - |
| दमन | - | - |
| दादर व नागर हवेली | - | - |

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|---------------------|-----|----|
| 5. जम्मू और काश्मीर | 1 | - |
| 6. केरल | 6 | 8 |
| माहे | - | - |
| लक्षद्वीप | - | - |
| 7. कर्नाटक | - | 3 |
| 8. मध्य प्रदेश | 6 | 4 |
| महाराष्ट्र | 9 | 4 |
| गोवा | 3 | 1 |
| 10. असम | 3 | 1 |
| मेघालय | 1 | - |
| अरुणाचल | 3 | 2 |
| मिजोरम | 2 | 2 |
| मणिपुर | 3 | 1 |
| नागालैंड | 2 | 1 |
| त्रिपुरा | 2 | 1 |
| 11. पंजाब | 10 | 2 |
| हरियाणा | - | 1 |
| हिमाचल प्रदेश | 2 | 2 |
| चण्डीगढ़ | - | - |
| 12. उड़ीसा | 22 | 11 |
| 13. राजस्थान | 1 | 2 |
| 14. तमिलनाडू | 14 | 2 |
| पांडिचेरी | - | - |
| 15. उत्तर प्रदेश | - | 1 |
| 16. पश्चिम बंगाल | 26 | - |
| सिक्किम अंडमान | - | - |
| और निकोबार | - | - |
| योग : | 136 | 79 |

Evaluation for Recovering Maximum Oil

1445. SHRI E. BALANANDAN : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have made an evaluation of capability of recovering maximum oil in the country; and

(b) if so, the average amount of recovery ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The proved and indicated balance recoverable reserves, actual production and percentage of recovery for the last three years are as under:—

| Year | Reserves (Million Tonnes) | Production | Percentage of Recovery |
|------|------------------------------|------------|------------------------|
| 1977 | 303.18 | 10.19 | 3.36 |
| 1978 | 347.03 | 11.27 | 3.24 |
| 1979 | 354.44 | 12.84 | 3.62 |
| 1980 | 366.33 | 9.40 | 2.57 |

Price per Litre of Petroleum Products

1446. **SHRI SATYOGOPAL MISRA :** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) what was the price of per litre of kerosene, petrol and diesel on 1st January, 1980;

(b) what is the price of the said items now; and

(c) what are the reasons of rising the prices?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) The prices per litre of kerosene, petrol and diesel on 1st January, 1980 in Bombay, Delhi, Calcutta and Madras were as under:—

(Rs. per litre)

| | Bombay | Delhi | Calcutta | Madras |
|----------|--------|-------|----------|--------|
| Kerosene | 1.39 | 1.54 | 1.49 | 1.55 |
| Petrol | 4.43 | 4.41 | 4.41 | 4.25 |
| Diesel | 1.50 | 1.58 | 1.60 | 1.59 |

(b) The current retail prices of these items in Bombay, Delhi, Calcutta and Madras are as under:—

(Rs. per litre)

| | Bombay | Delhi | Calcutta | Madras |
|----------|--------|-------|----------|--------|
| Kerosene | 1.66 | 1.81 | 1.80 | 1.84 |
| Petrol | 6.15 | 6.07 | 6.13 | 6.17 |
| Diesel | 2.96 | 3.02 | 3.01 | 3.05 |

(c) The reasons for the increase in the prices of petroleum products are :—

(I) Price Hike with effect from 8-6-1980 :

- The price of imported crude increased from \$21/bbl (Rs. 1255/tonne) in the third quarter of 1979 to \$32/bbl (Rs. 1943/tonne) in the second quarter of 1980.
- The price of imported deficit petroleum products increased on an average by nearly 35% in the second quarter of 1980.
- There were increases in the rupee burdens of the oil industry due to (a) costlier investments and operational costs on account of expansion of the refineries to cater to increased demand and installation of pipelines for transportation of Bombay High crude and (b) escalation in operational costs due to increases in railway freight, shipping, insurance and other costs.

The additional burden on the oil industry required to be made good was Rs. 2466 crores in June 1980 as against the yield from increase in prices at Rs. 2080 crores.

II. Price Hike with effect from 13-1-1981 :

- Price of imported crude oil went upto \$36/bbl as compared to \$32/bbl in June, 1980.
- Price of imported deficit petroleum products increased by about 35 per cent.
- Assam Oil blockade created shortage of petroleum products and compelled Government to resort to import of the same.
- Due to disruption in supplies from Iran and Iraq, costlier purchases in the spot market were made in the last quarter of 1980.
- Escalations in operational costs including expenditure on new pipelines for transportation of Bombay High crude increased rupee burdens on the oil industry.

The additional burden on the oil industry required to be made good was about Rs. 1223 crores by the end of the financial year 1980-81. As against this the yield from increase in prices was estimated at Rs. 1195 crores per annum.

III. Price Hike with effect from 11-7-1981 :

The prices of petroleum products have been increased keeping in view the steeply rising costs of a greatly expanded oil exploration and development programme, the continuing strain on the balance of payments and the need to moderate the growth of demand for petroleum products and to promote their economic and efficient use. As a consequence this will also assist in alleviating the budgetary deficit to some extent. This revision in the prices of petroleum products will result in an additional burden of about Rs. 1070 crores per annum on the consumers.

मुजफ्फरपुर, बिहार में औषध उपक्रम

1447. श्री कमला मिश्र मधुकर : क्या पेट्रोलियम रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को यह जानकारी है कि मुजफ्फरपुर, बिहार में स्थित भारत सरकार के औषध उपक्रम बंद होने वाले हैं :

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं, और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार कोई ऐसे कदम उठाने का है जिससे ये औषध उपक्रम ठीक ढंग से तथा सफलतापूर्वक चलते रहें और अपने पूरी क्षमता से औषधियों का उत्पादन करें ।

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बलबीर सिंह) : (क) इंडियन इस्स एंड फार्मास्यूटिकल्स का मुजफ्फरपुर बिहार में स्थित निकोटिनामाइंड संयंत्र बन्द होने वाला नहीं है ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

(ग) बतक औषधों, रसायनों और मध्यवर्तियों के निर्माण के लिये परियोजना का अन्तिम चरण हाल ही में प्रारम्भ किया गया है और उसके कार्यों को स्थिर किया जा रहा है । क्षमता उपयोग में बढ़ि करके हेतु विपणन प्रबन्धों को अनुकूल बनाया गया है ।

Establishment of a Complex at Hajira, Gujarat.

1448. SHRI R.P. GAEKWAD : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken a decision in principle to establish a Petrochemical Complex at Hajira near Surat in Gujarat ;

(b) whether Government are aware that the State Government has formed a Public Limited Company under the name "Gujarat Petrochemicals Corporation" ;

(c) whether the State's proposal to allow the Gujarat Petrochemicals Corporation to set up a Petrochemical Complex under the State Sector has been decided ; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P.C. SETHI) : (a) Government have decided in principle to set up a gas based petrochemicals complex at Kavas in Gujarat ;

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d) The agency to implement the petrochemicals complex at Kavas in Gujarat is yet to be decided.

Telephones Remain Dead in Janakpuri Exchange.

1449. DR. A.U. AZAMI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :—

(a) whether it is a fact that innumerable cases of excessive billing and misuse of telephones possibly with the connivance of the P&T staff have periodically come to light and in spite of large number of complaints no efforts have been made to set things right and set up machinery for prompt and fair disposal of grievances of subscribers ;

(b) whether telephones have remained dead for a number of days in Janakpuri Exchange and yet the subscribers were being billed towards calls not made without any remedial action being taken on complaints lodged, with details of such cases ;

(c) if so, what steps have been taken to cleanse the telecommunication department of the corrupt, inefficient and unwanted elements ; and

(d) if not, reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON) : (a) No, Sir; complaints are attended to as and when received and adequate machinery exists for prompt and fair disposal of grievances of the subscribers.

(b) No, Sir. The telephone faults in Janakpuri are attended properly on complaints. Faults are rectified in about 2 to 3 hours at an average. The number of faults carried over to the next day ranges from 3 to 6 on the average. Hence, the question of billing the subscriber while the telephones are dead for a number of days does not arise.

(c) Vigilance organisation is functioning in the Delhi Telephones. Mobile squads move at short notice for investigation. This organisation carried out surprise checks in the field.

(d) Does not apply.

L.P.G. Connections in States and Union Territories During Sixth Plan Period.

**Statement
Industry Enrolment Plan 1980-81 and 1981-82**

| States | Enrolment 1980-81 | | | | Enrolment 1981-82 | | | | Grand Total |
|-------------------------|-------------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|-------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| | IOC | BPC | HPC | Total | IOC | BPC | HPC | Total | |
| Andhra Pradesh | 10,000 | 3000 | 18000 | 31,000 | 20,000 | 11,000 | 40,000 | 71,000 | 102000 |
| Karnataka | 15,000 | 7000 | 11500 | 33,500 | 25,000 | 20,000 | 36,800 | 81,800 | 115300 |
| Kerala | 5,000 | — | — | 5,000 | 15,000 | — | — | 15,000 | 20000 |
| Tamil Nadu/ Pondicherry | 30,000 | — | — | 30,000 | 60,000 | — | 3,500 | 63,500 | 93500 |
| Goa | — | 500 | 2500 | 3,000 | — | 500 | — | 500 | 3500 |
| Maharashtra | — | 68000 | 51000 | 1,19,000 | — | 92,000 | 48,300 | 1,40,300 | 259300 |
| Gujarat | 20,000 | 5000 | 5000 | 30,000 | 40,000 | 10,000 | 12,600 | 62,600 | 92600 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 20,000 | 1500 | 7000 | 28,500 | 30,000 | 3,500 | 16,200 | 49,700 | 78200 |
| Bihar | 5,000 | — | — | 5,000 | 15,000 | — | 1,700 | 16,700 | 21700 |
| Orissa | 8,000 | — | — | 8,000 | 10,000 | — | 5,100 | 15,100 | 23100 |
| West Bengal | 25,000 | — | — | 25,000 | 42,000 | — | 4,300 | 46,300 | 71300 |
| Assam etc. | 2,000 | — | — | 2,000 | 6,000 | — | — | 6,000 | 8,000 |
| Haryana | 5,000 | — | — | 5,000 | 17,000 | 8,000 | 6,000 | 31,000 | 36000 |
| Himachal Pradesh | 2,000 | — | — | 2,000 | 4,000 | — | — | 4,000 | 6000 |
| Punjab | — | — | — | — | 18,000 | 16,000 | 2,700 | 36,700 | 36700 |
| Rajasthan | 8,000 | — | 1000 | 9,000 | 15,000 | 6,000 | 12,000 | 33,000 | 42000 |
| U.P. | 21,000 | — | — | 21,000 | 39,000 | 15,000 | — | 54,000 | 73000 |
| Delhi | 20,000 | 15000 | 1500 | 36,500 | 40,000 | 18,000 | 4,500 | 62,500 | 99000 |
| Chandigarh | 4,000 | — | — | 4,000 | 4,000 | — | 2,700 | 6,700 | 10700 |
| J & K | — | — | 2500 | 2,500 | — | — | 3,600 | 3,600 | 6100 |
| Total | 200,000 | 100000 | 100,000 | 400,000 | 400,000 | 200,000 | 200,000 | 800,000 | 1200000 |

1450. **SHRI CHITTA MAHATA :** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state the number of LPG connections to be provided to the consumers of L.P.G. in the States and the Union Territories during the Sixth Plan period—year-wise figures and State-wise and Territory-wise?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P.C. SETHI) : With the increase in the availability of cooking gas (LPG) in the country, the plans of the Oil Companies are to release 8 lakhs connections per annum. The industry enrolment plan for the States and Union Territories for the years 1980-81 and 1981-82 is given in the attached statement. The detailed enrolment plans for the coming years are yet to be finalised.

Rajadhyaksha Committee Recommendations Regarding Bigger Role for the Centre

1451. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the State Power Minister's Conference agreed to accept Rajadhyaksha Committee's major recommendations regarding bigger role for the Centre in power generation and distribution Central control and ownership of the national grid and improved management of the State Electricity Boards; and

(b) if not, what were the views of the State Government's regarding these major recommendations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) and (b) The States have agreed to send their comments on the recommendations of the Committee on Power in about three month's time.

Features Production agencies Commissioned by Doordarshan Centres for Producing Film Scripts

1452. SHRI M.M.A. KHAN : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) which are the features production agencies commissioned by Doordarshan Centres for producing film scripts for purposes of telecasting; and

(b) the criteria for selecting those agencies and the details of the film scripts produced by them during the current year?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) There are two such feature production agencies, namely:

(1) TV News Feature Service (TVNF), New Delhi.

(2) T.V. Programmes Producers' Guild of India, Madras—a federation of various film producers of the country.

(b) The criteria for selecting these agencies is their experience of making films, quality of production, their capability etc. The series were assigned on the approval prototype.

During the current year, TVNF has been assigned the production and supply

of two series—one on science and the other on Development Programmes on a fortnightly basis for a period of two years.

A series of 12 and 6 programmes on Health and Sports respectively has been assigned to TV Programme Producer's Guild of India Madras.

Setting up of Refineries

1453. SHRI DAULATSINHJI JADEJA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the present refineries are sufficient to carry out their work with the present production of oil;

(b) whether there is any proposal to set up new refineries in the country during the next five years; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir. The existing refining capacity exceeds the availability of indigenous crude oil.

(b) and (c) The question regarding the location of the new grass root refineries is in the final stages of examination and a decision is likely to be taken very shortly.

News-Item "Power Problem"

1455. SHRI HARINATHAMISRA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the comments made by the Economic Times in its issue dated 30th October, 1981, page 5, under the caption : "Power Problems"; and

(b) whether it is a fact that big industrial houses are seriously thinking of setting up viable power units in both industrially advanced and backward regions of the country ; if so, what are the points in favour and against this move ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) yes, Sir.

(b) The role of private sector as utility in the field of power generation is at present governed by the industrial policy Resolution of 1956 under which generation and

distribution of electricity is included in schedule 'A' of the Resolution, which lists industries in which all new units save where there establishment in the private sector has already been approved, will be set up only by the state. However, the Industrial Policy Resolution does not preclude the expansion of the existing privately owned units or the possibility of the state securing the cooperation of private enterprise in the establishment of new units when the national interests so require. Certain proposals have been received from the private sector seeking permission to establish power plants. The proposals would be considered on merits keeping in view the spirit of the Industrial policy Resolution.

Revision of Coal Distribution Policy

1456. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to revise the coal distribution policy ;

(b) whether the Coal India Limited has liberalised the allotment procedure of coal; and

(c) whether Government will follow the same policy of liberalisation in other Coal Undertakings ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN) : (a) to (c) To pass on the benefit of improved coal production to consumers, in september '80 it was decided to place coal from certain identified mines on sale free of any restriction. A similar decision to place Bee-hive hard coke also on sale free of any restrictions from certain identified mines was also taken with effect from 1st. October' 80. The number of mines and the quantity of coal and Bee-hive hard coke placed on sale free of any restrictions have been reviewed from time to time. At present coal stocks in about 80 collieries are on sale free of any restrictions for coal. A scheme for operating a large number of coal dumps in urban and rural areas in different States to improve the availability of coal/coke at reasonable prices to consumers is also being implemented.

2. The release of superior grades of non coking coal has also been recently liberalised by Coal India Ltd. Under this scheme the actual consumers on production of certain details along with an affidavit regarding their consumption etc. are released coal on an adhoc-basis by coal India Ltd. which is regularised after a due inspection of the premises of the

consumers by coal India Ltd. Coal India Ltd. has also been releasing coal by road against the shortfall in despatch of coal by rail from the sponsored quantity.

3. With a view to improve the despatches of coal to the consumers, CIL is maintaining close liaison with the Railways at the various operating levels to improve the availability of wagons for coal loading. Further, the movement of coal by railways along with coal production is also being monitored at the highest level by the Cabinet Committee on Industrial Infrastructure regularly.

4. The above scheme only applies to Coal India and its subsidiaries. Mines under Tata Iron and Steel Company and Indian Iron and Steel Company produce only coking coal, which is under statutory distribution, control and is consumed only by steel plants. Coal produced by DVC is consumed at the Bokaro Thermal power station. Singareni Collieries is an undertaking of the Andhra Pradesh State Government.

Outstanding Arrears of Telephone, Teleprinter and Telex Bills

1457. SHRI RAM SWARUP RAM : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) what are the current estimates of arrears of telephone, teleprinter and telex bills separately, item-wise ;

(b) the reasons for the accumulation of such arrears ; and

(c) steps being taken to clear the outstanding arrears, item-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIC ORAON) :

(a) The total three months old outstanding dues as on 1-8-81 for the bills issued upto 30-4-81 are furnished below:—

| | |
|--|-------------------|
| (i) Telephone | Rs. 19.46 crores. |
| (ii) Teleprinter and Telephone circuits. | Rs. 1.69 crores. |
| (iii) Telex | Rs. 1.58 crores. |

(b) The department provides the service first and recovers the charges for the same subsequently. In the process a certain percentage is always bound to remain unrecovered due to various factors such as disputes in claims, subscribers absconding or death of subscribers etc. Though the disputes etc. are attended to promptly, yet the process is time consuming and at times it becomes difficult to recover the dues. It

may, however, be pointed that the amount outstanding represents the cumulative unrecovered amount over several years and is not large compared to the amount billed for over these years.

(c) Following measures are adopted for recovery of outstanding dues :

- (i) Disconnection of telephones.
- (ii) Disconnection of any other telephone working for the same party.
- (iii) persuasion through personal contacts.
- (iv) litigation wherever feasible.

The outstanding are critically reviewed at various levels viz. (a) at unit level (b) at circle level and (c) at Directorate level and pursued for early liquidation. All out efforts are made to keep the outstandings at the barest minimum.

Installation of Telephone Exchanges and Public Call Offices in Almora and Pithoragarh Districts in U.P.

1458. SHRI HARISH CHANDRA SINGH RAWAT : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of telephone exchanges and P.C.O.s for the installation of which proposals have been received from Almora and Pithoragarh districts of U.P. by his Department during survey conducted by it and through the local representatives so far indicating the places where these have been demanded; to be installed ;

(b) the number of telephones exchanges and P.C.O.s installed so far indicating the locations thereof and the number and the locations proposed to be installed in 1981-82 and 1982-83; and

(c) the places where these are not being installed and the reasons therefor.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON) : (a) to (c) The proposals for opening Public Telephones examined during departmental survey and received through local representatives so far are as follows:—

| District | Departmental survey | Local representatives | Total |
|-------------|---------------------|-----------------------|-------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| Almora | 3 | 34 | 37 |
| Pithoragarh | 4 | 21 | 25 |

Action taken on the above proposals is as follows :—

| District | Opened so far | To be opened in 1981-82 & 83 | Proposals in dropped being un-mun-erative |
|-------------|---------------|------------------------------|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| Almora | 6 | 12 | 19 |
| Pithoragarh | 1 | 6 | 18 |

Name of the places are given in the attached Statement

The position regarding telephone exchanges is as follows :

Only two proposals were received for opening new telephone exchanges at Didihar and Champawat in Pithoragarh District. These have since been opened. No proposals have been received for new telephone exchanges in Almora District.

Statement I

Names of the Public Telephones Installed in 1981-82

(a)

| S. No. | Installed | District |
|--------------|----------------|-------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 1. | Garnath | Almora |
| 2. | Shahar Phatak | " |
| 3. | Chamar Khan | " |
| 4. | Deora Khal | " |
| 5. | Silore Mahadeo | " |
| 6. | Kameri Devi | " |
| Total : Six | | |
| I. Khetikhan | | Pithoragarh |
| Total : One | | |

(b) Proposed to be installed in 1981-82, 1982-83

| Sl. No. | Names in Distt. Almora | Sl. No. | Name in Distt. Pithoragarh |
|---------|------------------------|---------|----------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 |
| 1. | Ugalia | 1. | Patti |
| 2. | Vinayak | 2. | Chaura Metha |
| 3. | Pali | 3. | Bankote |
| 4. | Marila | 4. | Ghat |
| 5. | Harha | 5. | Balua Kote |
| 6. | Basot | 6. | Belu Khan |
| 7. | Degbat | | |
| 8. | Khatigaon | | Total : Six |
| 9. | Kausani Estate | | |
| 10. | Bilore | | |
| 11. | Gagrigol | | |
| 12. | Daulaghat | | |

Total : Twelve

Statement II

Places where P.C.O. are not being Installed

| S. No. | District Almora | S. No. | District Pithoragarh |
|--------|------------------|--------|--------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 |
| 1. | Patti Vishand | 1. | Izda |
| 2. | Jachhana | 2. | Koteshwar |
| 3. | Kholigaon | 3. | Pungla (Amodi) |
| 4. | Dewaldhar | 4. | Singali |
| 5. | Chitreshwar | 5. | Tejampur |
| 6. | Binta | 6. | Quit |
| 7. | Asgoli | 7. | Tawaghat |
| 8. | Mallimiri | 8. | Nachini |
| 9. | Bergaon | 9. | Totanaawa |
| 10. | Jaurasi | 10. | Baram |
| 11. | Chaukhutia | 11. | Bharmaney |
| 12. | Ghatti | 12. | Bansbagad |
| 13. | Kubli Patti | 13. | Madhkote |
| 14. | Badia Kote | 14. | Pipli |
| 15. | Moti Pathar | 15. | Sikhan |
| 16. | Nailpher (Naini) | 16. | Kalika |
| 17. | Jalali | 17. | Dangti (Bhagi Chaura) |
| 18. | Chunali | 18. | Dasauli |
| 19. | Debyasalt | | |

Evasion of Charges by Reversal of Electric Meters

1459. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) Whether it has come to the notice of Government that huge amounts of electricity charges and taxes are being evaded by holders of electric power connections in Delhi with the connivance and collusion of the meter reading staff of Electricity Department by getting their meters reversed in the opposite direction so as to show less consumption of power ;

(b) if so, reaction of Government thereto and steps taken to plug the loopholes ;

(c) is there any device on any main meter with the help of which it can be known as to what has been the total consumption recorded therein and does the same tally with the consumption shown in the individual meters when put together ; and

(d) if not, where is the leakage?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN) : (a) and (b) Some cases of theft of electric energy by way of reversing of meters or tampering with the mains etc. have been detected by DESU from time to time and such cases are processed for taking necessary action against defaulters including the DESU staff involved. In order to check up the fraudulent use of energy, surprise checks are carried out by the Vigilance and Enforcement Department and other supervisory officials of the Undertaking. Other remedial measures like numbering of seals of the poly phase meters, re-sealing of meters, provision of one numbered lead seal for total safety, installation of single phase meters with long reverse sealing screws, periodical testing of meters of bulk supply and large industrial consumers etc. are also used.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. It is possible to check up the total consumption of a particular area by installing meters at the main feeder feeding that particular area and comparing the readings of the main with the readings of the individual meters in that area. In case any big discrepancy is found, the installations of individual consumer are checked. In the event of wrong metering being suspected in the case of individual meter, a pilot meter is installed to find out the correctness of discrepancy in the meter.

Issue of Licences for Setting up Industries Based on Alcohol

1460. SHRI SUBODH SEN : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether he is aware that there is a tendency on the part of alcohol surplus States to attract and encourage entrepreneurs to set up new industries with alcohol as the essential feedstock by giving them assurance regarding availability of alcohol; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose examining requirements of alcohol of the new industries could be met taking into consideration the existing production and demand over the entire country before licensing new alcohol-based industries in the country?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P.C. SETHI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Decisions are taken on applications for industrial licences for the manufacture of alcohol based chemicals only after assessing the availability of all raw materials, including alcohol.

उत्तरान, गुजरात में बिजली संप्रदा

1461. श्री नरसिंह सकवाल :

क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गुजरात में सूरत के निकट उत्तरान गांव में 120 मेगावाट का एक बिजली संयंत्र लगाने की मांग पर इस समय किस स्तर पर विचार किया जा रहा है ;

(ख) उस मांग पर निर्णय कब तक कर लिया जाएगा, और

(ग) इस पर जल्दी कार्य शुरू करने में क्या कठिनाइयाँ हैं, जैसा कि आग्रह किया गया है?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विक्रम महाजन) :

(क) से (ग) उत्तरान में पुराने और इसी तरह के यंत्रों के प्रतिस्थापन करके 1×120 मेगावाट के विद्युत संयंत्र को स्थापित करने की स्कीम केन्द्रीय विद्युत प्राधिकरण में तकनीकी-आर्थिक अनुमोदन के लिए लम्बित पड़ी हुई है क्योंकि राख के निपटान, सिंचाई/बाढ़ नियंत्रण बोर्ड आदि के अनुमोदन संबंधी कुछ स्पष्टीकरण राज्य बिजली बोर्ड द्वारा अभी दिये जाने हैं। इन स्पष्टीकरणों के प्राप्त हो जाने के बाद उक्त प्रस्ताव को अनुमोदन देने के लिए इसका तकनीकी-आर्थिक मूल्यांकन किया जाएगा।

Import of Petroleum Products

1463. SHRI T.R. SHAMMANNA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity of petro products (petrol and diesel) (i) imported (ii) produced in the country for the past 3 years—1979-1980, 1980-81 and 1981-82 (for 6 months); and

(b) steps taken by Government to cut the import of petroleum products and step up internal production ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P.C. SETHI) : (a) There has been no import of petrol during this period. The quantity of petrol produced indigenously and the quantity of diesel imported and produced indigenously is given below :—

(QTY. MILLION TONNES)

| | 1979-80 | 1980-81 | April-September 1981 |
|---------------------------|---------|---------|----------------------|
| 1. PETROL | | | |
| Produced indigenously. | 1.512 | 1.519* | 0.826* |
| 2. DIESEL | | | |
| (a) Produced indigenously | 7.975 | 7.371* | 4.593* |
| (b) Imported | 2.010 | 3.219* | 0.870* |

*Provisional.

(b) The quantity of petroleum products that can be produced indigenously is dependent on the refining capacity available in the country. The indigenous refining capacity, after Mathura Refinery is commissioned, will be 37.8 million tonnes/annum. Steps have already been taken to expand the refining capacity of some of the existing refineries and it is estimated that by 1984-85, an additional 7.75 million tonnes per annum capacity will become available. Government is also considering the question of location of two new grassroot refineries. All these will result in minimising the need to import petroleum products. Simultaneously, several steps are being taken to promote conservation and more efficient utilisation of petroleum products in the country.

प्रकाशन विभाग द्वारा प्रकाशित सावधिक पत्रिकाएं 1464. श्री आर०पी० यादव :

क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) प्रकाशन विभाग द्वारा प्रकाशित सावधिक हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी पत्रिकाओं के नाम क्या हैं, वे कितनी कितनी अवधि के बाद प्रकाशित की जाती हैं और गत दो वर्षों के दौरान वे किस किस तारीख को प्रकाशित हुईं ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि गत दो वर्षों की तुलना में इस वर्ष इन पत्रिकाओं की विशेषतया कृषिक्षेत्र, भूगोरीय, आजकल और योजना प्रकाशन कार्यक्रम पिछड़ा रहा ; यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) प्रकाशन विभाग की काहिली को रोकने और प्रोडक्शन-सेक्शन के हिन्दी विरोधी रवैये को ठीक करने हेतु क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (कुमारी कुमदबेन एमबोजोश) :

(क) इस मंत्रालय के प्रकाशन विभाग द्वारा प्रकाशित की जाने वाली अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी की पत्रिकाओं के नाम और उनकी आवधिकता इस प्रकार है :
अंग्रेजी

हिन्दी

“कृषिक्षेत्र”
“बाल भारती”
“भूगोरीय”
“योजना”
“आजकल”

पाक्षिक
मासिक
त्रैमासिक
पाक्षिक
मासिक

उक्त पत्रिकाओं के प्रकाशन की निम्नलिखित तारीखें और वास्तविक तारीखें संलग्न विवरण में दी गई हैं ।

(प्रचालय में रखा गया देखिए संख्या एल० टी० 2989/81)

(ख) पत्रिकाओं के प्रकाशन में देरी सामान्यतया इस कारण से होती है कि सरकारी मुद्रणाखियों जहां लगभग ये सभी पत्रिकाएं मुद्रित होती हैं को अग्रता कार्य सौंपे जाते हैं : बिजली की कमी और सूचना को अद्यतन करने के लिए सम्पादकीय सामग्री का जोड़ा जाना भी देरी के कारण है ।

(ग) आवधिक बैठकें कर के ये प्रयास किये जा रहे हैं कि इन पत्रिकाओं के प्रकाशन में देरी न हो । इन बैठकों में अद्यतनों पर विचार-विमर्श किया जाता है और इन पत्रिकाओं को समय पर प्रकाशित करने के लिए हल निकाले जाते हैं । कुछ मिला कर, “भूगोरीय”, जिसका सम्पादक मंडल प्रकाशन विभाग के नियंत्रणाधीन नहीं है, को छोड़कर अन्य सभी पत्रिकाएं उचित अवधि के अन्दर निकल जाती हैं । प्रकाशन विभाग “भूगोरीय” पत्रिका का केवल मुद्रण करता है ।

Sarin Committee Report

1465. SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN ; Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a Committee headed by the former Defence Secretary Mr. H.C. Sarin had been appointed to suggest ways to improve the working of telephones; and

(b) If so, whether Government have received the Committee's final report and what are the main recommendations of the Committee

“इंडियन एंड फारेन रिव्यू” पाक्षिक
“कृषिक्षेत्र” -तदैव-
“भूगोरीय” त्रैमासिक
“योजना” पाक्षिक

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS; SHRI KARTIK ORAON : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Committee has submitted six Interim Reports till date. These reports cover various aspects of planning

operations and maintenance of telecommunication services and manufacture of telecommunication equipment in the country. The major items covered and the dates of the Interim Reports are as follows :—

| No. of Report | Date of Report | Major item covered |
|---------------|---------------------|--|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| I | 24th June, 1981 | Short-term measures for improvement of the services in Metropolitan and major Telephon Districts. |
| II | 10th July, 1981 | Setting up of the manufacture of electronic switching equipment. |
| III | 21st October, 81 | Short-term measures for improvement of the services in smaller Telecom. systems and other miscellaneous items. |
| IV | 30th October, 81 | Training and vigilance. |
| V | 10th November, 1981 | Factories and Production. |
| VI | 21st November, 81 | Research and Development and Material Management. |

Discussion with President of Venezuela Regarding Financial Assistance from OPEC

1466. SHRI SURYA NARAIN SINGH : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Union Government had discussed with the Venezuelan President when the latter arrived India, regarding financial assistance from the OPEC for oil exploration in the country and

(b) if so, the details and the out-come thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS; SHRI P.C. SETHI : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Thermal Power Station along Delhi U.P. Boarder

1467. SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are acquiring suitable sites for the location of Thermal Power stations along the Delhi-Uttar Pradesh Border;

(b) whether the National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC) has submitted a feasibility report to Government in this regard; and

(c) if so, by what date these stations will start working

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN) : (a) to (c) The National Thermal Power Corporation is investigating the feasibility of setting up a large thermal power station in the Delhi region.

Singhal Land and Finance Co. Ltd.

1468. SHRI CHIRANJILAL SHARMA : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE and COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to reply given to Unstarred Question No. 331 on 18th August, 1981 regarding Singhal Land and Finance Private Limited for embezzlement and misappropriation of the company's funds and state;

(a) the result thereof; and

(b) whether the company is proposed to be liquidated ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) In answer to the Question No. 331 it was stated that the

Registrar of Companies, Delhi had issued a show cause notice under section 209A(b) for non-production of books of accounts etc. As a result of the notice, the company has since produced some of the relevant records for inspection by the Registrar, which is in progress.

(b) No decision in this regard has been taken so far.

हिमाचल प्रदेश की जल विद्युत क्षमता

1469. श्री मूल चन्द डागा :

क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या तापीय विद्युत की तुलना में पन बिजली सस्ती है और इसके रख-रखाव संबंधी व्यय भी कम हैं ;

(ख) क्या हिमाचल प्रदेश में विद्युत उत्पादन की बड़ी क्षमता विद्यमान है ;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इस राज्य में प्रतिदिन कितने मेगावाट यूनिट बिजली का उत्पादन किया जा सकता है ; और

(घ) वे क्या कारण हैं जिससे इस क्षमता का उपयोग नहीं किया जा रहा जिससे कि राजस्थान हरियाणा और अन्य राज्यों को पर्याप्त बिजली मिल सके ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विक्रम महाजन) : (क) जी हाँ। जल-विद्युत परियोजनाओं से ऊर्जा उत्पादन की लागत तापविद्युत परियोजनाओं से होने वाले उत्पादन की लागत से समान्यतः कम होती है। जल-विद्युत केन्द्रों की प्रचालन और प्रभुकरण लागतें भी कम होती हैं।

(ख) और (ग) हिमाचल प्रदेश की जल-विद्युत शक्यता बहुत है। केन्द्रीय विद्युत प्राधिकरण के वर्तमान अन्तिम अनुमानों में हिमाचल प्रदेश की जल-विद्युत शक्यता 5962 मेगावाट खपत होने का अनुमान लगाया गया है जो 143 मिलियन यूनिट के दैनिक औसत उत्पादन के बराबर है ?

(घ) इस शक्यता का उपयोग योजनाबद्ध तरीके से किया जा रहा है।

Hunt to Tap Oil Resource

1470. SHRI RASHEED MASOOD:
Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHE-

MICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have drawn up a programme of country-wide hunt to tap oil resources;

(b) if so, details thereof stating the areas proposed to be tapped, anticipated oil potential in these areas, expenditure estimated to be incurred thereon and when the programme is likely to be taken up for implementation; and

(c) whether Government have entered into collaboration with any foreign firm for the purpose; if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P.C. SETHI) : (a) to (c) A statement is attached.

Statement

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) An ambitious programme for exploration and production involving a financial outlay of Rs. 2873.58 crores has been included in the Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-85). (More funds are likely to be provided for the purpose). In on-shore areas, exploration work is to be intensified in the Assam-Arakan, Krishna-Godavari and Cauvery basins. The pace of exploration in the Cambay Basin will be maintained. Exploration in West Bengal, Ganga Valley, Himalayan foot-hills, Rajasthan, Orissa Coast and other areas is proposed to be suitably increased. Some of the promising areas, like shoals and estuaries, which could not be taken up so far, due to logistic problems, will also be explored by engaging, wherever necessary, specialised contracting agencies. The total exploratory drilling envisaged by the ONGC and the OIL in the on-shore basins is of the order of 300 wells comprising 882,700 meters.

In respect of offshore areas, Oil India is expected to continue its exploratory programme in the Mahanadi Delta area. ONGC will continue exploration in Bombay Offshore Basin, extending the limits to deeper waters. The ONGC also proposes to explore the structures offshore of Saurashtra in the Gulf of Kutch, Andaman and Nicobar Shelf as well as East Coast Basins, like the Palk Bay and the Krishna-Godavari Basins. The ONGC plans to increase the number of offshore rigs deployed so as to drill about 95 exploratory wells in different offshore areas in the Plan period.

Apart from all this the full development of Bombay High Field, the development of other structures, namely, R-12, South Basin and North Basin fields, the B-37, B-38 structures, will also be carried out during the Plan period.

(c) To supplement the efforts of the ONGC and the OIL, selected blocks are proposed to be leased out to reputed foreign oil companies. However no contract has yet been signed.

Appointment of Media Adviser for North Eastern States

1471. SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration to appoint a Media Adviser for North Eastern States;

(b) if so, at what stage the proposal stands; and

(c) what are the functions of this Adviser ?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) and (b) Some names have been suggested at the instance of the Govt. of Assam to enable it to make a selection for appointment to the post of Adviser (Information) to the Governor of Assam.

(c) The functions of the Adviser (Information) would be to streamline and co-ordinate the publicity activities of the State & Central Media Organisations.

Sharing of Power Generation by Dool Hasti Project

1472. DR. KARAN SINGH : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been some difference of opinion between the Government of India and the Jammu and Kashmir State Government regarding the sharing of power to be generated by the Dool Hasti Project in Kishwar; and

(b) if so, the details of the disagreement and the steps being taken to resolve the dispute?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN) : (a) and (b) A general formula has been approved by the Govt. of India, for sharing of benefits from

hydel projects to be taken up for execution in the Central Sector. In respect of Dool Hasti Project, the Govt. of J&K, was requested to convey its concurrence to this standard formula. The State Govt. has proposed some modifications to the above formula, which are under examination.

Import of Newsprint

1473. SHRI A. A. RAHIM : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity of newsprint imported during 1980-81;

(b) what is the criterion for allotment of newsprint to different newspapers;

(c) are Government aware of the fact that some of the news papers are misusing their allotted quotas; and

(d) if so, is there any machinery to check such malpractices and what action has been taken so far ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI KUMUD-BEN M. JOSHI) : (a) 3.06 lakh metric tonnes.

(b) Newsprint is allotted to newspapers/periodicals in terms of the provisions of the Newsprint Allocation Policy announced by the Government every year.

(c) Complaints in this regard do come to the Government from time to time.

(d) Circulation Officers check the circulation of newspapers and whenever any malpractice is detected, the allocation is cut and, if necessary, the matter is also reported to the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports for further investigation and necessary action.

Steps to Encourage Cooperatives to Run Small Newspapers to counter the Danger posed by Monopoly Houses

1474. SHRI DHARAMBIR SINHA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any steps to encourage cooperatives to run small newspapers to counter the danger posed by Monopoly houses in the field; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) and (b) No, Sir. Small newspapers, including those run by Co-operatives, are entitled to the benefits extended by the Government to encourage the growth and development of such papers.

Drilling for Oil in Cauvery Basin

1475. SHRI C. CHINNASAMY : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposal to get foreign assistance for conducting exploration in the Cauvery Basin.

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) by what time exploration work will be started ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P.C. SETHI) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The exploratory work in Cauvery (Offshore) is in progress.

Surrender Leave facilities to P&T Departments Employees

1476. SHRID. S. A. SIVAPRAKASAM : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) is it a fact that employees in the P&T Department are not granted surrender leave facilities in spite of their repeated representations;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) are Government aware that certain State Governments are granting surrender leave to their employees; and

(d) in view of (c) above, whether Government propose to reconsider the decision ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON) : (a) to (d) Presumably, the Hon'ble Member means by the term "surrender leave facilities", encashment of leave by officials. If so, it intimated that in the matter of encashment of leave, the P&T Department cannot act on its own but is to be guided by the general orders laid down by the Government of India. As no general orders exist for the encashment of leave, the question of the

P&T Department in granting this facility to their employees does not arise.

Saving on Imports of Oil and Petroleum Products due to New Price Policy of OPEC

1477. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India will save approximately Rs.1000 crores on imports of oil and petroleum products in 1982 as a result of the new price formula announced by the OPEC and reduction in imports because of increased domestic production; and

(b) if so, to what extent the inflation will be reduced due to reduction in component of inflation due to prices of imported oil and petroleum products?

The MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P.C. SETHI) : (a) and (b) According to press reports OPEC has decided to adopt an unified pricing system with official price of Arabian Light crude oil as the marker crude, at £ 34 per barrel. While as per present estimates, the crude oil and petroleum products required to be imported in 1982-83 will be less by above 3 million tonnes than that being imported in 1981-82, largely because of increased indigenous production, it is difficult to quantify, at this stage, the foreign exchange out go in 1982-83 on account of such import since it will be dependent on factors like the prevailing exchange rate and the sources of crude oil and petroleum products supplies for 1982-83.

Regulation of installed capacity of Drug Firms in excess of licensed capacity

**1478. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA :
SHRI K.A. RAJAN :**

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to regularise the installed capacity of the foreign and multinational drug-firms in excess of their licensed capacity ;

(b) if so, the names of the companies and on what terms and conditions; and

(c) what are the item-wise details of additional capacity licensed and being licensed in each case ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) to (c) The Ministry of Industry in their Press Note dated 29-8-1980 announced Government's decision to recognised installed capacities of manufacturers, both Indian and foreign, in selected areas of industry of national importance. This list included drugs and pharmaceuticals also. The question of implementing this decision in the context of the Drug Policy 1978 has been examined and it has been decided, as announced in the Press Note issued by this Ministry on 17th October, 1981 to consider recognition of installed capacity by drug companies including Indian and foreign companies where applications have been received within the time limit stipulated by Government in the Ministry of Industry subject to (a) general guidelines notified vide Industry Ministry's Press Note referred to above and (b) further stipulations announced in this Ministry's Press Note dated 17-10-1981 viz. regarding supply of bulk drug production to non-associated formulators, basic manufacture of bulk drugs by foreign companies and ratio parameters etc. Scrutiny of these cases has started and at this stage it is not possible to indicate the additional capacity that might be recognised in each case.

गुजरात के सूरत टेलीफोन डिवीजन के टेलीफोन खराब होना

1479. श्री छीतुभाई गामित : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :-

(क) क्या गत महीने में गुजरात के सूरत टेलीफोन डिवीजन के 50 प्रतिशत से अधिक टेलीफोन खराब होने का समाचार था

(ख) यदि हां तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है तथा सूरत में टेलीफोन प्रणाली में खराबी होने के क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) सूरत में टेलीफोन व्यवस्था कब तक संतोषजनक ढंग से काम करना आरम्भ कर देगी ; और

(घ) टेलीफोन प्रणाली में सुधार लाने के लिए उठाये जा रहे ठोस कदमों का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कांतिक उरांव) : (क) और (ख) जी नहीं। सितम्बर

के अंतिम सप्ताह तथा अक्टूबर 1981 के प्रारम्भ में भारी वर्षा के कारण प्राथमिक केबलों और उपरि लाइनों की क्षति पहुँचाने की वजह से कुछ टेलीफोनों में खराबी आ गई थी।

(ग) खराब टेलीफोनों की अक्टूबर 1981 के दूसरे सप्ताह में ठीक कर दिया गया था।

(घ) (1) एक्सचेंज उपकरणों की भलीभांति जांच करके ठीक कर दिया गया था।

(2) अनुरक्षण जांच कार्यक्रम पर भलीभांति निगरानी रखी जा रही है।

(3) उपभोक्ताओं के शिकायतों का निरीक्षण कार्य तेज कर दिया गया है।

हिन्दी कवि मुंशी अजमेरी प्रेम की जन्म शताब्दी पर स्मारक डाक टिकट

1480. श्री मंगल राम प्रेमी : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार हिन्दी के प्रसिद्ध कवि मुंशी अजमेरी प्रेम की जन्म शताब्दी (24 नवम्बर 1981) के अवसर पर एक स्मारक डाक टिकट जारी करने के प्रस्ताव पर विचार कर रही है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो जारी की जाने वाली डाक टिकट का मूल्य क्या होगा और यदि नहीं तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री श्री कांतिक उरांव) : (क) जी नहीं मुंशी अजमेरी प्रेम के सम्मान में एक स्मारक टिकट जारी करने का प्रस्ताव फिलेटेली सलाहकार समिति के समक्ष रखा गया था परन्तु वह मंजूर नहीं किया गया।

(ख) उपर्युक्त (क) के उत्तर को मद्देनजर रखते हुए इसका प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Appointment of Adgl. Judges in Madhya Pradesh High Court

1481. SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA : Will the Minister of LAW JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government proposed to increase the number of Judges proposed to

be appointed in Madhya Pradesh High Court ;

(b) the additional number of Judges proposed to be appointed in Madhya Pradesh High Court; and

(c) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) There is no proposal at present under consideration of the Government to increase the sanctioned Judge strength of the Madhya Pradesh High Court.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Foreign Consultancy in Exploration of Godavari Basin

1482. SHRI ARJUN SETHI : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government proposed to go for foreign consultancy in the exploration of Godavari basin;

(b) whether Indian Government has approached the World Bank for loan for oil exploration; and

(c) if so, the reaction of World Bank in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) The ONGC is considering the merits of seeking foreign consultancy for the exploration of hydrocarbons in the Godavari basin, but have yet to finalise and submit any proposal in this regard.

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. An appraisal mission of the World Bank came on the 2nd of November 1981. It has held the first round of discussions which have been satisfactory. The proposal is to be further processed by the World Bank which would be followed by discussions and negotiations before the proposal is finalised.

Promotion to the Post of Accounts Officer in the Postal Wing

1483. SHRI K. A. RAJAN : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that recruitment rules for promotion to the post of Accounts

Officers of the Postal Wing were promulgated in 1980 and were given retrospective effect from 1st April, 1976;

(b) if so, why the regular promotion of Postal Accounts Officers working in the Capacity on ad-hoc basis since 1976 was given effect enmasse from 24th January, 1981 instead of retrospectively from 1976 onwards;

(c) whether ad-hoc service of Telecom Accounts Officers since 1976 has been treated as regular from 1976 itself;

(d) whether P&T Directorate received representations in this regard; and

(e) if so, steps being taken to redress their grievances ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON) : (a) Yes, Sir

(b) and (c) The validity of the recruitment rules have been challenged in the Nagpur Bench of the Bombay High Court and the matter is sub-judice.

(d) and (e) Yes, Sir ; matter being sub-judice the decision of the Court is awaited

Import of Crude Oil from Iraq

1484. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether India is to import crude oil from Iraq ;

(b) if so, the quantity to be imported;

(c) the price per ton for the oil imported; and

(d) whether the supply will be affected by the Iraq-Iran war ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P.C. SETHI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d) An agreement has been concluded with Iraq for the supply of 3.5 million tonnes of crude oil in 1982. Indications have, however, been received that Iraq could supply 5 million tonnes of crude oil per annum. It would not be in public interest to disclose further details at this stage.

Shortage of Kerosene in Paradeep Areas

1485. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the severe shortage of kerosene in the Paradeep areas of Orissa ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to augment the supply of kerosene to that part of Orissa ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) No shortage of kerosene in Paradeep areas of Orissa has been reported.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Cross-Bar Telephone Exchange at Bhubaneswar

1486. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have a proposal to set up a cross-bar Telephone Exchange at Bhubaneswar during the Sixth Plan period ;

(b) whether such a proposal is going to be implemented by the end of the current financial year; and

(c) if so, the progress made so far in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON) : (a) A Cross-bar exchange of 4500 line capacity is already working at Bhubaneswar. This is proposed to be extended to 5000 lines.

(b) A 500 lines extension (from 4500 to 5000 lines) is under installation and is likely to be commissioned during the current financial year.

(c) Equipment is in final stage of installation and acceptance Tests are in progress.

Setting up of Multi-Access Rural Radio System

1487. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK : Will the Minister of INFORMATION

AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that his Ministry are going to set up multi-access rural radio system in some State;

(b) if so, the name of the State and the place where such system is going to be introduced;

(c) the expected time of the implementation of such proposal;

(d) whether such system will also be extended to some other States and to the places particularly in the remote corners of the hilly areas; and

(e) the details about the programme of Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER FOR INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) to (c) AIR has envisaged a network of local radio stations to be closer to the needs of the local people and the audience through localised broadcasting. A beginning has been made to set up 6 local radio stations at Dipu (Assam), Adilabad (Andhra Pradesh), Sholapur (Maharashtra) Keonjhar, (Orissa), Kota (Rajasthan) and Nagercoil (Tamil Nadu). These will be completed during the Sixth Plan.

(d) and (e) The inclusion of such local stations at other centres in the future plans will depend upon relative priorities and the availability of financial resources.

Sale of Coal Based Old Fertilizer Plant as Scrap to a Private Party

1488. SHRI A. K. ROY : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

* (a) whether it is a fact that the coal based old fertilizer plant has been sold as scrap to a private party of Howrah in 1980 and if so, facts in details;

(b) whether there is any report of any kind declaring that the old plant could not be utilized justifying the auction; and

(c) if so, name and details of such report ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) Some of the obsolete and redundant plants and equipment of the old coal based plant at Sindri which had outlived their life and became unsafe

to operate were sold in 1980 by FCI to M/s. Ganapatrai Rashiwashia Steel Co. Ltd, Howrah.

The action of the Fertilizer Corporation of India was challenged in the Supreme Court of India by the Fertilizer Corporation Kamgar Union and others. The Supreme Court upheld the sale and dismissed the petition.

(b) and (c) When considerable deterioration was noticed in the old plants in 1975-76, a team of engineers of the Sindri Unit and the erstwhile Planning and Development Division of the Fertilizer Corporation of India, in association with engineers of the Central Mechanical Engineering Research Unit, Durgapur, undertook survey, examination and inspection of the old plants with a view to determining their condition and status for the purposes of safe operation. A Committee of Directors also examined the question. After considering the report, the Board decided that the unsafe plants might be shut down.

Non-Utilization of Farms at Sindri

1489. SHRI A.K. ROY : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the farms created by the FCI at Sindri under the then Planning and Development Divisions are lying unused today; if so, facts in details giving the area of such farms and the reasons for non-utilisation;

(b) whether the FCI and the FPDIL propose to lease these farms to the village cooperative or the cooperatives working within the Sindri unit for raising crops and also experiment the use of fertilizer; and

(c) if so, steps taken on that ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The Question does not arise.

Post Office for East Dombivali

1490. SHRI S. MURUGAIN : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be

pleased to refer to the replies given to Unstarred Question Nos. 903 on 24th November, 1980 and 1926 on 2nd March, 1981 regarding post office for East Dombivali and state :

(a) whether the Dombivali Municipal Council has responded to the request made by the Department for opening a post office in Ramnagar area of Dombivali (Dist. Thane), Maharashtra;

(b) what other efforts were made by the Department to acquire suitable accommodation for this purpose; and the result thereof; and

(c) when this post office is likely to be opened ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON) : (a) No response has been received from Dombivali Municipal Council so far.

(b) and (c) The question of securing accommodation for opening of Post Office is under active consideration. One Shri Borile of Dombivali has offered accommodation. The Departmental Fair Rent Committee is meeting soon for determining the rent. Opening of Post Office will be considered when accommodation becomes available.

मध्य प्रदेश में इलेक्ट्रानिक स्विचगियर इन्विपमेंट कारखाना स्थापित करने की योजना

1491. श्री केदार भूषण : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश में एक इलेक्ट्रानिक स्विचगियर इन्विपमेंट कारखाना स्थापित करने की कोई योजना केन्द्रीय सरकार के विचाराधीन है,

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या उसके लिये किसी स्थल का सर्वेक्षण किया गया है,

(ग) यदि हां तो उस सम्बन्ध में व्यय क्या है, और

(घ) क्या यह सच है कि उसके लिए उत्तीर्ण गढ़ क्षेत्र उपयुक्त संभावित क्षेत्र है ।

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कर्तिक ओराण) : (क) सरकार ने टेलीफोन एक्सचेंजों के लिए इलेक्ट्रानिक स्विचिंग उपकरण बनाने वाले पहले कारखाने को स्थापित करने के लिए प्रति

उपयुक्त स्थलों की सफाई हेतु एक स्थल चयन समिति का गठन किया है। इस समय मध्य प्रदेश में कारखाना स्थापित करने की कोई विशेष योजना केन्द्रीय सरकार के विचाराधीन नहीं है।

(ख) से (घ) स्थल चयन समिति ने अभी अपनी रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत नहीं की है।

रायगढ़ तापीय बिजली घर के लिए परियोजना प्रतिवेदन

1492. श्री केयूर भूषण : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मध्य प्रदेश में मांड नदी के तट पर 200-200 मेगावाट के रायगढ़ तापीय बिजली घर का परियोजना प्रतिवेदन केन्द्रीय विद्युत प्राधिकरण को दे दिया गया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्यौरा क्या है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विक्रम महाजन) : (क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Allocation for Coal Sector during 1981-82

1493. SHRI B.V. DESAI : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Planning Commission has decided to raise the 1981-82 allocations for the coal sector from Rs. 470 crores to Rs. 570 crores;

(b) if so, whether the Commission has asked the Coal Department to supply it with relevant data that Government will be able to spend the allocations during the current year; and

(c) whether the Planning Commission is satisfied with the reports submitted by the Department of Coal ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN) : (a) to (c) The question of enhancing the allocation of funds for the coal sector during 1981-82 is under consideration.

Coal at Singrauli suited for Power Plants

1494. SHRI B.V. DESAI : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether a high level study carried out by the National Thermal Power Corporation has found that the Singrauli coalfields are having coal deposits most suited to the power plants and there is a potential to create a capacity of 25,000 MW of power from these coalfields along ;

(b) if so, whether the NTPC has prepared a Master Plan on the basis of the study and an apex body has been set up at Governmental level to take follow-up action on the development of the area in Singrauli having power coal; and

(c) whether the Centre is presently following a policy of setting up super thermal power station near pit heads of the collieries ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN) : (a) The Singrauli coalfields have been assessed to be large enough to permit the installation of about 20,000 MW of thermal generating capacity.

(b) Steps have been initiated for the integrated development of the region with a view to tapping the energy potential of the area and these include the setting up of a high level coordination Committee comprising of the Union Minister of Energy and the Chief Ministers of the States of U.P. and M.P.

(c) Large pit head thermal power stations are being set up in the Central sector through the National Thermal Power Corporation.

माही पन-बिजली परियोजना के प्रथम एकक का चालू होना

1495. आचार्य भगवान देव : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) माही पन बिजली परियोजना के 25 मेगावाट क्षमता के प्रथम एकक के अब तक चालू होने की संभावना है ; और

(ख) इसके विलम्ब से चालू किए जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विक्रम महाजन) : (क) अप्र 1984

(ख) बिजली घर के पिट के दायें किनारे पर भू स्खलन हो गया था। 1981 की वर्षा के दौरान यह पिट बाढ़ के पानी से भर गया था। इससे जालू करने के कार्यक्रम में विलम्ब हुआ।

Shortage of Stores in Kolhapur Division of Maharashtra Circle

1496. SHRI R.K. MAHALGI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to State :

(a) Whether it is a fact that there is an acute shortage of stores and thereby the technical staff has to suffer very badly in the Maharashtra Circle especially in Kolhapur Division;

(b) If so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) when the supply of stores will be ultimately made in the Kolhapur Division of Maharashtra Circle?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): (a) There is some shortage in the availability of certain items of spare parts for the automatic exchanges.

(b) and (c) The shortages are mainly because of limitations in the capacity for production in the factories. Arrangements have been made to step up production and to meet the bulk of the requirements by March, 1982.

Ceiling for Distribution of L.P.G. Cylinders By Bharat Gas, Bombay

1497. SHRI R.K. MAHALGI : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that whereas the distributors of "Bharat Gas" in Bombay are allowed to sell 6,000 L.P.G. cylinders per month, the distributors in Thane (Maharashtra) are allowed to sell only 3,000 cylinders per month;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Bharat Petroleum Corporation has recommended to Government that there should not be any difference in such ceiling between Bombay and Thane distributors, vide their letter No. CLD/05/02/CON, dated 6th January, 1981 and subsequent reminder dated 17th March, 1981; and

(c) what decision Government have taken in this regard; if not, the reasons therefor and when a decision is likely to be taken ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P.C. SETHI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The proposal has not been agreed to.

Composition of Law Commission

1498. SHRI N.H. NANJE GOWDA: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a whole year has passed since the Law Commission set up by the previous Government was wound up and Law Ministry have not yet been able to finalise the composition and terms of reference of the new Law Commission so far; and

(b) if so, what are the main reasons for delay and by what time Government propose to set up the commission?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER) : (a) and (b) The Government did not wind up the previous Law Commission, but the Chairman and other Members of the Commission ceased to hold office on the 31st August, 1980. The revised terms of reference for the Law Commission have been finalised and the Chairman and two Members of the Commission are expected to assume office on the 14th December, 1981.

Charter of Rig from U.K.

1499. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to charter a rig from U.K. to explore the Godavari continental shelf; if so, the type of rig proposed to be chartered;

(b) whether a team has visited U.K. to negotiate in this regard;

(c) if so, the outcome of the visit; and

(d) rate agreed to for chartering the rig ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P.C. SETHI) : (a) No, Sir ; not from U.K. The ONGC has decided to charter hire a Dynamically positioned (DP) Drillship SEDCO 445 for a period of 3 years for continuing further exploratory work in the Godavari offshore area from a U.S. company.

(b) and (c) No team had visited U.K. However, a team of the ONGC had visited U.S.A. in connection with the chartering of the DP Drillship mentioned in reply to part (a) of the Question.

(d) For the DP Drillship charter hired by the ONGC the daily rate would be US\$ 87,000 when the rig is operating with DP System and US \$ 77,500 when the rig is operating with anchored mode.

REC Projects sanctioned during 1980-81 for Karnataka

1500. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of rural Electrification Projects sanctioned during 1980-81 for the Karnataka State ;

(b) whether Karnataka Government have approved the Centre for loan for electrification programme for the backward and rural areas; and

(d) if so, the amount asked for and reaction of Government to it.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN) :

(a) The Rural Electrification Corporation has sanctioned 33 rural electrification projects during 1980-81 involving a total loan assistance of Rs. 8.13 crores in Karnataka State.

(b) and (c) The Rural Electrification Corporation has upto the end of October, 1981 sanctioned 176 schemes involving a total loan assistance of Rs. 51.11 crores in Karnataka which include 54 schemes involving loan assistance of Rs. 25.41 crores for backward and underdeveloped areas. Besides this, at the end of September 1981, 40 rural electrification projects involving a total loan outlay of Rs. 14.17 crores received from Karnataka State Electricity Board were either at various stages of examination in Rural Electrification Corpo-

ration or were referred back to the Karnataka State Electricity Board and were pending with them for revision/clarification. These projects include 14 projects involving a total outlay of Rs. 7.10 crores for extension of electricity in selected villages in Backward Areas. The Schemes and such further schemes as may be received from Karnataka State Electricity Board will be considered by REC for sanction of financial assistance during the current financial year (1981-82).

Import and Demand of Oil

1501. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state the total import requirement of oil for 1982 and the total domestic demand during 1982?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P.C. SETHI) :

As per present estimates, as against domestic demand of 34.5 million tonnes of petroleum products, import requirement of crude oil is estimated around 14.4 million tonnes.

Requirement of Bitumen

1502. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER : will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) total requirement of bitumen in the country;

(b) total production of bitumen in the country; and

(c) steps taken by Government to remove the gap between the requirement and availability?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P.C. SETHI) :

(a) and (b) The production of bitumen in the country for the year 1981-82 is expected to be 1.3 million tonnes against the estimated demand of 1.5 million tonnes.

(c) Steps have been taken to maximise the production of bitumen in the refineries. Besides an additional quantity of 300,000 tonnes of bitumen per annum is expected to be available from the Mathura refinery which is likely to be commissioned shortly.

Arrangements have been made for some import of bitumen to meet the demand in the interim period.

Postal and Telecommunications services in Forest, Hill and Tribal areas

1503. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the total forest, hill and tribal areas covered by postal and telecommunication services in the country, State-wise;

(b) the special schemes and programmes started by his Ministry for postal and telecommunication services in these areas ;

(c) the funds provided for these areas by different circles in Annual Plan of the Sixth Plan ;

(d) whether his Ministry have allocated the funds for Tribal Areas for postal and telecommunication in Annual Plans of Sixth Plan; and

(e) if so, the funds provided according to the population or the vast run of the area?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON) : (a) and (b) Information regarding Telecom. Wing is given as under :

TELECOM. (a) and (b) The telecommunication services in the country are planned on a national basis depending upon the service requirements and subject to techno-economic considerations and are provided through the countrywide network which covers the forest, hilly and tribal areas also. The Department has drawn up an integrated telecommunication development plan for the country for the period 1980—1985. The Department has also liberalised norms for opening of public telephones and combined offices in hilly, tribal and backward areas.

(c) **TELECOM.** The Plan does not admit of a Circle-wise distribution of funds. However, funds are made available to the Circles according to the requirement of works to be executed by them.

(d) **TELECOM.** Funds required for execution of the components of telecommunication projects falling within the tribal areas have been earmarked.

(e) **TELECOM.** The funds are allocated according to the requirements and not on the basis of population or area.

II. So far as Postal Wing is concerned information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

Marathi and Gujarati language programmes on A.I.R. and T.V.

1504. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of hours allotted to (i) Marathi and Gujarati language programmes on All India Radio Stations and Television separately; and

(b) whether Government propose to increase the number of hours of such programmes?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) Radio : The data relating to the duration of programmes in different languages in respect of the entire network is not maintained. However, the all India percentage was last worked out for each language including news broadcasts for the month of May, 1980. According to those calculations the percentage of Gujarati and Marathi programmes to the total programmes in the different languages is 2.06 percent and 5.36 percent respectively.

DOORDARSHAN:

Among the Doordarshan Kendras, it is from the Bombay Kendra that programmes in Marathi and Gujarati are telecast on a regular basis. The hours allotted to these two languages would, on an average be as under :

| | |
|----------|-------------------------|
| Marathi | 3194 Minutes per month. |
| Gujarati | 606 Minutes per month. |

(b) Radio: At present, there is no proposal to increase the duration of such programmes. However, when the national channel becomes available, the duration of programmes broadcast in regional languages from respective Stations would increase.

DOORDARSHAN No. Sir.

Opening of Branch Post Offices, Telephone Exchanges, Public Call Offices and Telegraph Offices in Maharashtra.

1505. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of new Branch Post Offices, Telephone Exchanges, Public Call Offices and Telegraph Offices which have been opened in Maharashtra, (District-wise) during the last three years and in 1981-82; and

(b) the number of such Offices proposed to be opened in the next year i.e. 1982-83 in urban and rural areas, separately (district-wise) ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON) : (a) (i) The number of new branch post offices opened during 78-79, 79-80, 80-81 and 81-82 up to 31st October, 1981 is furnished in the statement-I

(ii) Information regarding telephone exchanges opened is furnished in statement-II

(iii) Information regarding public call offices and telegraph offices is being obtained and will be placed on the Table of the House.

(b) (i) The number of new branch post offices to be opened in 1982-83 both in urban and rural areas has not yet been finalised.

(ii) Regarding telephone exchanges it is proposed to install 40 exchanges in 1982-83 in Maharashtra subject to receipt of Stores. These will be mostly in rural areas and actual places will be decided later on.

(iii) Regarding P.C.O. and telegraph Offices the information is being ascertained and will be placed on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT I

Number of new Branch Post Offices opened in Maharashtra (District-wise) for the last three years and in 81-82 (upto 31st October, 1981.)

| District | 78-79 | 79-80 | 80-81 | 81-82 (Oct. 81) |
|------------------------|-------|-------|-------|--------------------|
| Ahmednagar | 14 | 5 | 7 | 2 |
| Akola | 5 | 22 | 5 | 1 |
| Amraoti | 30 | 25 | 22 | 4 |
| Aurangabad | 12 | 20 | 6 | 1 |
| Bhandara | 23 | 18 | 7 | 4 |
| Beed (Bihar) | 13 | 11 | 6 | 3 |
| Buldana | 5 | 8 | .. | 1 |
| Chandrapur (Chanda) | 42 | 51 | 11 | 8 |
| Dhulia | 42 | 38 | 13 | 8 |
| Jalgaon | 8 | 3 | .. | 3 |
| Kolhapur | 16 | 25 | 14 | 6 |
| Nagpur | 19 | 4 | 4 | .. |
| Nanded | 34 | 26 | 4 | 5 |
| Nasik | 46 | 25 | 16 | 3 |
| Osmanabad | 7 | 24 | 43 | 4 |
| Parbhani | 5 | 4 | .. | .. |
| Pune | 26 | 15 | 8 | 1 |
| Raigad | 57 | 38 | .. | 4 |
| Ratnagiri | 49 | 54 | 20 | 17 |
| Sangli | 7 | 5 | 3 | 1 |
| Satara | 15 | 37 | 13 | 6 |
| Sholapur | 6 | 9 | 5 | 1 |
| Thane | 36 | 47 | 3 | 2 |
| Wardha | 14 | 5 | .. | .. |
| Yeatmal | 2 | 25 | 1 | Nil |
| Bombay | 4 | .. | .. | .. |
| Total | 537 | 544 | 211 | 85 |

STATEMENT II

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF NEW TELEPHONE EXCHANGES OPENED IN MAHARASHTRA DURING

| District | 78-79 | 79-80 | 80-81 | 81-82 (upto 31-10-81) |
|-----------|-------|-------|-------|--------------------------|
| Ahmedabad | 4 | 4 | 9 | 2 |
| Akola | 5 | .. | 2 | .. |
| Amroiti | 1 | 1 | 2 | .. |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|-----------------------|----|----|----|----|
| Aurangabad | 5 | 1 | 3 | 1 |
| Bhandra | 1 | 1 | 1 | .. |
| Bhir | 1 | .. | 1 | .. |
| Buldana | 2 | .. | 1 | 1 |
| Chanda | .. | .. | 1 | 1 |
| Dhulia | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Jalgaon | 5 | 7 | 4 | 8 |
| Kolhapur | 3 | 2 | 2 | .. |
| Nagpur | 1 | .. | .. | .. |
| Nanded | 4 | .. | .. | 2 |
| Nasik | 8 | 7 | 7 | .. |
| Usmanabad | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Parbhani | 1 | .. | 1 | .. |
| Pune | 4 | 7 | 4 | 1 |
| Raigad | .. | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| Ratnagiri | 2 | 8 | 2 | .. |
| Sangli | 3 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| Satara | 1 | 3 | .. | .. |
| Sholapur | 2 | 1 | 1 | .. |
| Thana | 1 | 2 | .. | .. |
| Wardha | .. | 1 | .. | .. |
| Yeotmal | 1 | .. | 1 | .. |
| Goa (Union Territory) | 2 | 2 | .. | 1 |

For remaining part of 1981-82 it is proposed to instal about 20 new exchanges in Maharashtra and 40 in 1982-83 subject to receipts of stores. These will be mostly in rural areas. Actual places will be decided later on receipt of stores.

Setting up of Gas Cracker Projects

1506. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) the progress so far made in setting up the Maharashtra gas cracker project and Gujarat gas cracker project based on Bombay High gas;

(b) what are the details in this regard;

(c) the expenditure likely to be incurred on each project; and

(d) when these projects are likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P.C. SETHI) : (a) and (b) : A task Force has been set up to take certain preliminary actions for the setting up of a gas cracker and down stream units in Maharashtra. Details of the Gujarat gas cracker project are being worked out.

(c) The estimated cost of the project proposed to be set up in Maharashtra is about Rs. 800 crores. In July, 1979, the Government of Gujarat had estimated the project cost for a gas based petrochemicals complex in Gujarat at Rs. 789 crores.

(d) Normally, it takes 5-6 years after all approvals to set up such projects.

Oil Exploration in West Bengal

1507. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) which are the newly discovered or existing areas in West Bengal particularly in Sunderbans which are being exploited;

(b) whether any foreign assistance or agreement has been sought for in this connection; and

(c) if so, the broad details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (Shri P.C. Sethi) : (a) No hydrocarbons have so far been discovered in commercial quantities in West Bengal, including the Sunderbans. Therefore, there are no areas under exploitation in West Bengal.

(b) and (c) : In accordance with the Agreement on Economic and Technical Cooperation signed on 10th December, 1980 and subsequent discussions with the Soviet side, it is proposed that the Soviet Organisations will undertake exploratory work for hydrocarbons in an area in West Bengal.

New Telephone Exchanges/Telegraphs Offices/Post Offices in West Bengal

1508. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) which are the places in West Bengal where new Telephone Exchanges/Telegraph Offices/Post Offices are proposed to be set up during the remaining part of the current year; and

(b) which are the places in this State which are proposed to be provided with STD facilities and the particulars of places to be connected with this system ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (Shri Kartik Oraon) : (a) Information regarding Telephone Exchanges and Post Offices is given in Statements 'A' and 'B' respectively. Information about Telegraph Offices is being compiled and will be placed on the Table of the House shortly.

(b) During the remaining part of the current year no additional station in West Bengal is expected to be provided with STD facility.

Statement A

Statement showing places where new Telephone Exchanges are proposed to be set up during the remaining part of 1981-82. Subject to the availability of Equipment

1. Rajanagar
2. Lohapur
3. Pachani
4. Shyam Sunder
5. Koichore
6. Kandra
7. Kamakhya Guri
8. Sitalkuchi
9. Bidhannagar
10. Badanganj
11. Mug Kalyan
12. Rajganj
13. Lanthahat
14. Paranpur
15. Pakuahat
16. Milki
17. Mohanpur
18. Paniparul
19. Sebang
20. Keshari
21. Sarbangapur
22. Gangkar
23. Bharatpur
24. Jajniabhaluka
25. Duttafulia
26. Baspota
27. Chhota Mollakhal
28. Garjyapur
29. Tapan

30. Itahari
31. Ravangla
32. Kanki

Statement B

Names of Places where new Post Offices are proposed to be set up during the remaining part of 1981-82

| Name of the District | Name of the place where new P.O. is proposed | No. |
|----------------------|---|--------|
| Burdwan | Seskuberia | 1 |
| Birbhum | Tentulia Nopara Mahadipa | 3 |
| Howrah | Monsuke | 1 |
| Jalpaiguri | Jateswar | 1 |
| Malda | Harkharka Deotila Shivajinagar Mudapur | 4 |
| Midnapore | Kharikisudi Jalika Bakrachak Bakespur | 4 |
| Murshidabad | Uttarkandighi Kunia | 2 |
| Nadia | Maheshpur | 1 |
| Purulia | Pethorjer Salamchakra Tentlo Borno | 4 4 |
| West Dinajpur | Madhabpur Sondhiya Karkhara gobindapur | 3 |
| 24 Parganas | Paikani Krishna- Chandrapur Dhanpoja | 3 |

NOTE : One New Post Office in each of Coochbehar, Darjeeling, Malda, Midnapore and 2 new post offices in West Dinajpur District will also be opened after finalising the villages where they are to be opened.

News Item Captioned "In J & K One can Telephone Without Payment"

1509. **SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL :**

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN :

Will the Minister of **COMMUNICATIONS** be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the news item captioned 'in J & K one can Telephone without payment' appearing in the 'Indian Express' New Delhi, dated the 4th November, 1981;

(b) if so, his reaction thereto;

(c) if so, the details thereof and action taken by Government in this matter;

(d) whether such a racket has been found to be prevailing in the country elsewhere also, if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the remedial measures proposed to be taken to check this racket ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (Shri Kartik Oraon) (a) to (e) : The matter is under investigation.

Automatic Telephone Exchanges in District Dhankenal

1510. **SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO :** Will the Minister of **COMMUNICATIONS** be pleased to state :

(a) the number and names of the places where automatic telephone exchanges are located in District Dhankenal;

(b) what steps are being taken to provide more such exchanges; and

(c) if no, such exchanges has been provided so far, the reasons therefor and the number of such exchanges to be set up in this District ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (Shri Kartik Oraon) : (a) Five, as below :

1. Athamlick, 2. Hindol, 3. Kama-khyangar, 4. Mermandali, 5. Pallehara.

(b) Schemes for providing new small automatic exchanges are being undertaken at places where adequate demand exists and the scheme is economically viable.

(c) A scheme exists for providing a 25-lines automatic exchange at Banaripal. Also a proposal is in hand for converting the existing manual exchange at Dhankenal into a automatic, subject to the availability of equipment and economic viability.

दिल्ली विद्युत प्रदाय संस्थान का घाटे में चलना

1511. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :** क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली विद्युत प्रदाय संस्थान घाटे में चल रहा है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसे हुई हानि का व्यौरा क्या है ;

(ग) हानि के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(घ) इन कारणों को समाप्त करने के लिए सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विक्रम महाजन) : (क) जी, हाँ ।

(ख) वर्ष 1981-82 के दौरान दिल्ली विद्युत प्रदाय संस्थान को दुम्मा राजस्व घाटा 38 करोड़ रु० बताया गया है ।

(ग) दिल्ली विद्युत प्रदाय संस्थान को राजस्व घाटा कई कारणों से दुम्मा है जैसे बदरपुर से विद्युत की खरीद सहित आगतों के मूल्य में हुई हुई बढ़ोतरी, स्थापना संबंधी खर्च अधिक होना आदि । इसके अलावा, दरों को समुचित रूप से संशोधित नहीं किया गया है ताकि यह, आगतों आदि की लागत में हुई बढ़ोतरी के अनुरूप हो सके ।

(घ) दिल्ली विद्युत प्रदाय संस्थान को परामर्श दिया गया है कि जिस सीमा तक संभव हो उस सीमा तक वे अपने खर्चों को कम करें । दिल्ली में विद्युत सप्लाई के प्रबंध के पुनर्गठन की ओर भी सरकार ध्यान दे रही है ।

1512. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :** क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि डाक और तार कर्मचारियों के तीन फेडरेशन हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार को प्रत्येक फेडरेशन के सदस्यों की संख्या के बारे में कोई जानकारी है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में ज्योरा क्या है ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कर्तिक उरांव) : (क) जी हां । विभाग में डाक-तार कर्मचारियों के तीन मान्यता प्राप्त महारांघ हैं ।

(ख) (ग) प्रत्येक महारांघ की सदस्यता के संबंध में अधिप्रमाणित सूचना सरकार के पास नहीं है ।

Issue of Commemorative Stamp on the Birth Centenary of Sir Robert Bristow

1513. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any request for the issue of a commemorative stamp and first day cover in connection with the Birth Centenary of Sir Robert Bristow, the founder and architect of the Cochin Port; and

(b) if so, the details of the request and the action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Since the request for the issue of commemorative stamp on 13-12-81 was received only in October 1981, it was not possible to process the proposal. However a special cancellation will be provided on that occasion.

Clearance to Kallada Power Generation Scheme

1514. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central Electricity Authority has given clearance to the Kallada Power Generation Scheme;

(b) if so, the reason for delay in giving formal sanction by the Planning Commission;

(c) when the Planning Commission is likely to accord formal sanction; and

(d) what are the details of the scheme already cleared by the Central Electricity Authority ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The Central Electricity Authority cleared the Scheme in June, 1981 and the Planning Commission approved it on 11th September, 1981.

(d) Kallada Hydro-electric Project with an installed capacity of 2×7.5 MW is an adjunct to the Kallada Irrigation Project, already under execution. It is in Kerala State. Its estimated cost is Rs. 11.80 crores. The project has been included in the 6th Plan 1980-85 and is being taken up for implementation during 1981-82.

News-item captioned "Telephone Services getting Worse"

1515. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a news-item captioned, "telephone services getting worse" published in the English daily "searchlight" dated 22nd October, 1981;

(b) if so, what are the main complaints about working of telephone services in Patna; and

(c) what is the reaction of Government thereto and what steps have been taken to make the things right ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON) : (a) Yes Sir.

(b) The main complaints in the news item are :—

(1) Getting busy tone after dialling two digits from Patliputra Exchange numbers.

(2) School telephone numbers 62450 and 62332 are not working properly.

(3) Complaint about working of Canadian underground cables.

(4) Defects in overhead lines and distribution points.

(5) Old exchange equipment is still in use though it should be scrapped.

(6) Scarcity of spare parts, instruments and staff; long waiting list and wrong billing.

(c) The following steps have been taken :—

1. Close supervision is being maintained to ensure that the routine maintenance tests are carried out as per the prescribed schedules and faults cleared.
2. School Telephone numbers 62450 and 62332 are in working order. However, it is noticed that the school authorities discourage answering of calls during school hours.
3. Underground cables exposed due to digging by different agencies are flooded before closing the trench to detect faults. This avoids faults during monsoon.
4. Overhead iron wire alignment less than four spans is being replaced by drop wire progressively.
5. Aluminium wire in house wiring is being progressively changed by copper wire.
6. Refitting of distribution points is being done progressively.
7. Case for replacement of old equipment is under examination by departmental scrapping committee.
8. Action is being taken to supply spare parts, instruments etc. Action has been taken to recruit and train staff. Waiting lists will be cleared as and when new exchanges are commissioned. Complaints of wrong billing are investigated and settled.

Proposal to send a Team to Indonesia for Cooperation in Oil Exploration

1516. **SHRI T. DAMODAR REDDY :** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to send a team of officials to Indonesia to discuss bilateral cooperation in the field of oil exploration;

(b) if so, by what time the team is likely to be sent; and

(c) what would be composition of the team ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P.C. SETHI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It will depend upon the convenience of the Indonesian organisations, which is awaited.

(c) The team consists of 3 senior technical officers of the ONGC and 1 senior technical officer of the Oil India Ltd.

Production of Alcohol

1517. **DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT :** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) what was the total production of Alcohol in the country during, 1979, 1980 and 1981 (October end);

(b) whether it is a fact that about 80 per cent of this production has been diverted to the manufacture of Liquor to distilleries and only about 20 per cent for industrial users;

(c) whether the All India Manufacturers Organisation has urged upon Government to remove this imbalance and allot more alcohol for industrial users;

(d) whether Government have decided to build-up a buffer stock of molasses and alcohol to prevent its disposal as waste; and

(e) what steps have been taken to increase the production of alcohol and its cover distribution to Industries and distilleries ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P.C. SETHI) : (a) The production of alcohol in the alcohol year 1978-79 (Dec.-Nov.) was about 4379 lakh litres and in the alcohol year 1979-80 (Dec.-Nov.) 3550 lakh litres. The production of alcohol in the alcohol year 1980-81 (Dec.-Nov.) is estimated to be 4043.73 lakh litres.

(b) In the alcohol year 1978-79 out of a total availability of about 4752 lakh litres (including carry-over stock of about 375 lakh litres), a quantity of about 2172 lakh litres was utilised for industrial purpose. In the alcohol year 1979-80, out of an estimated availability of 3756.54 lakh litres (including a carry-over stock of 205.55 lakh litres), a quantity of 1900 lakh litres was utilised for industrial purpose. The current alcohol year 1980-81 (Dec.-Nov.) is a difficult year with supply of alcohol and molasses considerably falling short of the demand. There have also been reports that capacity utilisation of many alcohol based industries in deficit States like West Bengal

and Andhra Pradesh are low mainly due to inadequate availability of alcohol.

(c) Government have received representations from the Indian Chemical Manufacturers' Association and the All-India Alcohol Based Industries Association to ensure that States allot adequate quantities of alcohol to alcohol based industries.

(d) With a view to ensuring that whatever quantities of alcohol and molasses are produced are utilised in the country, exports of industrial alcohol and molasses have been banned. Government are also taking steps to ensure creation by sugar factories of adequate and proper storage facilities for molasses.

(e) That State Governments were requested to increase the production of alcohol by (i) ensuring that all available molasses are utilised (ii) utilising Khand-sari molasses for alcohol production and (iii) striking a proper balance between potable use and industrial use so that revenue considerations do not lead to the starvation of the chemical industry. The Government have also been making efforts to see that the traditionally surplus States spare the maximum possible quantities of alcohol and molasses to deficit States. In order to improve the availability of alcohol, Government have also decided to permit actual industrial users to import alcohol on the basis of licences to be issued on a case to case basis. So far, import licences have been issued to actual industrial users for a quantity of 98 lakh litres.

Appointment of Dealerships by N.F.C.

1518. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the National Fertilizer Corporation has decided to give Fertilizer dealership on Tehsil level for the benefit of agriculturists;

(b) if so, how many dealership had been given in the districts of Uttar Pradesh; if not, the reasons thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that some Tehsils have more than one dealership, if so, the reasons thereof :

(d) is the N.F.C. giving preference to Scheduled Castes, handicapped and ex-servicemen in allotting dealerships; and

(e) whether the scheme of Tehsil level dealership is being extended to Madhya Pradesh State, if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) The National Fertilizers Ltd. have decided to appoint dealers at Block level for the benefit of agriculturists.

(b) 57 dealers have so far been appointed in the various Districts of Western U.P.

(c) The number of dealers appointed in an area depends upon the potentiality of that area. More than one dealer has been appointed in areas where there is a high potentiality for consumption of fertilizers.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) The National Fertilizers Ltd. have not so far extended their marketing activities to the State of Madhya Pradesh.

Discovery of Drug Preventing Recurrence of Heart Attack

1520. SHRI D.M. PUTTE GOWDA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that some drug has been found in America which is effective in preventing recurrence of a heart attack;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government propose to import or get the know-how for its suitability to patients in India ; and

(d) the other action proposed in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) No information in this regard is available with the Ministry of Petroleum, Chemicals and Fertilizers (Department of Chemicals and Fertilizers).

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

Sale of Soda Ash at High Price in Calcutta

1521. SHRI R.P. DAS: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the manufacturers of soda ash have been

selling their product at as high as Rs. 2400/2500 per one thousand kilogram in Calcutta and in many other parts of the country which is five times the price in any other country; and

(b) since soda ash is an item of mass consumption, the reasons why Government have not fixed its price under the Essential Commodities Act ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P.C. SETHI): (a) Prices of soda ash light in Calcutta, Bombay, Delhi and Madras, as intimated by the manufacturers are given below.

These prices are exclusive of local sales-tax.

(Price in Rupees/Tonne)

| Name of the manufacturers | Calcutta | Bombay | Delhi | Madras |
|--|----------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. M/s. Tata Chemicals | 2487.49 | 2329.50 | 2352.05 | 2446.76 |
| 2. M/s. Saurashtra Chems. | 2510.68 | 2324.00 | 2364.67 | 2426.67 |
| 3. M/s. Dhrangadhra Chems. | 2377.35 | 2442.35 | 2282.35 | 2360.35 |
| 4. M/s. Orissa Cement Ltd. (Hari Fertilizers) | 2275.00 | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. |

The c.i.f. prices of soda ash now vary from US dollars \$ 100 to \$ 120.

(b) After careful consideration of the BICP study as well as of the recommendations of the High Powered Committee headed by Prof. Gopal Tripathi, it was decided by Govt. not to resort to statutory price and distribution control but instead to depend on the twin mechanism of adequate imports on the one hand and informally monitoring and regulating of production and distribution on the other.

Electrification of Villages During the Sixth Plan

1522. **SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA :** Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Rural Electrification Corporation has spent Rs. 1500 crores for rural electrification in 23 States of the country since its inception 12 years ago;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that the Corporation has so far launched 4500 rural electrification projects in the country;

(c) what are the plans of this Corporation in regard to the Sixth Five Year Plan ; and

(d) how many villages will be electrified after the completion of the Sixth Five Year Plan and the States in which they will be?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) and (b) Rural Electrification Corporation has since its inception in 1969 sanctioned upto the end of August, 1981, total financial assistance of Rs. 1529.8 crores for 4691 rural electrification schemes in 22 States in the country.

(c) During the Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-85), an outlay of Rs. 1173 crores has been provided for being disbursed by Rural Electrification Corporation for rural electrification schemes already sanctioned/to be sanctioned in the various States. It envisages electrification of 98,000 villages and energisation of sixteen lakhs pumpsets under schemes sanctioned/to be sanctioned in the various States.

(d) It is expected that about 1.70 lakhs villages would be electrified under Rural Electrification Corporation Schemes by the end of the Sixth Five Year Plan. The Statewise position is indicated in the Statement attached.

It is expected that by the end of Sixth Plan, 3.5 lakhs villages will be electrified in the country as against 5.76 lakhs villages.

Statement

Statement showing the State-wise number of villages which will be electrified under REC. schemes on completion of the Sixth Five Year Plan (1980—85).

| Sl. No. | State | Number of villages electrified up to 31-3-80 | Proposed to be electrified in the Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-1985) | Total |
|---------|------------------|--|--|--------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 4692 | 4750 | 9442 |
| 2. | Assam | 2459 | 4470 | 6929 |
| 3. | Bihar | 5175 | 13825 | 19000 |
| 4. | Gujarat | 2382 | 4150 | 6532 |
| 5. | Haryana | 90 | — | 90 |
| 6. | Himachal Pradesh | 3406 | 5000 | 8406 |
| 7. | Jammu & Kashmir | 2673 | 1815 | 4488 |
| 8. | Karnataka | 2439 | 2540 | 4979 |
| 9. | Kerala | 151 | 50 | 201 |
| 10. | Madhya Pradesh | 7816 | 16150 | 23966 |
| 11. | Maharashtra | 5819 | 4240 | 10059 |
| 12. | Manipur | 41 | 495 | 536 |
| 13. | Meghalaya | 373 | 1115 | 1488 |
| 14. | Nagaland | 115 | 140 | 255 |
| 15. | Orissa | 8036 | 7630 | 15666 |
| 16. | Punjab | 3908 | 50 | 3958 |
| 17. | Rajasthan | 6745 | 4860 | 11605 |
| 18. | Sikkim | | 70 | 70 |
| 19. | Tamil Nadu | 715 | 170 | 885 |
| 20. | Tripura | 589 | 1330 | 1919 |
| 21. | Uttar Pradesh | 7085 | 18000 | 25085 |
| 22. | West Bengal | 7085 | 7420 | 14505 |
| | | 71794 | 98270 | 170064 |

Thermal Plants to be Set up in Next Ten Years

1524. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOL: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of thermal plants proposed to be set up by Government during the next ten years;

(b) the names of the places where such power plants are proposed to be set up; and

(c) what will be the estimated generating capacity of each of those thermal power plants?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) to (c) In order to meet the power demand for next ten years, it has been planned to install 14208 MW of thermal capacity during the Sixth Plan (1980—85). A list of the schemes included in the Sixth Plan is at Annexure-I. [Placed in Library, see No. LT-2990/81] 15920 MW of thermal capacity in addition is tentatively planned during the period 1985—90. The project-wise details of capacity addition is available at Annexure-II. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-2990/81]

Submission of Annual Statement by Newspapers

1525. SHRI K.T. KOSALRAM : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether only 11,191 newspapers out of 19,890 newspapers on record with the Registrar of Newspapers had submitted their annual statements by the stipulated date i.e. February 28, 1980 and if so, what action had been taken against the remaining 8,699 newspapers for not complying with the statutory requirements during 1980, and

(b) how many newspapers had submitted their annual statements upto the stipulated date in 1981 and what action is being taken against those newspapers defaulting on this point?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI): (a) Yes, Sir. Warnings were issued to newspapers which failed to file annual statement by February 28, 1980. Where the default was deliberate and repeated, cases were filed before the magistrate.

(b) 10,835 newspapers had submitted their annual statements for 1980 by the end of February 1981. Some 2000 more were received later. As is the past suitable action will be taken against the defaulters.

Agreement for French Technology for Coal Development

1527. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are likely to enter into a long-term agreement with France for the transfer of French technology for the development of the coal sector; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIRKAM MAHAJAN): (a) French technical assistance is being obtained for the planning and development of certain coal mines in the country based on French technology.

(b) Among the mines proposed to be developed with French assistance are Moira, Parasia, Chora, Nandia, Pipri dihi and Ananta.

Soviet Union's inability to meet fully India's demands for equipment for development of Coal Industry.

1528. SHRI B.V. DESAI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Soviet Union has indicated its inability to meet fully India's demand for equipment for development of the coal industry over the next two decades;

(b) if so, whether due to this decision Coal India Ltd., may not be able to fulfil the demands of an Indo-Soviet protocol signed last year in regard to supply of equipment for the coal industry;

(c) if so, what are the main reasons for the USSR Government's decision not to fulfil India's demand for equipment for coal development; and

(d) whether in view of the situation, Government have considered or are considering to approach other foreign countries in this regard and to what extent Government have succeeded?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIRKAM MAHAJAN): (a) and (b) India's demand for equipment for development of the coal industry over the next two decades will be primarily met from the indigenous sources. Only limited quantity of equipment may have to be imported from various countries including Soviet Union, depending on the range and type of equipment and their delivery schedule.

It is expected that the Soviet Union would be able to supply the equipment, as are agreed upon from time to time.

(c) and (d) Does not arise.

Suspension of Drilling Operations in Palk Strait

1529. SHRI B.V. DESAI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that drilling operations in Palk Strait where oil was struck recently have to be suspended at least for some time following the reluctance on the part of contractor to drill a second well there;

(b) if so, is it also a fact that ONGC is trying to hire shallow water jack-up rigs from the international market;

(c) if so, what are the main reasons for the refusal by the contractor;

(d) whether it will be a great loss to both nations; and

(e) what steps are being taken to see that the drilling in Palk Strait is resumed at an early rate?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P.C. SETHI): (a) No, Sir. Second well is already being drilled by the same rig, namely, Gettysburg.

(b) ONGC has advertised for shallow water jack-up rigs from the international market.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) Drilling of second well is already in progress.

Grant for the Building of a Degree College at Khandra

1530. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER:
SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA :
SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOU-
DHURY :

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the West Bengal Government have given permission for the establishment of a Degree College at Khandra;

(b) if so, whether the Central Government have received any representation dated 31-10-81 regarding the sanction of a grant of at least Rs. 10 lakhs for the purpose;

(c) if so, whether Government have given any instruction to the Eastern Coal-fields Ltd. to release the said amount for the construction of the building of the said College;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) if not, the reasons for the delay; and

(f) steps taken by Government to release the amount as early as possible so that the college building can be constructed without much delay to meet difficulties of the local colliery people ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) and (b) A letter dated 31-10-81 from Shri Samar Mukherjee M.P. has been received stating that the Govt. of West Bengal have accorded permission for the establishment of a Degree College at Khandra and that ECL should sanction a grant of at least Rs. 10 lakhs for construction of building for the college.

(c) and (d) The matter is receiving attention.

(e) and (f) Do not arise.

Expenditure on Coal-Based Fertilizer Plants

1531. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) what are the details regarding the amount spent on each of the coal-based fertilizer plants; and

(b) what is the amount proposed to be spent on each of these plants during the year 1981-82 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b) The amounts spent till 31-3-81 and the amounts proposed to be spent during 1981-82 on the two coal based fertilizer plants of Fertilizer Corporation of India are as follows:

| Plant | (In Rs. crores) | |
|------------|----------------------------|--|
| | Amount spent up to 31-3-81 | Amount proposed to be spent in 1981-82 |
| Ramagundam | 209.24 | 5.43 |
| Talcher | 209.50 | 5.50 |

In addition, an amount of Rs. 20.13 crores was spent on the Korba plant upto 31-3-81. The work on this plant has been suspended since 1974.

Commissioning of Platforms in Bombay High by Italian Contractor

1532. SHRI UTTAM RATHOD: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state: (a) whether it is a fact that an Italian off-shore contractor engaged for commissioning three platforms in the Bombay High area has failed to take up the work resulting in considerable delay in oil production and

(b) if so, steps being taken by Government to remedy the situation?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P.C. SETHI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Setting up High Court benches in bigger States

1533. SHRI UTTAM RATHOD:
SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN:

Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to set up High Court Benches in bigger States and

(b) if so, details of the same and by what time the Benches are expected to be established ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) and (b) The position with regard to the proposals made by the State Governments for establishment of High Court Benches is indicated in the statement attached.

Statement

The position of the proposals received from the State Government for the establishment of permanent Benches is indicated below :—

(i) Establishment of a Bench of Kerala High Court :

The State Government sent a proposal for the establishment of a Bench of the Kerala High Court at Trivandrum in September, 1971. They were addressed in July 1973 for completing certain statutory consultations. The State Government intimated in June, 1978 that the matter was still engaging their attention. No communication has been received from them thereafter.

(ii) Establishment of a Bench of the Madras High Court :

The State Government sent a proposal for the establishment of a Bench of the Madras High Court at Madurai in September, 1977. After carrying out certain consultations which were required to be effected the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu again proposed in July, 1980 that a Bench of the Madras High Court may be set up at Madurai. The matter is engaging the attention of the Government of India.

(iii) Establishment of Benches of Bombay High Court :

In January, 1977 the then Chief Minister, Maharashtra proposed the establishment of a permanent Bench at Aurangabad. The State Government were requested to carry out certain consultation. The State Government suggested in April, 1978 that two Benches of Bombay High Court might be established, one at Aurangabad and another at Pune. However, in its communication dated 28th February, 1981 the State Government have intimated that a permanent Bench may be set up at Aurangabad. The matter is engaging the attention of the Government of India. The Government of Maharashtra has set up a circuit Bench at Aurangabad.

(iv) Establishment of a Bench of the Gauhati High Court at Agartala:

The Chief Minister of Tripura has requested that a permanent Bench of the

Gauhati High Court may be established at Agartala. The Chief Justice of the Gauhati High Court has made arrangements under section 31 (3) of the North-Eastern Areas Reorganisation Act, 1971 by which a Judge of the Gauhati High Court is available all the time at Agartala. A Division Bench is constituted when considered necessary. The Chief Minister however, desired, that a permanent Bench under section 31 (2) of the North-Eastern Areas Reorganisation Act, 1971, may be established. The load of work at Agartala does not justify a permanent Bench under section 31 (2) of the said Act.

(v) Establishment of a Bench of the Karnataka High Court at Hubli Dharwar:

The Government of Karnataka proposed that a Bench of the High Court at Karnataka may be established at Hubli Dharwar. In this connection, detailed information was called for from the State Government vide letter dated 15th September, 1981 which has not yet been received. Further action in the matter can be taken on receipt of the requisite information from the State Government.

(vi) Establishment of a Bench of Allahabad High Court for the Western Districts of Uttar Pradesh:

The State Government have made recommendation to the Government of India that legislation be undertaken to establish a Bench for the western district of Uttar Pradesh comprised in the Commissioner's Divisions of Garhwal, Meerut, Agra, Moradabad, Bareilly and Kumaon. They have left the decision about the seat of the proposed Bench to the Government of India. They have further requested the Government of India to look into the matter from all aspects and take necessary action. The Government of India have set up a three-member Commission under the Chairmanship of Shri Justice Jaswant Singh, retired judge of the Supreme Court, to consider all aspects arising out of the demand for constitution of a Bench for the western districts of Uttar Pradesh and the various aspects of the recommendation made by the State Government. Further action in the matter will be taken in the light of the recommendations of the Commission.

2. In addition to the above proposals, it may be mentioned that the Parliament has since enacted the High Court at Bombay (Extension of Jurisdiction to Goa, Daman and Diu) Act, 1981 for establishment of a Bench of the Bombay High Court at Panaji, Goa. The Date from which such a Bench should start functioning is yet to be decided by the Central Government.

Places Having Indialling in Andhra Pradesh

1534. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of places having indialling in Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) whether their number will be increased this year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): (a) As on 31-3-1981 there are 1125 exchanges with dialling facilities in Andhra Pradesh.

(b) Yes, Sir, subject to receipt of equipment.

STD System in Districts of Andhra Pradesh

1535. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of District Headquarters in Andhra Pradesh having STD; and

(b) when all the District Headquarters will be provided with STD?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): (a) District Headquarters in Andhra Pradesh having STD facilities are fifteen in number.

(b) The remaining eight District Headquarters will be provided with STD facilities progressively during the current Five Year Plan and the early part of the next Plan.

Pending cases and vacancies in various High Courts.

1536. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: SHRI KRISHNA PRATAP SINGH: SHRI M.M.A. KHAN: SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: SHRI G.Y. KRISHNAN: SHRI SURAJ BHAN: SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK: SHRI N.E. HORO: SHRI N.K. SHEJWALKAR:

Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of posts of Judges are vacant in various High Courts; if so, the State-wise position of vacancies?

(b) whether it is a fact that the arrears of pending cases before the High Courts of various States are increasing;

(c) the position of pending cases in various High Courts in the country as on 31st March 1979, 31st March, 1980, 31st March, 1981 and 30th October, 1981.

(d) whether Government have taken steps to fill up the existing vacancies and create sufficient post to expedite the pending cases; if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) As on 28-11-1981, there were 70 vacancies of Judges in the High Courts. High Court-wise break up is given in the attached Statement-I.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The position of pending cases in the various High Courts in the country as on 30th June, 1979, 30th June, 1980, and 30th June, 1981 is shown in Statement II, attached. Information as on 31st March, 1979, 31st March, 1980, 31st March, 1981 and 30th October, 1981 is not available.

(d) and (e) For filling up vacancies of Judges in the High Courts, firm proposals in their complete form are awaited from State authorities in most cases. They are being constantly reminded. The need for taking advance action for filling posts which are likely to fall vacant has also been stressed on the Chief Ministers and Chief Justices.

The matter of revising the strength of Judges in the various High Courts is considered from time to time. A review of the strength of various High Courts was made in 1980, as a result of which the Governments of 7 States were addressed to consider augmentation of the strength of their High Courts where the problem was more acute. However, mere increases in the number of Judges may not be an effective answer by itself to the problem of arrears for several complex factors contribute to delays in disposal of cases.

Statement-I

Statement showing the number of vacancies of Judges in High Courts as on 28-11-1981.

| S. No. | Name of the High Court | Number of vacancies as on 28-11-1981 |
|--------|------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. | Allahabad | 10 |
| 2. | Andhra Pradesh | 3 |
| 3. | Bombay | 2 |
| 4. | Calcutta | 7 |
| 5. | Delhi | 6 |
| 6. | Gauhati | 2 |
| 7. | Gujarat | 4 |
| 8. | Himachal Pradesh | 1 |
| 9. | Jammu and Kashmir | 3 |
| 10. | Karnataka | 1 |
| 11. | Kerala | 1 |
| 12. | Madhya Pradesh | 8 |
| 13. | Madras | 4 |
| 14. | Orissa | 1 |
| 15. | Patna | 10 |
| 16. | Punjab and Haryana | 3 |
| 17. | Rajasthan | 4 |
| 18. | Sikkim | — |
| | | 70 |

STATEMENT

| Sl. No. | Name of the High Court | Number of pending cases as on | | |
|---------|------------------------|-------------------------------|---------|---------|
| | | 30-6-79 | 30-6-80 | 30-6-81 |
| 1. | Allahabad | 124,540 | 105,785 | 145,893 |
| 2. | Andhra Pradesh | 22,637 | 28,146 | 49,761 |
| 3. | Bombay | 58,090 | 60,714 | 69,558 |
| 4. | Calcutta | 74,471 | 80,086 | 87,865 |
| 5. | Delhi | 30,329 | 31,175 | 30,987* |
| 6. | Gauhati | 6,929 | 7,662 | 8,385* |
| 7. | Gujarat | 14,857 | 17,292 | 21,717 |
| 8. | Himachal Pradesh | 5,765 | 6,410 | 5,947 |
| 9. | Jammu & Kashmir | 6,517 | 7,531 | 10,722 |
| 10. | Karnataka | 49,408 | 61,706 | 79,464 |
| 11. | Kerala | 33,809 | 32,041 | 32,436 |
| 12. | Madhya Pradesh | 40,785 | 37,315 | 38,227 |
| 13. | Madras | 55,268 | 61,626 | 70,796 |
| 14. | Orissa | 8,423 | 10,193 | 12,210 |

| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|----------------------|---|---|---------|---------|---------|
| 15. Patna | | | 35,513 | 35,353 | 40,951 |
| 16. Punjab & Haryana | | | 38,413 | 33,760 | 34,837 |
| 17. Rajasthan | | | 23,957 | 27,211 | 32,203 |
| 18. Sikkim | | | 11 | 17 | 42 |
| | | | 629,722 | 644,023 | 772,001 |

* As on 31-12-1980

Projects to Electrify Villages and Energise Pump Sets in M. P.

1537. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that electrification projects have been formulated by the Madhya Pradesh Electricity Board; if so, what is the target fixed for electrifying villages and energising agricultural pump-sets during the Sixth Plan;

(b) how many villages of the above are from the backward region of Guna, Vidisha and Rajgarh districts;

(c) whether the Planning Commission has sanctioned sufficient allocation for the above purpose in the Sixth Plan for Madhya Pradesh; and

(d) when 100 per cent electrification expected in Madhya Pradesh and the plans made for the same ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) Yes Sir. For the Sixth Plan period (1980-85) a target of electrification of 20,000 villages and energisation of 3.5 lakh pumpsets has been fixed for the State of Madhya Pradesh.

(b) The districtwise break up of the target of villages to be electrified in the backward areas during the Sixth Plan has not been worked out. However, out of the schemes already sanctioned by the Rural Electrification Corporation during the period 1980-81 and 1981-82 (upto 31st October, 1981), 12 schemes involving loan assistance of Rs. 6.83 crores are for electrification of 1652 villages in the backward areas in Guna and Vidisha district. Besides, out of 103 schemes involving a loan assistance of Rs. 43.01 crores under examination in REC or under revision with SEB 5 schemes involving loan assistance of Rs. 3.02 crores are for the backward areas in the Vidisha district.

(c) In view of escalation of prices of inputs such as Cement steel and other raw materials it is considered that additional funds will be necessary to achieve the targets envisaged under the Sixth Plan.

(d) In accordance with the perspective Plan proposals received from the State Electricity Board cent per cent electrification of villages in the State is likely to be achieved in 1994-95.

अशोधित तेल और गैस के निक्षेपों कि खोज

1538 **आचार्य जगदान देव :** क्या पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में ऐसे कौन-कौन से स्थान हैं जहां लोक सभा के पिछले सत्र के स्थगत के बाद अशोधित तेल और गैस के निक्षेप पाये गये हैं और ऐसे प्रत्येक स्थान पर अनुमानित कुल निक्षेप कितने हैं ; और

(ख) इन स्थानों के अतिरिक्त किन-किन स्थानों पर तेल और गैस की खोज का कार्य चल रहा है और यह कार्य कब तक पूरा हो जाने की संभावना है ?

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री प्रकाश चन्द सेठी) : (क) लोक सभा के गत सत्र के स्थगत के बाद पाक खाड़ी में तेल पाया गया और त्रिपुरा में बारामूरा संरचना में गैस पाई गई है। इन उपलब्धियों के निक्षेपों का अनुमान केवल खुदाई के चित्रण और तेल झण्डारों के परीक्षण के पश्चात लगाया जा सकता है।

(ख) गुजरात, असम, पश्चिम बंगाल, त्रिपुरा, कर्णाटक, आन्ध्र प्रदेश तटीय और बम्बई अपतटीय में तेल एवं प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग द्वारा अन्वेषी खुदाई चल रही है। यह एक निरन्तर चलने वाला कार्य है और प्राप्त आंकड़े इन क्षेत्रों में कार्य का आगामी कार्यक्रम निश्चित करेंगे।

आयल इंडिया लिमिटेड ऊपरी असम, अरुणाचल प्रदेश और महानदी, थाले के अपने खनन परदे वाले क्षेत्रों में लगातार आधार पर तेल गैस की खोज कर रही है।

Saladipura Fertilizers Project in Rajasthan

1539. **SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA :** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) Whether it is a fact that in reply to the Budget debate on the Ministry of Petroleum, Chemicals and Fertilizers he had assured the House that Saladipura Fertilizer project in Rajasthan would be set up during the Sixth Five Year plan; and

(b) the progress made so far in this respect ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir,

(b) The Pyrite, Phosphates & Chemicals Ltd., who would execute this project, have entrusted the work for preparing the techno-economic feasibility report to M/s Engineers India Ltd. The report is expected to be available by the Middle of January 1982.

Colour T. V. or Asian games

1540. **SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA:**
SHRIMATI MADHURI SINGH:
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:
SHRI MOHAMMED ASRAR AHMED:
PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are committed to introduce colour T. V. for the 1982 Asian games;

(b) the progress made so far in this respect and the estimated expenditure;

(c) whether the arrangements for the purchase of colour outdoor broadcasting vans for Asiad have been finalised;

(d) if so, the details in this regard including the expenditure involved; and

(e) whether he has seen press reports which appeared in the Indian Express dated the 9th November, 1981 under the heading

'further set back to colour T. V., and if so, his reaction thereto'?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) Decision so far is to provide limited TV coverage of Asian Games in colour for foreign broadcast organisations.

(d) Four OB Vans are being procured for which tenders have been received and are under scrutiny. Steps have been taken for procurement of necessary associated equipment also.

The amount of incremental expenditure on account of the decision to cover the Asian Games in colour instead of black and white, will be known after the tenders for the OB Vans are scrutinised and accepted.

(e) Yes, Sir. Government has already approved T. V. coverage of Asian Games in colour for foreign broadcast organisations. The matter regarding introduction of colour T. V. in the country is still under consideration.

रेडियो आर्टिस्टों कि सेवाएँ विनियमित करना

1541 श्री रामश्रवतार शास्त्री : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 4700 रेडियो आर्टिस्टों की सेवाएँ विनियमित करने और उन्हें कुछ और सुविधाएँ देने पर विचार करने के लिये एक समिति गठित की गई थी ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या इस समिति ने इस बीच सरकार को अपना प्रतिवेदन प्रस्तुत कर दिया है ;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इसकी सिफारिशों का ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(घ) इनके कार्यान्वयन में क्लिम्ब के क्या कारण हैं ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री बसन्त साठे)

(क) आकाशवाणी के लगभग 3000 स्टाफ आर्टिस्टों जो संविदा कर्मचारी हैं को सरकारी कर्मचारियों के रूप में परिवर्तित करने के बारे में श्री जी० पार्थसारथी की अध्यक्षता वाली माध्यम सलाहकार समिति की सलाह मांगी गई थी ।

(ख) जी, हाँ ।

(ग) सलाहकार समिति ने सिफारिश की है कि आकाशवाणी और दूरदर्शन के सभी स्टाफ आर्टिस्टों सरकारी कर्मचारी, जो पेंशन के लाभों के पात्र हैं, होने चाहिए, पेंशन के लिए उनकी पिछली सेवा की गणना में लिया जाना चाहिए, उनकी अंशदायी भविष्य निधि को सामान्य भविष्य निधि में परिवर्तित किया जाना चाहिए, इत्यादि ।

(घ) इन सिफारिशों पर विचार किया गया है और इस प्रयोजन के लिए एल विशिष्ट योजना तैयार करने के लिए मंत्रियों की एक समिति गठित की गई है। मंत्रियों की समिति के विचार के लिए योजना का प्रारूप तैयार कर लिया गया है। मामले में आदेश मंत्रियों की समिति द्वारा अनुमोदित योजना के अन्तिम रूप से स्वीकृत होने के बाद जारी किए जाएंगे ।

Telephone Connection Sanctioned from Janpath Telephone Exchange

1542. SHRI KRISHNA PRATAP SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of telephone connections sanctioned from the Janpath Exchange during the years 1980 and 1981 (upto 30th November, 1981) and names of categories under which these connections were sanctioned;

(b) the priority date since when the first person is on the waiting list for new telephone connections in each category in Janpath Exchange, New Delhi ; and

(c) whether telephone connections upto the maximum capacity of the exchange have since been given and if not, when the new connections upto the maximum capacity of the exchange will be given from this Exchange ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): (a) During the years 1980 and 1981 (upto 21-11-81), the total number of telephone connections sanctioned were 204 and 183 respectively. These connections fall under OYT as well as Non-OYT categories.

| | |
|--------------------------|----------|
| (b) OYT-Special Category | 20-6-80 |
| OYT-General Category | 22-5-80 |
| NON-OYT-SS Category | 31-5-81 |
| NON-OYT-General Category | 1-8-79 |
| NON-OYT-Special Category | 29-11-79 |

(c) Yes, Sir. Telephone connections upto the connectable capacity of the exchange have been sanctioned.

Plan to Further Increase Power Generation :

1543. SHRI M. RAMGOPAL REDDY :
SHRI BAGUN SAMBRUI:
SHRI K. MALLANNA : Will the
Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government are planning to increase the power generation capacity by another 4000 MW during the Sixth Plan in addition to the 20,000 MW already targetted for the Plan:

(b) if so, which are the projects which will cover this additional 400 MW; and

(c) after execution of all these schemes, which are the States that will become self-sufficient in power and which are the States which will still be deficit ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) The target in the Sixth Plan for addition to generating capacity is 19,666 MW. There is no plan to increase this target.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) At the end of the Sixth Plan after implementation of the power projects provided for in the Plan, it is expected that the following States would be surplus in terms of energy:—

1. Andhra Pradesh
2. Arunchal Pradesh
3. Assam
4. Bihar
5. Delhi
6. Gujarat
7. Himachal Pradesh
8. Kerala
9. Manipur
10. Meghalaya
11. Orissa
12. Sikkim
13. Tripura
14. West Bengal.

It may, however, be mentioned that planning for power is being done on a regional basis and the surpluses in one state would be passed on to the deficit State in the system operation.

12-Hour Power for Farms

1544. SHRI M. RAMGOPAL REDDY:
Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Centre has asked the Governments of Punjab, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh to ensure a 12 hour power supply to the farmers for the next 40 days when sowing for rabi wheat will take place;

(b) whether it is also a fact that this power supply is absolutely essential in view of the inadequate rainfall this monsoon in these three States which together contribute nearly 95 per cent of wheat for the Central pool; and

(c) how far this directive of the Centre has been implemented in these three States and the benefit accrued to the farmers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF ENERGY SHRI (VIKRAM MAHAJAN):

(a) to (c) In view of the drought conditions prevailing in some parts of the country especially in the northern region, a suggestion was made in the power Ministers Conference held from 6th to 9th November, 1981 that a minimum power supply for 6 to 8 hours may be ensured in all the States for agricultural pumping. As per reports received at present 7 hours supply is being given to agriculturists in UP and 21 hours supply per day in Punjab and 21 hours per day supply in arid areas and 9 hours supply in non-arid areas is being given in Haryana.

Telecast of Function regarding delivery of
Allotment Letters of Land to the Judges'
Co-operative Society

1545. SHRI M. RAMGOPAL REDDY:
SHRI R. K. MAHLGI:

Will the Minister in INFORMATION
AND BROADCASTING be pleased to
state:

(a) whether it is a fact that recently the mass media of Bombay televised the proceedings of a function at which the Chief Minister of Maharashtra delivered the allotment letters of land to the Judges Co-operative Housing Society;

(b) whether it is also a fact that some sections of the Society took objection to this act of the Television Centre; and

(c) if so, what are the objections raised and what is the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) to (c) Bombay Doordarshan Kendra covered a news item on 16-10-1981 regarding the function at which the Chief Minister of Maharashtra had handed over the letter of intent for the allotment of land to a Co-operative Housing Society of Judges of Maharashtra in Bombay.

Some adverse comments appeared in the press about the judges attending this function and allowing themselves to be televised.

Doordarshan has an independent policy of determining coverage of news on the basis of their news value and present in them a fair objective and balanced manner.

Low capacity Utilisation of Fertilizer Plants

1546. **SHRI K. MALLANNA:**
SHRI D. M. PUTTE GOWDA:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the low capacity utilisation in the fertilizer industry and slippages in the schedule of implementation of new projects, which are causing excessive cost-overruns on the industry;

(b) whether it is also a fact that a large part of the excessive cost overruns was caused by lapses in the schedules of implementation and apart from pushing up the capital cost of the projects, these delays were also depriving the economy of badly needed fertilizer outputs from these units during the period of such delay; and

(c) if so, what efforts have been made by Government to provide good management to ensure that investments made in the industry were optimally utilised?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) and (b) Government are aware that capacity utilisation in some of the Fertilizer plants is on the low side. Government are also aware that there have been delays in implementation of certain fertilizer projects, resulting in escalation in costs and lesser production of fertilizers consequent on slippage in the schedule of implementation.

(c) Measures like plant operation improvement programmes, installation of captive power generation facility, addition

of balancing equipments are being taken to improve the capacity utilisation of fertilizer plants.

Close monitoring of the projects under implementation is done in the Ministry and remedial measures to avoid and minimise delays in the completion of projects are initiated, whenever necessary. Besides, procurement procedures for equipments have also been streamlined. All these measures are expected to help in the timely implementation of the fertilizer projects.

Discovery of Oil Bearing Zones

1547. **SHRI K. MALLANNA:** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state the names of oil bearing zones recently discovered as well as the total oil flow rate in each well per day, giving their break-up?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): A statement is attached.

STATEMENT

A-ONSHORE

(i) Sisodra-7 (Gujarat)

This well flowed oil in objects I and II in the intervals 1358-56 meters and 1352-1350 meters respectively. Testing results of the two objects are as follows:—

| Object (Meters) | Bean (Size) (mm) | Oil flow Tonnes/day |
|-----------------|---------------------|------------------------|
| I-1358-1356 | 6 | 72 |
| | 8 | 96 |
| II-1352-1350 | 6 | 31 |

(ii) Napamua-1 (Assam)

Flow of oil was observed during production testing (by DST) from one sand in the interval 3534-3530 metres. Rate of flow of Oil/Gas was 28.8 M³/day.

(iii) Naharhabi-(Assam)

Indications of oil at 4014 metres depth was obtained in this well, which is under drilling.

B-OFF-SHORE

(i) B-57-1 in Bombay High Area:

Flowed oil and gas from six of the seven objects tested.

(ii) PH-9-1 in Palk Strait

Flowed oil from one of the two objects tested. More exploratory wells are required to be drilled and tested to properly assess oil reserves in the above fields.

Barepani Multipurpose Power Project

1548. SHRI MANMOHAN TUDU: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have a proposal to execute Barepani Multipurpose Power Project of Orissa during the Sixth Plan period;

(b) if so, the estimated cost of the above power project;

(c) the total MW of power expected to be produced on implementation of the above power project; and

(d) the expected time of the implementation of the Project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) As on date no proposal has been received from Orissa authorities for executing the Barepani multipurpose power project during the 6th plan period.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

Opening of Legal Aid Camps in State

1549. SHRI MANMOHAN TUDU : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that his Ministry have sent guidelines to various States for opening legal aid camp ;

(b) if so, the names of States where such legal aid camps have been opened;

(c) whether any such legal aid camps have heard their hearings from S.C. & S.T. in Orissa ;

(d) the total number of cases concerning the disputes of S.C. & S.T. have been disposed of by such legal aid camps; and

(e) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (e) Do not arise.

Trunk Call Billing System

1550. SHRI G. NARSIMHA REDDY : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the present system of billing trunk calls depends on the class of call booked and the time taken in conversation irrespective of what time it has taken for the call to materialise;

(b) whether it is also a fact that in some cases when an ordinary call materialises much before an urgent call, then as per the present billing system the charges for the urgent call though it has materialised later will be more than the charges of ordinary call which has materialised earlier; and

(c) if so, whether the Ministry propose to consider to fix maximum time it will require for urgent and lightening calls to materialise and if more time than the fixed is taken, the charges should be ordinary call while reconsidering the system of billing ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON) : (a) Yes, Sir, Except when the call mature during concessional tariff period, for which concessional rates are specified.

(b) Yes Sir. But as per normal Rules an ordinary call cannot be tried as long as an urgent call is awaiting first trial. When any urgent call cannot be put through due to reasons such as particular person not available etc. and no other priority call is pending, only then the ordinary call is put through on the circuit. In such a case, an ordinary call is charged at ordinary rate irrespective of the fact that it has been put through earlier than a pending but tried urgent call.

(c) This question has been earlier considered by the Ministry and not accepted.

Job Opportunities in Ramagundam Plant

1551. SHRI G. NARSIMHA REDDY : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have made any assessment of the job opportunities, both technical and non-technical that the Ramagundam Thermal Plant will generate and if so, the details thereof under each head ;

(b) whether it is a fact that local people are recruited in such Central Projects upto the pay scale of Rs. 800/- as a measure of economic upliftment of the State;

(c) if so, whether the principle is being adhered to at present and will be followed in future and the number of State people already recruited under this category so far; and

(d) whether the Central Government propose giving clear-cut directive to the project authorities that this practice is followed and the appointment of the local people is not brushed aside merely on the ground of non-availability ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN) : (a) The National Thermal Power Corporation anticipates a requirement of approximately 3200 personnel in various categories for the 2100 MW Super Thermal Power Station being set up by them at Ramagundam. The details are as follows :—

| | |
|------------------------------------|-------------|
| Executives | 480 |
| Supervisory | 320 |
| Non-Supervisory (Technical) | 2200 |
| Non-Supervisory (Non-technical) | 200 |
| Total | 3200 |

In addition, some employment is expected to be generated by supporting ancillary industries.

(b) Yes, Sir. According to existing directives, recruitment to posts carrying pay scales whose maximum does not exceed Rs. 800/- per month have to be made through the concerned local Employment Exchange(s). Where the local Employment Exchange issues a Non-availability Certificate, the vacancies are advertised and recruitment is normally restricted to persons belonging to the State where the Central project is located.

(c) Yes, Sir. Out of a total of 207 posts filled up so far for which the maximum of the pay scale does not exceed Rs. 800/-, 202 (98%) have been filled up by local people all of whom were sponsored by the local employment exchanges.

(d) In view of (b) & (c) above, the question does not arise.

Job to Members of Families in Plants for which their Land is acquired

1552. **SHRI G. NARSIMHA REDDY :** Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that in the case of Centsal projects it is an established

practice by now that a few members from each family are given job in the plant for which land was acquired from them ;

(b) if so, whether in the case of Ramagundam Thermal Plant, the list of such families has been drawn up and if so, their number ;

(c) the number of persons from each family that will be given job; and

(d) when this scheme will start functioning ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN) : (a) Yes, Sir. According to Government directives, preference in appointment may be given to persons whose land has been acquired for construction of a Project.

(b) A list of 980 families, who have been affected by land acquisition for the Ramagundam Super Thermal Project, has been drawn up by the National Thermal Power Corporation after due vetting and certification by the District Authorities.

(c) and (d) The National Thermal Power Corporation follows a practice whereby from each family affected by land acquisition one eligible member subject to his meeting the job requirements is given first preference in appointment against available vacancies.

World Bank Assistance for Ramagundam Project

1553. **SHRI G. NARSIMHA REDDY :** Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether World Bank assistance has been sought for the Super Thermal Project in Ramagundam, Andhra Pradesh and whether this has been cleared by the World Bank; and

(b) if not, whether Government would explore the possibility of getting loans from other sources to ensure that the pace of work at this project is not slowed down and if so, steps taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN) : (a) and (b) World Bank assistance of 250 million dollars comprising of IDA credit of 200 million dollars and an IBRD loan of 50 million dollars has been committed for the first phase of 600 MW of the Ramagundam project comprising 3×200 MW units. Negotiations have been recently held with

the World Bank for assistance for the second phase of 1500 MW of the project comprising of 3 x 500 MW units.

All efforts are being made to ensure that the project is executed according to schedule.

Agreement by OPEC Oil Ministers for Unifying Oil Prices

1554. SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA :
SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE :

* Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is fact that 13 OPEC Oil Ministers who met on 31st October, 1981 agreed to unify their crude oil and petroleum product prices until the end of next year;

(b) if so, whether the effect of this will be that the third world countries who now buy south and other Gulf Oil under Government to Government deals will be paying more with the consequent impact on their balance of payment; and

(c) whether due to these decisions, India's oil import bill will rise and if so to what extent India will be affected and what measures are being taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P.C. SETHI) : (a) to (c) According to press reports the OPEC has decided to adopt an unified pricing system with official price of Arabian Light crude oil, as the marker crude, at \$ 34/bbl. The effect of this on foreign exchange outgo for importing crude oil would be dependent upon factors like the sources of crude oil supplies and the exchange rate prevailing from time to time. Therefore, while import of crude oil and petroleum products into the country is likely to be about 3 million tonnes less in 1982-83 as compared to 1981-82, it is difficult to quantify the foreign exchange outgo into 1982-83 at this stage.

Agreement for Supply of Crude from Iraq

1555. SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether India and Iraq have signed a contract for supply of Iraqi crude to India in 1982;

(b) if so, the main features of the agreement;

(c) to what extent it will be different from the earlier contracts signed by both the countries; and

(d) to what extent Iraq has agreed to meet the requirement of India with regard to oil ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P.C. SETHI) : (a) to (d) An agreement has been concluded with Iraq for the supply of 3.5 million tonnes of crude oil in 1982. Iraq is expected to supply 0.9 million tonnes, in 1981. Indications have, however, been received that Iraq could supply 5 million tonnes of crude oil per annum. It would not be in public interest to disclose, at this stage, further details.

Telephone System in the Country

1556. PROF. RUP CHAND PAL : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any specific proposal to improve the infra structure of telephone system in our country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The following actions are being taken on a regular basis to improve the infrastructure of the telephone system in the country ;

(i) Induction of contemporary technology in telephone switching systems transmission systems, telephone instruments etc ;

(ii) Training of the technical personnel in modern technology ;

(iii) Upgradation of the external plant by pressurisation of underground cables, construction of cable ducts, use of jelly-filled cables in the distribution network etc.

(iv) Replacement of manual systems by automatic telephone exchanges in a phased programme.

Energy Ministers' Conference

1557. SHRI KRISHNA PRATAP SINGH :
SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY :
SHRI D.M. PUTTE GOWDA :

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Conference of Energy Ministers of States was held in New Delhi on the 8th November, 1981;

(b) if so, the salient features of the recommendations made in the Conference to improve the power supply position in the country and the action taken pursuant thereto ;

(c) whether the State Minister had opposed the Central role in power sector; and

(d) if so, the reaction of the Central Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN) : (a) Yes, Sir. The Power Ministers' Conference was held from 6th & 8th November, 1981.

(b) The following important decisions were arrived at :—

(1) To ensure timely commissioning of on-going projects, BHEL & ILK would supply equipments as per the agreed schedules.

(2) Adequate and reliable power supply would be ensured by the State Governments.

(3) The State Electricity Boards would take up a time bound programme to achieve a better plant load factor.

(4) Adequate training facilities for operational & maintenance personnel would be provided.

(5) Supply of adequate quantity & quality of coal will be ensured for the Thermal Power Plants.

(6) The State Govts. would examine the recommendations of the Committee on Power expeditiously and communicate their views in three months

(c) and (d) It was agreed that this issue could be discussed further in the light of the differing views expressed.

Advisory Committees attached to AIR Stations

1558. PROF. RUP GHAND PAL : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to lay a statement showing :

(a) whether there are advisory committees attached to different stations of A.I.R. ;

(b) who are the members of these advisory committees ; and

(c) how many meetings of these committees were held during the last one year ?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) Yes, Sir. All India Radio Stations which originate 5½ hours programmes or more have Programme Advisory Committees attached to them. The names of 57 Stations out of the eligible 60 Stations where such Committees have been constituted/approved are given in the Statement attached.

(b) The members of these Advisory Committees represent cultural, linguistic, literary and social interest of the listening areas which the Stations cover.

(c) Normally two meetings of the Programme Advisory Committee are held in a year. Since the Committees have been constituted during the last two or three months, only 9 stations have been able to hold the 1st meeting of their respective Committees so far.

Statement

Names of the AIR Stations where the Programme Advisory Committees have been Constituted/Approved

S. No. Name of the Station

1. Ambikapur
2. Agartala
3. Ahmedabad
4. Aurangabad
5. Allahabad
6. Aizwal
7. Bhopal
8. Bangalore
9. Bombay
10. Cuttack
11. Calicut
12. Calcutta

S. No. Name of the Station

13. Chhatarpur
14. Coimbatore
15. Delhi
16. Dibrugarh
17. Dharwar
18. Gauhati
19. Gorakhpur
20. Hyderabad
21. Indore
22. Imphal
23. Jaipur
24. Jullundur
25. Jalgaon
26. Jammu
27. Jagdalpur
28. Jeypore
29. Kohima
30. Kurseong
31. Leh (LEH)
32. Lucknow
33. Madras
34. Mathura
35. Mangalore
36. Nagpur
37. Najibabad
38. Patna
39. Port Blair
40. Pondicherry
41. Panaji
42. Rampur
43. Rewa
44. Ratnagiri
45. Ranchi
46. Rohtak
47. Raipur
48. Silchar
49. Shillong
50. Srinagar
51. Simla
52. Tiruchirappalli
53. Trivandrum
54. Trichur
55. Udaipur
56. Vijayawada
57. Visakhapatnam

तेल आयात के लिए धन राशि

1559. श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन : क्या पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1980-81 में हमारे देश ने कितनी धनराशि का तेल आयात किया था; और

(ख) वर्ष 1981-82 में अब तक कितनी धनराशि के तेल का आयात किया जा चुका है और वर्ष 1981-82 के अन्त तक कितनी धनराशि के तेल का आयात किए जाने की संभावना है ।

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री प्रकाश चन्द्र सेठी) : (क) और (ख) सूचना निम्न प्रकार है :—

| कच्चे तेल के आयात का मूल्य | |
|----------------------------|---------------------|
| 1980-81 | 3348 करोड़ रुपये |
| 1981-82 | 1802.06 करोड़ रुपये |
| (अप्रैल-सितम्बर) | (अस्थायी) |
| 1981-82 | 3865 करोड़ रुपये |
| | (अनुमानित) |

सूचना केन्द्रों की स्थापना करने के मानदंड

1560. श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सूचना केन्द्रों की स्थापना करने के कोई निर्धारित मानदंड हैं; यदि हां, तो उसका पूर्व व्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि केन्द्रीय विभाग द्वारा राजस्थान में किसी सूचना केन्द्र की स्थापना नहीं की गई है; और

(ग) क्या विभाग का विचार सीमा क्षेत्रों में और विशेष रूप से राजस्थान के बाड़मेर और जैसलमेर जिलों में जहाँ सीमा क्षेत्रों के लोगों को विस्तृत जानकारी दी जानी होती है, सूचना केन्द्रों की स्थापना करने का है ?]]

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री बसन्त साठे) :

(क) सूचना केन्द्रों को स्थापित करते समय निम्न-लिखित बातों का ध्यान रखा जाता है :—

(क) विशिष्ट क्षेत्र का पिछड़ापन, वे स्थान जहाँ कोई समाचारपत्र/पत्रिकाएं नहीं हैं और वे स्थान जहाँ समाचारपत्र सेवा पर्याप्त है ।

(2) वे क्षेत्र जहाँ राष्ट्रीय महत्व के विभिन्न मुद्दों पर केन्द्रीय सरकार के दृष्टिकोण को विशेष रूप से प्रतिबिम्बित करने की आवश्यकता है।

(ख) और (ग) जबकि पत्र सूचना कार्यालय के राजस्थान में दो कार्यालय हैं जो कोटा और जयपुर में हैं, वहाँ कोई सूचना केन्द्र स्थापित करना अभी तक संभव नहीं हुआ है। तथापि, छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना अवधि के दौरान जोधपुर में एक कार्यालय-ब-सूचना केन्द्र स्थापित करने का प्रस्ताव है।

Discussion with President of Venezuela for Supply of Oil

1561. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that during the recent visit of President of Venezuela, discussion were held for the supply of oil to India; and

(b) if so, the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P.C. SETHI): (a) and (b) During the discussions held at Ministerial level between the Indian and Venezuelan delegations, a reference was made, inter-alia, to the good relations between the Petroleos de Venezuela and Indian Oil Corporation, particularly in the field of petroleum imports by the latter and it was agreed to discuss the question of enhanced supplies in the near future.

Second Super Thermal Power Plant in Manugur in Andhra Pradesh

1562. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is fact that Government of Andhra Pradesh have approached the Union Government to set up Second Super Thermal Power Station with capacity of 2100 MW at Manugur;

(b) if so, whether Government have considered the request; and

(c) if so, with what result?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) to (c)

The National Thermal Power Corporation is investigating the feasibility of setting up a large thermal power station of about 2000 MW at Managura in Khammam District of Andhra Pradesh.

Performance of Sindri Fertilizer Plant

1563. SHRI A.K.ROY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS pleased to state:

(a) number of days the fuel oil based Sindri Modernisation Plant could run to give production and the actual production in 1980 and 1981 (upto 1-11-81) of fertilizers against its capacity, facts in details;

(b) whether Government are aware that a coal based plant would have been more suitable for Sindri situated in the coal-field area than the oil based one based on import; and

(c) if so, steps taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) The number of days on which ammonia was produced in the Sindri Modernisation Plant during 1980 and 1981 is as follows:

| Year | No. of days when ammonia was produced. |
|---------------|--|
| 1980 | 25 days. |
| till 31-10-81 | 225 days. |

The capacity and actual production of fertilizers in the Sindri Modernisation Plant during 1980 and 1981 are as follows:

| Period | Capacity | (In tonnes) |
|---------------|------------|------------------------------|
| | | Actual production (Nitrogen) |
| 1980 | 219,000 | 8,500 |
| Till 31-10-81 | 182,500 | 85,900 |
| | (pro rata) | |

(b) and (c) Government chose fuel oil/ low sulphur heavy stock as feedstock of the plant in view of their availability from the nearby Barauni/Bongaigaon refineries which use indigenous crude. Further, at that time the techno-economic viability of the coal based fertilizer plants was yet to be established and therefore coal was not considered a suitable feedstock for the plant. Apart from this, the type of coal available in the coal-fields around Sindri is the coking variety of which reserves in the overall context are limited. It was, therefore, considered that this type of coal should be earmarked exclusively for use in producing metallurgical coke. For fertilizer production, the

coal earmarked is the non-coking type. Optimum economies for coal based units is secured by locating the plants in proximity to the source of suitable coal. From this angle Sindri was not considered a suitable location for coal based fertilizer production.

Investment in Public Sector Fertilizer Plants

1564. SHRI A.K.ROY : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) names of Fertilizer plants set-up in Public sector and the same under construction, total investment in each of them and the foreign exchange part in them (in 1960-61 price), facts in details;

(b) whether it is a fact that recently foreign dependence has increased in fertilizer industry instead of decreasing;

(c) whether it is the pressure of the World Bank for which Government are giving up their professed policy of self-reliance; and

(d) if so, facts in details?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) A statement giving the cost including foreign exchange component of the public sector fertilizer plants under the Department of Chemicals and Fertilizers is attached.

It is not possible to give the costs in 1960-61 prices as the plants have been set up at different periods of time.

(b) No, Sir. The foreign exchange component of a fertilizer plant is determined by a variety of factors such as the size of the plant, technology chosen the extent to which indigenous equipments and services would be available and in time, etc. Every effort is made to ensure maximum indigenisation of the plants. Certain price preferences are also given to the indigenous sector over the foreign suppliers in the matter of purchase of equipment.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

STATEMENT

Fertilizer Plants in the Public Sector

| Name of the Plant | Approved Cost of the plant (Rs. Crores) | Foreign Exchange Component (Rs. Crores) |
|---|--|--|
| A. Plants in operation | | |
| 1. Gorakhpur (Old) | 34.65 | 14.32 |
| 2. Gorakhpur (Expansion) | 18.39 | 8.70 |
| 3. Sindri (Rationalisation) | 60.77 | 9.67 |
| 4. Sindri (Modernisation) | 183.19 | 56.02 |
| 5. Ramagundam | 224.06 | 47.37 |
| 6. Talcher | 223.14 | 47.52 |
| 7. Madras | 70.51 | 25.30 |
| 8. Nangal (Old Plant) | 31.12 | 14.61 |
| 9. Nangal Expansion | 129.83 | 40.14 |
| 10. Panipat | 221.33 | 59.52 |
| 11. Bhatinda | 240.47 | 31.85 |
| 12. Namrup I | 24.26 | 5.50 |
| 13. Namrup II | 74.91 | 24.06 |
| 14. Durgapur | 88.61 | 29.29 |
| 15. Barauni | 92.32 | 23.96 |
| 16. Udyogamandal | 37.55 | Not available |
| 17. Cochin I | 75.46 | 20.38 |
| 18. Cochin II | 68.12 | 11.27 |
| 19. Trombay | 43.52 | Not available |
| 20. Trombay IV | 76.27 | 30.31 |
| B. Projects under implementation | | |
| 1. Haldia | 281.96 | 42.96 |
| 2. Trombay V | 166.09 | 45.07 |
| 3. Namrup III | 168.43 (239.15) | 30.67 (44.69) |
| 4. Thal | 511.64 (732.60) | 230.00 (about 300.00) |

() Figures in brackets denote the latest available cost estimates.

Shortage of Bitumen

1565. **SHRI SUDHIR KUMAR GIRI:** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that bitumen shortage is holding up road construction works;

(b) if so details thereof; and

(c) steps taken by Government to remove the shortage so that the road construction is not stopped?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P.C. SETHI): (a) and (b) Representations have been received from some of the State Governments/ Union Territories complaining about the inadequate availability of bitumen for construction works and requesting for increasing their allocations.

(c) Steps have been taken to maximise the production of bitumen in the refineries. An additional quantity of approximately 300,000 tonnes/ annum of bitumen is expected to be available with the commissioning of the Mathura refinery. Besides arrangements have been made for some imports to meet the demand.

Area of Sedimentary Basins

1566. **SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY:** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total area of sedimentary basins in the country on land and of shore;

(b) the names of the places and covering area where exploration work is done; and

(c) what is the reason for sudden discovery of so many places within the span of two years?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P.C. SETHI): (a) The total area of sedimentary basins in the country is about 1.795 million sq. km. (onland and offshore upto 200 metres water depths.)

(b) Oil & Natural Gas Commission

Exploration work including drilling has been carried out by ONGC in Cambay basin, Kutch and Saurashtra, Rajasthan basin, Punjab basin, Ganga basin, Assam-arakon basin, West Bengal basin, Mahanadi

basin, Krishna-Godavari basin, Cauvery basin, Andaman basin, East Coast basins and West Coast basins. The area of these basins is about 1,000,000 sq. km. and the work done so far would account for about 40% coverage of this area.

The following basins covering an area of about 2,28,000 sq. kms. are under different stages of exploration with no drilling activity so far.

1. Palar basin
2. Vindhyan basin
3. Narmada basin
4. Pranhita Godavari graben

Oil India Limited

Oil India Limited (OIL) is exploring (alongwith production operations) in its 1990 sq. kms. of mining lease in Upper Assam i.e. Naharkatiya, Naharkatiya extension, Meran, Hugrijan and Dum Duma. It is exploring in the 551 sq. Km. of petroleum exploration licence area in Arunachal Pradesh, also called the Ningru PEL and has found oil in Kharsang. It has drilled 2 wells in Mahanadi basin offshore and is now taking up seismic surveys in Mahanadi basin onshore.

Erstwhile Assam Oil Company

Digboi area in Assam.

(c) The geological and geophysical surveys and interpretations have been continuing in different areas for the last several years. As a result of this, number of prospects could be delineated and drilling on some of them has led to the discovery of hydrocarbons in a number of places.

Loan Assistance to States by Rural Electrification Corporation For Fresh Projects

1567. **SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK:** Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Rural Electrification Corporation has recently sanctioned a sum of Rs. 18 crores of loan assistance for the implementation of 86 fresh project in some selected villages of 12 States;

(b) if so, the total number of identified villages in each of those States where such new projects are proposed to be taken up,

(c) how many villages of those States are proposed to be electrified and the total number of irrigation pumpsets proposed to be installed under the above scheme; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN) : (a) Rural Electrification Corporation has at the end of 31st August, 1981 approved sanction of loans amounting to Rs. 1749.762 lakhs for 86 rural electrification schemes in 12 States.

(b) to (d) The 86 Rural Electrification schemes envisage electrification of 1663 new villages and 1085 harijan bastis adjoining already electrified villages and energisation of 19156 agricultural pumpsets in 12 States. The Statewise details of the 86 schemes are indicated in the attached Statement.

STATEMENT

Statewise position of 86 schemes approved for sanction of loan by REC on 31st August, 1981.

| Sl. No. | Name of States | No. of Schemes | Loan amt. (Rs. in lakhs) | No. of villages/ Harijan Villages | | | | Agricultural pump sets |
|---------|----------------|----------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------|-------------------|-------|------------------------|
| | | | | New Vill-ages | Elfd. vill-ages | Hari- jan- Bastis | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 13 | 257.674 | 196 | .. | 338 | 2750 | |
| 2. | Gujarat | 3 | 24.792 | .. | .. | 15 | 800 | |
| 3. | Haryana | 8 | 95.298 | .. | .. | 593 | 2240 | |
| 4. | Karnataka | 1 | 13.780 | 2 | 13 | .. | 37 | |
| 5. | Madhya Pradesh | 13 | 404.048 | 597 | .. | .. | 4740 | |
| 6. | Maharashtra | 5 | 154.055 | 172 | 40 | .. | 725 | |
| 7. | Manipur | 4 | 144.200 | 53 | 4 | .. | 43 | |
| 8. | Rajasthan | 13 | 108.005 | 98 | .. | 139 | 759 | |
| 9. | Orissa | 4 | 36.408 | .. | .. | .. | 959 | |
| 10. | Uttar Pradesh | 7 | 97.314 | .. | .. | .. | 3150 | |
| 11. | Tamil Nadu | 6 | 61.835 | .. | .. | .. | 2520 | |
| 12. | West Bengal | 9 | 349.353 | 464 | 6 | .. | 433 | |
| Total : | | 86 | 1749.762 | 1663 | 63 | 1085 | 19156 | |

Coal Mines Exploration with USSR Collaboration

1568, SHRIMATI JAYANTI PAT-
NAIK : Will the Minister of ENERGY be
pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that some coal
mines are proposed to be exploited with the
collaboration of USSR;

(b) if so, the names of the coal mines
which have been identified for this purpose;

(c) the annual production capacity of
each of these coal mines;

(d) the expected time of the beginning
of the exploration of these mines; and

(e) the details about the progress made
so far in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIK-
RAM MAHAJAN) : (a) A few large capa-
city coal mines are proposed to be develo-
ped Soviet assistance.

(b) to (e) A Statement indicating the
names of the coal projects which are propo-
sed to be developed with Soviet coopra-
tion is enclosed along with their annual
production, capacity on completion, ex-
pected period of completion of the projects
and the existing status.

STATEMENT

| Name of project | Anticipated annual production on completion. | Expected time of beginning of exploitation | Present Status. |
|-----------------|--|--|--|
| 1. Nighai | 14 m.t. | VIIIth Plan | Feasibility report under preparation. |
| 2. Mukunda | 12 m.t. | -do- | -do- |
| 3. Damudā | — | -do- | Soviet side has agreed to send a group of specialists with view to render assistance in preparation of feasibility study report. |
| 4. Jayant O.C. | 10 m.t. | Already producing (Stage 1) | A team of soviet experts are expected in India for enhancing the project capacity from 6 m.t. to 10 m.t. |
| 5. Jhanjra | 2.8 m.t. | VIIIth plan. | Draft contract covering the scope of work received. |
| 6. Makum | -- | 1985-86 | -do- |

Area-wise Target of Coal Production at the end of Sixth Plan

1569. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PAT-NAIK : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state what are the area-wise target of production of coal at the end of the 6th Plan Period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN) : The area-wise targets of production of coal at the end of the Sixth Plan are as follows:—

| Area (Coalfield) | Target (1984-85) (Figures in m.t.) |
|--------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. Korba-IB | 12.13 |
| 2. Singarauli | 16.50 |
| 3. Raniganj | 23.57 |
| 4. Rajmahal | 2.50 |
| 5. North Karanpura | 5.67 |
| 6. Central India | 15.08 |
| 7. Talcher | 3.15 |
| 8. Singareni | 17.00 |

Power Stations by N.T.P.C.

1570. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PAT-NAIK : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that some big power stations are proposed to be set up by the State owned National Thermal Power Corporation;

(b) if so, total number of such big power stations;

(c) the name of those project sites ;

(d) the power generation capacity of each of those proposed big power projects: and

(e) the progress made so far in the implementation of the above proposal ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN) : (a) to (e) The National Thermal Power Corporation is setting up Super Thermal Power Stations at Singrauli, Korba, Ramagundam and Farakka. There is a provision for fresh projects to be taken up by the NTPC in the 6th Five Year Plan for which the feasibility of setting up pit head super thermal power stations at various sites are being investigated by NTPC. The Indo-Soviet Technical Cooperation Agreement of December, 1980 provides for the setting up of a super thermal power station at Waidhan in M.P.

Talcher Fertilizer Plant

1571. SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Talcher coal-based Fertilizer Project has started production;

(b) if so, the type and quantum of products during the last 2 years;

(c) the quantum of power required, supplied and consumed;

(d) the number of persons employed and the amount of over-time allowance paid to staff during the last three years (month-wise break up) ; and

(e) what is the number of unskilled labourers at present working in the plant and how many are from Orissa?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir. The Talcher plant went into commercial production with effect from 1-11-1980.

(b) The plant has produced 9231 tonnes of Urea between 1-11-80 and 31-3-81 and 44,840 tonnes of urea between 1-4-81 and 31-10-1981.

(c) The daily requirement of power at full load is 50 MW. Since the plant went into commercial production, it has been supplied its requirements except during the following periods when there was restricted power supply as indicated.

| Period | Power Supply in MW |
|-------------------|--------------------|
| 31-5-81 to 2-6-81 | 12.0 |
| 9-6-81 to 11-6-81 | 25.0 |
| 16-11-81 onwards | 32.0 |

(d) The information is given in the attached statement.

(e) 306 out of whom 303 are from Orissa.

STATEMENT

Number of persons employed and over-time allowance paid to staff at Talcher Fertilizer Plant

| Year (month-wise) | No. of Persons employed (workmen category) | Amount of overtime Allowance paid (Month-wise) |
|----------------------|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 1979 | | Rs. in lakhs |
| January 79 | 943 | 1.99 |
| February 79 | 957 | 2.03 |
| March 79 | 972 | 1.54 |

| | 1 | 2 | 3 |
|-------------|----|------|------|
| April 79 | 79 | 983 | 2.21 |
| May 79 | 79 | 983 | 2.82 |
| June 79 | 79 | 1032 | 1.59 |
| July 79 | 79 | 1034 | 2.44 |
| August 79 | 79 | 1034 | 2.64 |
| Sept. 79 | 79 | 1029 | 3.24 |
| October 79 | 79 | 1071 | 2.16 |
| November 79 | 79 | 1061 | 2.47 |
| December 79 | 79 | 1063 | 2.28 |

1980

| | | | |
|--------------|----|------|------|
| January 80 | 80 | 1098 | 1.04 |
| February 80 | 80 | 1100 | 1.81 |
| March 80 | 80 | 1103 | 1.82 |
| April 80 | 80 | 1107 | 0.97 |
| May 80 | 80 | 1108 | 0.77 |
| June 80 | 80 | 1111 | 0.71 |
| July 80 | 80 | 1114 | 1.11 |
| August 80 | 80 | 1115 | 2.32 |
| September 80 | 80 | 1116 | 1.91 |
| October 80 | 80 | 1116 | 3.58 |
| November 80 | 80 | 1132 | 3.50 |
| December 80 | 80 | 1143 | 4.39 |

1981

| | | | |
|--------------|----|------|------|
| January 81 | 81 | 1145 | 3.40 |
| February 81 | 81 | 1145 | 3.56 |
| March 81 | 81 | 1148 | 3.25 |
| April 81 | 81 | 1160 | 3.01 |
| May 81 | 81 | 1156 | 4.72 |
| June 81 | 81 | 1156 | 5.22 |
| July 81 | 81 | 1159 | 4.68 |
| August 81 | 81 | 1165 | 5.85 |
| September 81 | 81 | 1161 | 4.66 |
| October 81 | 81 | 1266 | 3.78 |

Note : Rs. 7.87 lakhs has been paid due to arrears of wage revision for period 1-1-79 to 31-3-81.

Difficulties Faced by the Different Thermal and Hydel in Augmenting Production

1572. SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a conference of the Energy Ministers was held in November, 1981 in Delhi;

(b) whether the Conference took into account the difficulties facing the different

thermal and hydel units in augmenting their production and if so, the particulars thereof;

(c) whether as a result of the discussions held, the centre would now be able to come in a big way to give assistance both technical and financial to speed up plant to increase power production in the country; and

(d) if so, the particulars of the extra assistance that will be made available to different power units in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Some of the issues discussed were:—

1. Delay in supply of spare parts from BHEL & ILK.
2. Deficiencies in plant and equipment.
3. Supply of appropriate Quality/Quantity of coal.
4. Unsatisfactory financial position of SEBs.
5. Improvements in project management.

(c) and (d) Centre has always been prepared to extend all help for increasing/improving power generation in the country. Respective electricity undertakings will have to meet their financial requirements.

Difficulties Faced By Orissa in Production and Transhipment of Coal and Power Generation

1573. **SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO:** Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a State Energy Ministers Conference was called by the Centre in November, 1981 in Delhi;

(b) if so, whether the conference considered the difficulties that are being faced by the State of Orissa with regard to the production of coal and its transhipment to other parts of the country and also for the purpose of export; and

(c) if so, the particulars of the shortcomings that are being faced by the State of Orissa to augment power production and the steps or help that the Centre propose to give to solve them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The problems of the different thermal stations including Talcher Thermal Power

Station in Orissa with regard to the quality and quantity of coal supplied to them and the problems of transportation were discussed at the Conference.

(c) A number of reasons for the poor performance of the thermal power stations including Talcher TPS in Orissa have been identified. A number of factors such as deficiencies in lay out, plant and equipment, system engineering, unduly long time taken for planned maintenance as well as on forced outages of the equipment, inadequate availability of spare parts, comparatively longer stabilisation period of the newly commissioned units and poor quality of coal supplies have contributed to a reduction in the utilisation of the existing capacity of the thermal power stations. Various measures have already been initiated to improve the performance of the thermal power stations. These include assistance in identifying the deficiencies in the plant and equipment and undertaking plant betterment programmes, adoption of preventive maintenance techniques for reducing the outage periods, arranging timely supply of spare parts, arranging adequate supplies of coal of suitable quality and the setting up of a task force comprising of representatives of CEA, BHEL, ILK and State Electricity Board to formulate a time bound programme for improving the performance of the 200 MW thermal units.

The Talcher TPS in Orissa has been facing some problems in obtaining adequate quantities of coal during the last few months. The coal supplies to the Talcher TPS are being closely monitored to maximise the generation.

Setting up of Aromatics Complex in Uttar Pradesh

1574. **SHRI ZAINUL BASHER:** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Uttar Pradesh Government has repeatedly requested that the proposed Aromatics complex should be located in the State based on Naptha from Mathura Refinery;

(b) whether technicians of Engineers India Ltd. have found U.P. the most suitable place for the purpose; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P.C. SETHI): (a) to (c) The Government have decided to set up an Aromatics

Complex at Saleempur in Uttar Pradesh. A Task Force has also been set up by Government for this project.

तेल कंपनियों के खाना बनाने की गैस के एजेंट

1575. श्री निहाल सिंह: क्या पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) (1) भारतीय तेल निगम, (2) हिन्दुस्तान पेट्रोलियम और (3) भारत पेट्रोलियम कारपोरेशन के राजधानी में नियुक्त, खाना पकाने की गैस के एजेंटों की संख्या कितनी है;

(ख) दिल्ली में उपयुक्त तीनों निगमों के एजेंटों के क्या नाम हैं तथा इनकी एजेंसियाँ किन-किन स्थानों पर हैं; और

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि उन व्यक्तियों को जिन्होंने नई दिल्ली में 1978 में स्वयं को खाना बनाने की गैस के कनेक्शन हेतु पंजीकृत कराया था, गैस कनेक्शन जारी कर दिए गए हैं जबकि शाहदरा क्षेत्र में 1974 से पंजीकृत व्यक्तियों को अभी तक गैस कनेक्शन नहीं मिले हैं और यदि हाँ, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं?

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री प्रकाश चन्द्र सेठी): (क) दिल्ली में तरलीकृत पेट्रोलियम गैस के वितरकों/उप-वितरकों की संख्या 85 है जो कि नीचे दी गयी है:

| | |
|----------------------------------|----|
| इंडियन आयल कारपोरेशन | 55 |
| हिन्दुस्तान पेट्रोलियम कारपोरेशन | 17 |
| भारत पेट्रोलियम कारपोरेशन | 13 |

(ख) सूचना विवरण में दी गयी है।

(ग) जी हाँ। इसका मुख्य कारण यह है कि केन्द्र शासित प्रदेश दिल्ली में गैस कनेक्शन उन वितरकों को जारी किये जाते हैं जो कि रिफिलों की उच्चतम सीमा से नीचे होते हैं। उन क्षेत्रों में जहाँ कि वितरक उच्चतम सीमा तक पहले ही पहुँच चुके हैं, नये कनेक्शन जारी नहीं किये जाते हैं, जिसके कारण असन्तुलन हो गया है; यह स्थिति ऐसे क्षेत्रों में अतिरिक्त वितरकों की नियुक्ति किये जाने के बाद, जहाँकि वितरक उच्चतम सीमा तक पहले ही पहुँच चुके हैं, ठीक हो जायेगी।

विवरण

केन्द्र शासित प्रदेश दिल्ली में तरलीकृत पेट्रोलियम गैस की डिस्ट्रीब्यूटरशिपों/उप-डिस्ट्रीब्यूटरशिपों के नाम तथा स्थान

नाम

स्थान

क. इंडियन आयल कारपोरेशन लिमिटेड

1. एसोसियेटेड ट्रेडिंग कम्पनी
2. आयो इंडस्ट्रियल कोम० ट्रेडिंग कम्पनी (पी) लिमिटेड
3. अमर गैस सरविस
4. मार्स एन्टरप्राइज
5. अमरजीत गैस एजेंसी
6. अलोक गैस एजेंसी
7. अनन्तजी गैस सरविस
8. अलका फ्लेम
9. अतुल एन्टरप्राइज
10. वैक्सन गैस सरविस
11. वी०एन० गुप्ता एण्ड कम्पनी
12. कटकटस लिली एन्टरप्राइज
13. डी०पी० ठाकोरा एण्ड कम्पनी

किशन गंज
कीर्ती नगर
शाहदरा
पालिका बाजार
पंजाबी बाग
माडल टाउन
क्षण्डेवाला
आनन्द निकेतन
रानी शांसी रोड
-बही-
शाहदरा
ग्रेटर कैलाश
दरयागंज

| नाम | स्थान |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 14. देवी अनुपमा गैस सरविस | वसंत विहार |
| 15. दी०पी० एन्टरप्राइज | ग्रीन पार्क एक्सटेंशन |
| 16. दीप्ती एन्टरप्राइज | रानी शांसी रोड |
| 17. एलाइट एजेन्सीज | कमला नगर |
| 18. हेम गैस एजेंसी | दरयागंज |
| 19. जयानत गैस सरविस | जनकपुरी |
| 20. जे०जे० गैस सरविस | अशोक विहार |
| 21. जगजोती एन्टरप्राइज | लाजपत नगर-4 |
| 22. कंवल गैस सरविस | पूसा गेट के नजदीक |
| 23. लिट्स रैफरीजरेशन कारपोरेशन | एन०डी०एस०सी० पार्क-1 मार्केट |
| 24. एल०के० एन्टरप्राइज | लाजपत नगर-2 |
| 25. मनोहर गैस सरविस | जामा मसजिद |
| 26. मोहानिल गैस सरविस | होख खास मार्केट |
| 27. नाथ ट्रेडर्स | कैलाश मार्केट |
| 28. प्रेम नाथ मोटर्स (पी) लि० | खिन्धीया हाऊस |
| 29. पापूलर कैमिस्ट्स | सुन्दर नगर मार्केट |
| 30. प्यारे लाल एण्ड सन्स | बारा हिन्दुसाव |
| 31. पायल गैस सरविस | कश्मीरी गेट |
| 32. प्रभात गैस सरविस | जनकपुरी |
| 33. आर०डी० एन्टरप्राइज | ग्रीन पार्क |
| 34. राजधानी गैस सरविस | बजीर पुर |
| 35. आर०के० एजेन्सीज | एम०एम०टी०सी०/एस०टी०सी० कालोनी |
| 36. शक्ती एन्टरप्राइज | अशोक नगर |
| 37. साऊथ देहली गैस सरविस | नई मार्केट, सदर बाजार, देहली कैंट |
| 38. शहीद सुभाष गैस कम्पनी | किशन नगर |
| 39. संजीव गैस सरविस | ग्रेटर कैलाश-5/2 |
| 40. सुखधाम गैस सरविस | लारेन्स रोड |
| 41. सुनील एन्टरप्राइज | रानी शांसी रोड |
| 42. विवेक गैस सरविस | खान मार्केट |
| 43. विकास गैस एजेन्सी | नरैना |
| 44. विक्रम एन्टरप्राइज | किदवाई नगर |
| 45. विजय रतन एन्टरप्राइज | लक्ष्मीनगर |
| 46. वार हीरोज गैस सरविस | माडल टाऊन |
| 47. आर०के० एन्टरप्राइज | ग्रीन पार्क एक्सटेंशन |
| 48. सी० लाल एण्ड सन्स | कश्मीरी गेट |
| 49. सुरजीत फुल्ल डीपो | आर०के० पुरम |

नाम

स्थान

50. यूनीक एनटरप्राइज

अशोक नगर

51. विशाल गैस सरविस

शाहदरा

52. कालका जी गैस सरविस

कालकाजी

53. प्रीया सरविस

डिफेंस कालोनी

54. पीअरल गैस सरविस

जी०टी० रोड, करनाल रोड

55. बिक्की एजेन्सीज

टैगोर गार्डन

(ख) भारत पेट्रोलियम कारपोरेशन लि०

1. एलाईड गैस सरविस

नजफगढ़ रोड

2. ज्वाला एजेन्सीज

डिफेंस कालोनी

3. राहुल एजेन्सीज

जंगपुरा एक्सटेंशन

4. रामन गैस सरविस

मोती बाग

5. यूनाइटेड एजेन्सीज

दरयागंज/शाहदरा

6. माडन कुक्करीज

कमला नगर

7. दीपक गैस सरविस

पटेल नगर

8. उमीका एजेन्सीज

राजौरी गार्डन

9. रूचीका एजेन्सीज

सध्मीबाई नगर

10. खेरा गैस सरविस

रोशनगारा रोड

11. सतीश एंड कम्पनी

होज खात

12. अशोक स्टोर्स

ग्रेटर कैलाश

13. इंडियन ग्रासोयजन

नजफगढ़ रोड (इंडस्ट्रियल)

हिन्दुस्तान पेट्रोलियम कारपोरेशन लि०

1. दिल्ली गैस कम्पनी

जनपथ तथा टैगोर गार्डन

2. रिंलाइएन्स ट्रेडर्स

राजेन्द्र नगर

3. नोबल ट्रेडर्स

राजौरी गार्डन

4. भ्रानन्द स्टोर्स

नेताजी नगर मार्कीट

5. गुजरात गैस हाऊस

कमला नगर

6. साऊथ देहली एजेन्सीज

शेख सराय

7. स्टैन्डर्ड स्टोर्स

डिफेंस कालोनी

8. पटेल नगर जनरल स्टोर्स

ईस्ट पटेल नगर

9. फेयरवेल सटोर्स

दिल्ली कैंट

10. एमरसन कैमिस्ट

कश्मीरी गेट

11. शक्ति ट्रेडर्स

करोल बाग

12. समार्ट ड्राइक्लीनर्स

साजपत नगर

13. ब्रीहिन एन्ड सन्स

पंजाबी बाग

14. काउंटेरस कैमिस्ट्स

दरयागंज

15. गुजरात एजेन्सीज

जंगपुरा

16. नवयुग एजेन्सीज

भगतसिंह मार्कीट

17. फेयर डील

कैलाश कालोनी

उत्तर प्रदेश में ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण योजना

1576. श्री निहाल सिंह: क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण निगम द्वारा उत्तर प्रदेश में 174 परियोजनाएं शुरू कर दी गई हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इन परियोजनाओं पर केन्द्र सरकार तथा राज्य सरकार द्वारा कितना खर्च किया जायेगा और राज्य में उन जिलों के क्या नाम हैं जहां ये परियोजनाएं शुरू की गई हैं ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विक्रम महाजन): (क) ग्राम विद्युतीकरण निगम ने मार्च, 1981 के अन्त तक उत्तर प्रदेश की 436 ग्राम

विद्युतीकरण परियोजनाओं के लिए कुल 173.64 करोड़ रुपये की वित्तीय सहायता स्वीकृत की है।

(ख) 436 परियोजनाओं के लिए ग्राम विद्युतीकरण निगम द्वारा कुल 173.64 करोड़ रुपये की ऋण सहायता संवितरित की जानी है। ग्राम विद्युतीकरण निगम द्वारा स्वीकृत की गई उत्तर प्रदेश की 436 परियोजनाओं की जिलेवार स्थिति विवरण में दिखाई गई है।

436 परियोजनाओं में से 39 स्कीमों के लिये सितम्बर, 1981 के अन्त तक पहली किश्त नहीं ली गई है, जिससे यह पता चलता है कि इन स्कीमों के बारे में राज्य बिजली बोर्ड द्वारा अभी कार्य शुरू किया जाना है। शेष परियोजनाओं के संबंध में एक अथवा अधिक किश्तें ले ली गई हैं जिससे यह पता चलता है कि या तो कार्य प्रगति पर है अथवा कार्य शीघ्र ही शुरू किया जाना है।

विवरण

उत्तर प्रदेश में ग्राम विद्युतीकरण निगम द्वारा मार्च, 1981 के अन्त तक स्वीकृत की गई ग्राम विद्युतीकरण स्कीमों की जिलेवार स्थिति दिखाने वाला विवरण

| क्र० सं० | जिला | स्कीमों की संख्या | विद्युतीकरण किए जाने वाले गांव | किए जाने वाले गांव | स्वीकृत ऋणराशि (लाख रुपयों में) |
|----------|-----------|-------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 1. | आगरा | 10 | 404 | 3513 | 204.010 |
| 2. | इलाहाबाद | 18 | 1468 | 6641 | 946.584 |
| 3. | अलीगढ़ | 13 | 392 | 4499 | 291.842 |
| 4. | अलमोड़ा | 11 | 1744 | 46 | 801.930 |
| 5. | आजमगढ़ | 26 | 1510 | 11658 | 649.210 |
| 6. | बहरेच | 5 | 422 | 1690 | 296.660 |
| 7. | बल्लिया | 4 | 350 | 2414 | 234.010 |
| 8. | बांदा | 5 | 637 | 1240 | 291.877 |
| 9. | माणमनकी | 3 | 365 | 1776 | 195.945 |
| 10. | बरेली | 8 | 534 | 3361 | 314.848 |
| 11. | बस्ती | 7 | 632 | 2568 | 442.069 |
| 12. | बिजनौर | 8 | 545 | 3866 | 183.624 |
| 13. | बदायूं | 3 | 204 | 1212 | 130.070 |
| 14. | बुलन्दशहर | 8 | 214 | 2403 | 220.280 |
| 15. | चमोली | 4 | 641 | 9 | 204.700 |
| 16. | देहरादून | 3 | 213 | 73 | 148.020 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|------------------|---|-----|-------|--------|-----------|
| 17. देवरिया | | 12 | 779 | 3911 | 490.610 |
| 18. एटा | | 4 | 282 | 2157 | 143.160 |
| 19. इटावा | | 3 | 251 | 1930 | 196.460 |
| 20. फैजाबाद | | 12 | 734 | 5708 | 359.873 |
| 21. फर्रुखाबाद | | 3 | 250 | 1790 | 150.039 |
| 22. फतेहपुर | | 5 | 253 | 3236 | 311.800 |
| 23. गढ़वाल | | 8 | 1523 | 3 | 501.970 |
| 24. गाजीपुर | | 13 | 847 | 7407 | 352.064 |
| 25. गोंडा | | 5 | 469 | 766 | 226.630 |
| 26. गोरखपुर | | 16 | 1451 | 6534 | 769.357 |
| 27. हमीरपुर | | 4 | 282 | 580 | 165.080 |
| 28. हरदोई | | 5 | 435 | 1899 | 298.170 |
| 29. जौनपुर | | 13 | 837 | 6222 | 351.771 |
| 30. झांसी | | 5 | 360 | 945 | 197.514 |
| 31. जालौन | | 2 | 306 | 708 | 150.750 |
| 32. कानपुर | | 5 | 352 | 2430 | 230.130 |
| 33. खेड़ी | | 4 | 285 | 1940 | 172.240 |
| 34. लखनऊ | | 2 | 489 | 3672 | 326.708 |
| 35. मेनपुरी | | 9 | 486 | 4450 | 231.700 |
| 36. मथुरा | | 5 | 289 | 2290 | 141.760 |
| 37. मेरठ | | 15 | 103 | 4141 | 342.053 |
| 38. मिर्जापुर | | 6 | 606 | 1106 | 374.139 |
| 39. मुरादाबाद | | 11 | 480 | 4826 | 340.690 |
| 40. मुजफ्फरनगर | | 14 | 192 | 5430 | 243.650 |
| 41. नैनीताल | | 10 | 1019 | 1875 | 475.730 |
| 42. पीलीभीत | | 5 | 339 | 2525 | 145.630 |
| 43. पिथौरागढ़ | | 5 | 740 | — | 305.720 |
| 44. प्रतापगढ़ | | 3 | 289 | 2845 | 205.365 |
| 45. राय बरेली | | 23 | 1165 | 7852 | 567.434 |
| 46. रामपुर | | 3 | 236 | 1640 | 83.700 |
| 47. सहारनपुर | | 6 | 196 | 2274 | 160.484 |
| 48. शाहजहांपुर | | 7 | 677 | 3950 | 326.514 |
| 49. सीतापुर | | 9 | 664 | 3385 | 486.150 |
| 50. सुलतानपुर | | 9 | 703 | 4360 | 468.202 |
| 51. टीहरी गढ़वाल | | 6 | 895 | 8 | 430.500 |
| 52. उत्तर कांशी | | 4 | 363 | 4 | 168.510 |
| 53. उन्नाव | | 8 | 813 | 2869 | 463.268 |
| 54. वाराणसी | | 8 | 538 | 3305 | 153.109 |
| 55. ललितपुर | | 3 | 235 | 435 | 159.600 |
| 56. गाजियाबाद | | 9 | 117 | 2395 | 140.386 |
| जोड़ : | | 436 | 31745 | 160772 | 17364.294 |

ईरान से खनिज तेल का आयात

1577. श्री निहाल सिंह: क्या पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि ईरान से 35 लाख टन खनिज तेल का आयात करने के लिए अक्टूबर, 1981 के अन्तिम सप्ताह में एक समझौता किया गया था; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो वहां से आयात किये जाने वाले तेल का अनुमानित मूल्य क्या होगा और इसका भुगतान किस तरीके से किया जायेगा?

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री प्रकाश चन्द्र सेठी): (क) और (ख) भारत के एक प्रतिनिधिमंडल ने नवम्बर 1981 के मध्य भविष्य में की जाने वाली अशोधित तेल की सप्लाई के लिये ईरान की यात्रा की थी जिसके परिणाम-स्वरूप ईरान दिसम्बर 1981 से जून, 1983 की अवधि के दौरान 4.8 मी.मी० टन अशोधित तेल सप्लाई करने के लिये सहमत हो गया है। इस सम्बन्ध में और ब्यौरे देना जनहित में न होगा।

स्वर्गीय पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू के जीवन पर वृत्त चित्र

1578 : श्री निहाल सिंह : श्री चिन्तामणि जेना :

क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सोवियत कारपोरेशन के वाइस चेयरमैन ने स्वर्गीय पं० जवाहर लाल नेहरू के संबंध में वृत्त चित्रों पर आधारित एक फिल्म बनाने का प्रस्ताव किया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है और इस बारे में दोनों सरकारों के मध्य हुए समझौते का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री धनन्त साठे) :

(क) सोवियत फिल्म एंड सेंट्रल साइन्स स्टूडियोज, सोवियत संघ और फिल्म प्रभाग, बम्बई का पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू पर फीचर लम्बाई की एक डाकुमेंट्री फिल्म संयुक्त रूप से बनाने का विचार है।

(ख) 26 अक्टूबर, 1981 को हुए प्रारम्भिक करार के अनुसार, फिल्म की 35 मि०मी० रंगीन

में तथा तीन मल भाषाओं-हिन्दी, रूसी और अंग्रेजी में बनाया जायेगा। फिल्म का मूल स्क्रिप्ट, जिसे दोनों पक्षों द्वारा संयुक्त रूप से तैयार और स्वीकार किया जायेगा, के आधार पर बनाया जायेगा तथा इसको भारतीय पक्ष द्वारा नामित किये जाने वाले एक निर्देशक तथा सोवियत पक्ष द्वारा नामित किए जाने वाले एक अन्य निर्देशक द्वारा संयुक्त रूप से निर्देशित किया जायेगा। सहमति प्राप्त स्क्रिप्ट मार्च, 1982 तक तैयार की जानी है तथा विस्तृत सह-निर्माण करार अप्रैल, 1982 में निष्पादित किया जाना है। फिल्म की वास्तविक शूटिंग मई, 1982 में शुरू होने की संभावना है तथा फिल्म के 1982-83 तक मुकम्मल हो जाने की उम्मीद है।

Import of T.V. Films

1579. SHRI PIUS TIRKY : Will the Minister OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) The names of the Western countries from where T.V. Films are imported;

(b) Whether it is a fact that undue preference is given to the West Germany in importing T.V. Films;

(c) The country-wise breakup of the payments made to European and Western countries on this account; and

(d) The details regarding T.V. Films imported from West Germany?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) Import of TV Films depends upon Doordarshan's requirements and the availability in foreign countries. In recent years, Doordarshan has imported films from U.K., West Germany, Belgium, Canada etc.

Doordarshan is also obtaining films mostly of Educational and cultural nature from various other foreign countries, e.g. U.S.S.R., Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia etc. under cultural exchange programmes/agreements free of cost.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Payments made to European and Western countries during the last two years were:-

| | 1979-80 | 1980-81 |
|-------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| i. UK. | Rs. 5,56,988.00 | Rs. 2,22,900.00 |
| ii. Canada | 72,000.00 | .. |
| iii. West Germany | 28,760.00 | 1,65,250.00 |
| iv. Belgium | 4,800.00 | .. |

(d) Details of films imported from West Germany during the year 1979-80 and 1980-81 are given in the attached statement.

Statement

Details of T.V. Films imported from West Germany during the year 1979-80 and 1980-81.

| S.No. | Name of the Film | Source of purchase 1979-80 | Amount Rs. |
|-------|------------------|-------------------------------|---------------|
|-------|------------------|-------------------------------|---------------|

| | | | |
|----|---|-------------------|-----------|
| 1. | Moscow state Circus | L.B.A. Associates | 22,000.00 |
| 2. | Human Body International Track & Commentry) | Transtel | 6,760.00 |

1980-81

| | | | |
|-----|---|----------|-------------|
| 1. | Music From studio | Transtel | |
| 2. | Tales from 1001 Days | -do- | |
| 3. | Scene of crime i. A comprehensive Education ii. Eventing Star | -do- | |
| 4. | James Last's Star Parade | -do- | 1,65,250.00 |
| 5. | Secrets of the Sea | -do- | |
| 6. | Barbapapa | -do- | |
| 7. | Zoo of the World | -do- | |
| 8. | Learning to Swim | -do- | |
| 9. | Women Around the World | -do- | |
| 10. | The Devil's General | -do- | |
| 11. | Telematch | -do- | |
| 12. | Technology | -do- | |

Countering effect of Bangladesh Television watched by People of Border Areas of North Eastern States

1580. SHRI N. E. HORO :
SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA :
SHRI R. L. BHATIA :

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) What steps have been taken by Indian Government to counter the effect of Bangladesh / Chinese/Pakistani television being increasingly watched by the people of border areas of North- Eastern States and Punjab;

(b) Whether he has also personally studied in depth the impact the Bangladesh T.V. is having on the border States; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government in this regard?

MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) to (c) It is reported that in some parts of the border areas, TV. service from the neighbouring countries is being received.

TV Centres at Jullundur/Amritsar and Caicutta have been set up to provide service to the viewers in the border areas. Another TV. Centre at Gauhati has been included in the Sixth plan.

Saving of Foreign Exchange on Imports due to New Price Formula by OPEC

1581. SHRI N. E. HORO : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that India will be in a position to save huge foreign exchange on imports of oil and petroleum products in 1982 as a result of the new uniform price formula announced by the OPEC and reduction in imports because of increased domestic production; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the amount India is going to save annually as well as the extent of domestic production to meet the demand of our country ?

MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) and (b) According to press reports OPEC has decided to adopt an unified pricing system with official price of Arabian Light crude oil as the marker crude, at \$ 34 per barrel. While as per present estimates, the crude oil required to be imported in 1982 will be less than that being imported in 1981, largely because of increased indigenous production, it is difficult to quantify at this stage the foreign exchange outgo in 1982 on account of import of crude oil since we are still to finalise the sources of crude oil supplies for 1982. For the year 1982 it may be possible to meet about 60% of domestic demand with indigenous crude oil.

Fuel based Fertilizer Plants viz-a-viz Coal based Plants

1582. SHRI N. E. HORO : Will the MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the fuel based fertilizer plants cost two-thirds as

much as coal-based plants and are likely to take two years less to set up; and

(b) if so, the details in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) and (b) It is presumed that the Hon'ble member is referring to fuel-oil based plants *vis-a-vis* coal-based plants. While no precise estimates have been made about the comparative costs of coal based and fuel oil based fertilizer plants, it can be said that a typical ammonia plant based on coal, as per systems used in this country, together with the minimum utility units to provide it with water, steam and power and other services would cost about 25% more than a similar fuel oil based ammonia plant with the same auxiliary units. Regarding the time frame in which the plants can be set up, if implementation is under the same procedures and at identical locations, a coal based plant can be built as fast as a fuel oil based plant, though in terms of men and materials the former requires larger inputs.

Delay in Testing of New Onshore Well in West Bengal

1583. **SHRI E. BALANANDAN :** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) Whether testing in ONGC's new onshore well in West Bengal has been delayed following a "collapse" in the well;

(b) if so, the reason of such collapse; and

(c) when the testing will be started?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Testing was started on 4th November, 1981 at the Abhay Well No. 1 in West Bengal.

OIL Find At Naharhabi in Sibsagar, Assam

1584. **SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY :** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) Whether oil has been struck at Naharhabi in Sibsagar district in Upper Assam;

(b) whether the potentiality of this new oilfield has been assessed.

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether Government have mooted any plan to intensify the search for oil in other parts of the country; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) Indications of oil at Naharhabi well in Upper Assam have been observed by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission.

(b) and (c) The potential production of the well can be assessed only after the well has been drilled to the targetted depth and tested thereafter.

(d) and (e) During the Sixth Plan period 1980-85, it is proposed to carry out geo-scientific surveys and drilling in the promising areas of the country, both onshore and offshore, to establish optimum reserves of oil and gas.

टेलीफोन सेवा निजी क्षेत्र को सौंपने के बारे में सिटीजन काउंसिल ग्राफ दिल्ली की ओर से ज्ञापन

1585. **श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल :** क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सिटीजन काउंसिल ग्राफ दिल्ली ने राजधानी के टेलीफोन प्रयोक्ताओं की ओर से एक ज्ञापन में सुझाव दिया है कि टेलीफोन सेवाएं निजी क्षेत्र को सौंप दी जाएं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उक्त ज्ञापन में इसके क्या कारण दिए गए हैं; और

(ग) इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कार्तिक उराव) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) संबद्ध सुझाव नीचे उद्धृत किया जा रहा है ।

"यदि सरकार दिल्ली टेलीफोन सेवा को भली-भांति प्रभावी ढंग से नहीं चला पा रही तो इसका वाणिज्यीकरण कर दिया जाए तथा संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका की भांति इसे निजी क्षेत्र को सौंप दिया जाए । शुरुआत किसी बड़े शहर से की जा सकती है । "

(ग) ऐसा कदम उठाना उचित नहीं होगा ।

Setting up of New T.V. Stations

1586. **SHRI R.P. GAEKWAD :**
SHRI D.P. JADEJA :

Will the Minister of **INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING** be pleased to state :

(a) the details of setting up new T.V. Stations in the country during the years 1981-82; and 1982-83

(b) the progress achieved up till now in this regard;

(c) the target date fixed for commissioning;

(d) Whether it is proposed to introduce colour television telecast in the New T.V. Stations;

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) to (c) A statement showing the details of TV Centres included in the Sixth Plan period, their expected dates of completion is attached.

In most of the cases, sites have been selected and orders for supply of studio/transmitter equipment placed on suppliers. Sites for the TV Relay Transmitter at Murshidabad and for schemes recently approved for INSAT are yet to be finalised. Equipment orders are yet to be finalised in case of Gauhati, Murshidabad, Cuttack, Vijayawada, Varanasi and INSAT Schemes. In a few cases, civil estimates have been sanctioned.

(d) and (e) The question of introduction of colour TV in the country is still under consideration. Decision so far is to provide colour TV coverage of the Asian Games for foreign broadcast organizations.

STATEMENT

| S.No. | Name of Project | Likely date of Completion |
|-------|----------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 1. | TV Centre Ahmedabad | 83-84 |
| 2. | -do- Bangalore | 84-85 |
| 3. | -do- Trivandrum | 84-85 |
| 4. | -do- Gauhati | 84-85 |
| 5. | Permanent Studio Hyderabad | 84-85 |
| 6. | T.V. Studio Jaipur | 84-85 |
| 7. | PPC Gulbarga | 84-85 |
| 8. | PPC Muzaffarpur | 84-85 |
| 9. | PPC Raipur | 84-85 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|-----|--------------------------------|-------|
| 10. | TV Relay Transmitter (Asansol) | 83-84 |
| 11. | -do- Vijayawada | 84-85 |
| 12. | -do- Cuttack | 84-85 |
| 13. | -do- Kasauli | 84-85 |
| 14. | -do- Kodaikanal | 83-84 |
| 15. | -do- Murshidabad | 84-85 |
| 16. | -do- Panaji | 83-84 |
| 17. | -do- Varanasi | 84-85 |

Under the INSAT scheme, it is proposed to provide programme production centres at the following places:

1. Nagpur
2. Rajkot
3. Ranchi
4. Gorakhpur
5. Sambalpur
6. Kurnool

In addition, Studio facilities at Hyderabad and Cuttack would be up-graded.

Provision of Free Air to Motorists at Delhi Petrol Pumps

1587 **DR. U. AZMI :**

Will the Minister of **PETROLEUM CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS** be pleased to state.

(a) Whether it is a fact that the petrol pumps in Delhi do not always provide free air to the motorists thereby causing great inconvenience to them and they have to go from one pump to another in search of the air;

(b) if so, what steps have been taken to ensure that air is made available during the period when it is functioning without any excuses; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) Air facility to motorists is being provided free of cost on demand during normal working hours. However, due to power failure or mechanical breakdown of the equipment or fault in the pipeline air facility gets suspended.

(b) Oil companies are keeping a close check on the availability of free air facility and impressing upon the dealers the need to keep this equipment in working condition. If any specific complaint is brought to their notice, the same is enquired into immediately for remedial action, wherever necessary.

(c) Question does not arise.

Allotment of Gas Agencies in States under New Plan

1588. **SHRI HARIHAR SOREN** : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that his Ministry has drawn up certain plans and programmes under which some more number of gas agencies are proposed to be given in different States and some selected places of the Union territories;

(b) if so, the names of the places of different States where such gas agencies are proposed to be given;

(c) the names of the areas of New Delhi where gas agencies are proposed to be opened; and

(d) The expected time of the implementation of the above proposal?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P.C. SETHI) :-(a) to (c) The oil Industry has drawn up its plan for appointment of additional LPG distributorships all over the country. The number of such distributorships to be opened in various States /Union Territories against 1981-82 programme is given in the enclosed statement. Details of locations are not readily available. Plan for 1982-83 is being finalised.

(d) These distributorships are expected to be commissioned in about 4-6 months' time from the date of the selection of the distributors.

Statement

L. P. G. Distributorships planned for 1981-82.

| State/Union Territories | Number |
|-------------------------|--------|
| Andhra Pradesh | 12 |
| Bihar | 20 |
| Gujarat | 21 |
| Haryana | 12 |
| Himachal Pradesh | 4 |
| Karnataka | 23 |
| Kerala | 10 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 29 |
| Maharashtra | 29 |
| Orissa | 15 |
| Punjab | 28 |

| State/Union Territories | Number |
|-------------------------|--------|
| Rajasthan | 33 |
| Tamil Nadu | 25 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 65 |
| West Bengal | 11 |
| Chandigarh | 1 |
| Delhi | 4 |
| Goa, Daman & Diu | 4 |
| Jammu & Kashmir | 6 |
| | 352 |

Loss Incurred by Eastern Coalfields Ltd.

1589. **SHRI R. P. DAS** : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the Eastern Coalfields, Limited is incurring a loss of rupees one lakh and thirty thousand each hour;

(b) what are the reasons and the details thereof;

(c) action taken by Government to reduce the loss;

(d) whether the management is responsible for this loss; and

(e) if so, the action taken by Government against the management in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN) : (a) and (b) The Eastern Coalfields Ltd. has incurred a loss of Rs. 91.20 crores during 1980-81. The loss is mainly due to the following reasons among others:

- (i) difficult geo-mining conditions in Eastern Coalfields Ltd.
- (ii) technical difficulties encountered in deep mining due to pumping, in flammable gas, stowing of sand, roof control etc.
- (iii) inadequate supply of power to collieries.
- (iv) limitation of better mechanisation facilities on account of death.
- (v) delay in opening new mines due to problems arising out of land acquisition.

- (vi) difficult law and order situation in eastern region.
- (vii) unremunerative price.
- (c) Steps taken to reduce loss an include among others, the following:

- (i) Increasing production by quickly developing open cast mine, introduction of advance technology and modern equipment, ensuring better availability of inputs like power, explosives etc., expediting land acquisition, improvement in the law and order situation through close liaison with the State Government etc.
- (ii) Fixation of coal prices at an appropriate level with effect free 14-2-1981.
- (iii) Controlling absenteeism among the miners.
- (iv) Control on man-power and improvement in productivity.
- (v) Control of inventory and economy in the use of stores.
- (vi) Improvement in the utilisation of equipment.
- (d) No, Sir.
- (e) Does not arise.

Proposal to Drill at Bodrea, West Bengal

1590. SHRI R. P. DAS : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

- (a) is there any proposal to drill at Bodrea near Canning in West Bengal;
- (b) if so, when and the details thereof; and
- (c) what is the result of the drilling at Avay and Bongaon in West Bengal; details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Drilling at Bodrea-2 is proposed to be taken up after drilling at Jaguli, currently in progress, has been completed.

(c) Drilling at Abhay Well No. 1 is over and the well is being tested. Drilling at a location between Bongaon and Ranaghat is proposed to be taken up after completion of testing of Abhay Well No. 1.

Villages Electrified in Maharashtra

1591. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of villages electrified during each of the last three years by the Rural Electrification Corporation in Maharashtra State (district-wise);

(b) the amount allocated and actually spent in each area on the electrification of villages; and

(c) what is the programme of the rural electrification for the year 1981-82 and 1982-83 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENGERY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) During the last three years (1978-81) 2992 villages were electrified under the schmes sanctioned by Rural Electrification Corporation in Maharashtra. The yearwise position is as follows:

| Year | No. of villages electrified |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| 1978-79 | 709 |
| 1979-80 | 883 |
| 1980-81 | 1400 |
| | 2992 |

The districtwise number of villages electrified during each of the above three years under REC schemes sanctioned in Maharashtra are shown in the attached statement.

(b) During the last three years (1978-81) Rural Electrification Corporation allocated a sum of Rs. 37.97 crores for various schemes of rural electrification. It has disbursed loan instalments amounting to Rs. 43.34 crores against an amount of Rs. 29.22 crores spent by the Maharashtra State Electricity Board for implementation of the Rural Electrification Schemes. The funds disbursed by Rural Electrification Corporation in respect of which expenditure is yet to be reported by the State Electricity of Board partly represent cost of material lying in stores or advance payments made to suppliers etc. The information in regard to the amount allocated by the State Electricity Board in respect of each scheme out of the funds released by Rural Electrification Corporation and the amount actually spent on each scheme is not available.

(c) In the Annual Plan 1981-82 an outlay of Rs. 36.05 crores comprising Rs. 23.00 crores under the Normal Development Programme of the State and Rs. 13.05 crores from Rural Electrification Corporation has been allocated for the State of Maharashtra. The targets for the year include electrification of 2,100 villages and energisation of 15,000 irrigation pump-sets/tubewells. The Plan proposals for 1982-83 have not yet been finalised.

Statement

District-wise number of villages electrified during each of the three years (1978-81) under REC Schemes sanctioned in Maharashtra

| District | Achievement during | | |
|--------------|--------------------|------------|-------------|
| | 1978-79 | 1979-80 | 1980-81 |
| Ahmednagar | 8 | 7 | 12 |
| Akola | 92 | 110 | 102 |
| Amravati | 38 | 43 | 33 |
| Aurangabad | 27 | .. | 316 |
| Bhendar | 48 | 44 | 34 |
| Bhir | 68 | 222 | 88 |
| Buldhana | 1 | 7 | 45 |
| Chandrapur | 106 | 129 | 134 |
| Dhule | 17 | 14 | 48 |
| Jalgaon | .. | .. | .. |
| Koluba | .. | .. | 21 |
| Kolhapur | .. | .. | .. |
| Nagpur | 1 | .. | 65 |
| Nanded | 56 | 47 | 63 |
| Nasik | 28 | 26 | 13 |
| Osmanabad | 67 | 48 | 100 |
| Parbhani | 99 | 73 | 63 |
| Poona | 4 | 7 | 34 |
| Ratnagiri | 2 | 14 | 43 |
| Sangli | .. | .. | 9 |
| Satara | 12 | 31 | 42 |
| Sholapur | 3 | 2 | 12 |
| Thana | 2 | 26 | 16 |
| Wardha | 30 | 33 | 39 |
| Yavatnal | .. | .. | 68 |
| TOTAL | 709 | 883 | 1400 |

Progress Re. Film on 'Gandhi'

1592. SHRI DAULAT SINGHI JADEJA
SHRI MOHAN LAL PATEL:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) what is the progress of making film on 'Gandhi';

(b) when it is likely to be realised;

(c) the total amount spent on the film;

(d) whether there is any proposal to make films on the lives of our other great leaders also and

(e) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) and (b) The film is in its final stage of production and is expected to be ready for release towards the middle of 1982.

(c) An amount of Rs. 14,59,06,653.35 has been spent on production of the film upto 31st August 81, including sterling expenditure.

(d) and (e) There is no proposal at present to make feature films on the lives of other great leaders. It is, however, proposed to make a feature-length documentary on the life of Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru.

Purchase of Oil Rigs and Allied Equipments by O. N. G. C.

1593. SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH:

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHAMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Oil and Natural Gas Commission has a syndicate local agreement for \$ 74 million to purchase two oil rigs and allied equipments for country's expanding oil exploration activities;

(b) the terms of the agreements and

(c) how far it will increase the oil production of the country as a result thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) The ONGC has recently entered into a Syndicated Loan Agreement for US \$ 74,102,400 to partly finance the

cost of two jack-up rigs being purchased by the ONGC for offshore drilling from a shipyard in Singapore.

(b) U. S. \$ 30 million is being borrowed for a period of 7 years at 3/8% above Singapore inter bank rate during the first five years and at 1/2% above Singapore inter bank rate during the remaining period of two years. The balance U. S. \$ 44,102,400 is being borrowed at 11.75% for a period of 8 years.

(c) The two rigs being purchased are primarily for development activities for the production of crude oil and natural gas from the offshore areas. It is difficult to give the actual increase in the production of crude oil that will be available to the ONGC from the purchase of these two jack-up rigs. However, the acquisition of these rigs will help the ONGC to achieve the planned production targets from the offshore fields.

Agreement With Venezuela For Supply of Crude

1594. SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH:
SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA:
SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any agreement has since been signed between the Government of India and the Government of Venezuela for the supply of more crude and assistance in oil exploration to meet the requirements of crude in the country;

(b) if so, the terms of the agreement; and

(c) how much crude oil will be supplied to this country as a result of this agreement?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P.C. SETHI): (a) to (c) As per the existing contract Venezuela is to supply 0.5 million tonnes of crude during 1981. It has now been agreed that atleast the same quantity will be supplied in 1982. There is no agreement with Venezuela for assistance in oil exploration. It will not be in public interest to disclose further details in this regard.

World Bank seeks Report on Working of State Electricity Board

1595. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the World Bank has sought for a complete report on the working and

financial affairs of all the State Electricity Boards in the country;

(b) if so, whether such reports have since been made available to them; and

(c) if so, the reaction of the World Bank thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) to (c) Under the covenants entered into with the World Bank for assistance for the various power projects in the country, reports are being sent to the World Bank from time to time. These reports inter alia relate to the working and financial affairs of the State Electricity Boards.

Hydro-Electric Plant on River Teesta

1596. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposal under consideration for setting up a Hydro Electric Plan on the river Teesta, with financial and technical assistances from Canada; and

(b) if so, the progress thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) and (b) The Chief Minister of West Bengal had invited our attention towards the investigation of a Hydro Electric Project on the river Teesta. Thereupon preliminary investigation has been done by National Hydroelectric Power Corporation. The result of these investigations is encouraging. Therefore, initiative has been taken by us to request the Chief Minister of West Bengal whether it was prepared to Assign this work of Hydro Electric Plant on the river Teesta to the Central Sector. The matter of assistance for setting up of the Hydro Electric Plant at Teesta provided West Bengal agreed to give the Central Sector, was also discussed with the Canadian authorities. We have not yet had any response from the Chief Minister of West Bengal in the matter.

Loan by World Bank For Godavari Basin Drilling

1597. SHRI HARINATHA MISRA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to news-item under the caption

"IBRD team coming next week Godavari basin drilling and prospects bright", as published in the Economic Times dated 30th October, 1981;

(b) if the answer to part (a) be in the affirmative whether any appraisal team from the World Bank has arrived here for the final round of talks with the ONGC on the proposed loan to ONGC for Godavari basin drilling programmes; if so, what has been the outcome of the discussion;

(c) what are the prospects for finding oil in the Godavari basin on commercial scales; and

(d) the offers of technical assistance for drill operation in the Godavari basin that have been received from various quarters and Government's final decision thereon?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P.C. SETHI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. An appraisal mission of the World Bank came on the 2nd of November, 1981. It has held the first round of discussions which have been satisfactory. The proposal is to be further processed by the World Bank which would be followed by discussions and negotiations before the proposal is finalised.

(c) The prospects of finding oil in the Godavari basin are rated high but more seismic and exploratory work would be necessary before availability of oil in commercial scales can be established. ONGC proposes to carry out further seismic work and drilling in the offshore areas as well as the onshore areas of this basin.

(d) The ONGC is considering the merits of seeking foreign consultancy for the exploration of hydrocarbons in the Godavari basin, but have yet to finalise and submit any proposal in this regard.

Training Institute of Drafting

1598. SHRI HARINATHA MISRA: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state the up-to-date position regarding establishment of Training Institute of Drafting in the country, similar to the one existing in Australia?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): A suggestion for organising a training programme in legislative drafting, both in theory as well as practice was received from the Government of Guja-

rat in July, 1981. At a meeting of the Consultative committee of M.P.'s attached to this Ministry a suggestion was given regarding establishment of a training institute of drafting similar to the one existing in Australia.

The proposal for organising a training programme (including the form in which it may be organised) is still at a preliminary stage of consideration in consultation with the State Governments.

Flare-up of Natural Gas by ONGC and Oil India in Oil Fields

1599. SHRI MOHAN LAL PATEL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that millions of cubic metres of natural gas are flared up daily by Oil India Limited and the Oil and Natural Gas Commission in Assam and in other oil fields for want of a scheme to utilise this most valuable resources for useful purposes;

(b) if so, whether Government are considering to prepare a scheme to make use of this gas; and

(c) if so, the details of the scheme and when it will be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P.C. SETHI):

(a) About 6.5 lakhs standard Cubic Metres of gas per day is being presently flared mainly on account of

(i) want of consumers;

(ii) failure of the bulk consumers to draw the full quantity of gas committed to the viz. Assam State Electricity Board (ASEB), and Hindustan Fertilizers Corporation Ltd. (HFCL);

(iii) Seasonal demand of the Tea Industry and

(iv) Compression of very low pressure gas being uneconomical.

The value of gas flared by both ONGC and OIL is estimated at Rs. 1.44 lakhs per day.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Utilisation plan of ONGC gas in Assam is indicated below:

(i) Gas being supplied to Tea Garden 22,000 SCMD

(ii) Contract with ASEB 3 × 15MW Thermal Power Plant near Lakwa (Supply commenced with effect from 2-4-81) 2,30,000 ..

(iii) Commitment made to ASEB 3 × 3 MW Mobile Generating Sets at Geleki (Supply commenced with effect from 17-3-81) 90,000 ..

(iv) Gas earmarked expansion unit for third face of Namrup Fertilizers Plant (likely to draw gas during 1983-1984) 4,50,000 ..

(v) Gas being utilised for production purposes in ONGC fields 35,000 ..

Utilisation plan of OIL is as under :—

| (i) Market Supply | Rate of Supply (Cu. M/day) |
|--|-------------------------------|
| Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Ltd. (HFCL): Phase I & II | 9,70,000 |
| Assam State Electricity Board | 8,87,000 |
| Indian Oil Corporation (Assam Oil Division) | 2,22,000 |
| Assam Gas Company (AGC) | 55,000 |
| Assam Petrochemicals Ltd. (APL) | 1,34,000 |
| Tingri Gas Grid (TGG) | 55,000 |
| Moran Gas Grid (MGG) | 55,000 |
| Dum Duma Gas Grid (DDGG) | 1,38,000 |
| Other Small Consumers | 19,000 |
| | 25,35,000 |

(ii) Industrial use within O.I.L. 7,00,000

32,35,000

(iii) Additional Schemes for which gas has been committed:

Committed Quantity of Gas per day in Cubic Metres

| | |
|---|-----------|
| 1. Namrup Fertilizer Expansion Project, Phase III | 7,00,000 |
| 2. LPG Plant to be commissioned in early 1982 | 1,10,000 |
| 3. ASEB's mobile gas turbine | 2,00,000 |
| | 10,10,000 |

Revival of Distribution of Coal to Industrial Consumers

1600. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are planning to revive the distribution of coal to the industrial consumers;

(b) whether the existing policy has not been able to speed up the distribution of coal to various industries of the country; and

(c) what are the other steps Government propose to take to provide coal to industrial consumers speedily?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) to (c) Coal is allotted to industrial consumers by railway wagons under a system of sponsorship by designated authorities. There is no shortage of coal at the pitheads to meet the demand of industrial consumers. However, due to certain transportation constraints, the demand of the consumers is sometimes not met in full. Coal India follows a system of releasing coal by road against shortfalls in rail despatches. Further, to help industrial consumers, Coal India have started releasing coal for actual consumption on any ad hoc basis on production of certain details supported by an affidavit to the effect that coal is meant for actual consumption.

With the improvement in coal production substantial quantities of coal in identified collieries have been placed on sale free of restrictions which can be purchased by industrial and other consumers.

With a view to improving despatches of coal by rail the coal companies are maintaining close liaison with the Railways at various operating levels. The movement of coal by Railways is also being monitored at the highest level by the Cabinet Committee on industrial Infrastructure.

Automatisation of Telephone Industry

1601. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to produce a million instruments a year by converting the present mix of manual and semi-automatic technique to a complete automation of Indian Telephone Industries;

(b) whether the conversion is urgently required to meet the growing demand of telephone instruments in the country,

(c) whether this automation of the ITI will render about 5,000 workers surplus all around the ITI plants; and

(d) whether Government have decided to send some of the workers for higher technical training abroad and re-deploy the rest of them in other areas of tele-communication.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): (a) ITI, Bangalore, in consultation with the P&T Department, invited offers of collaboration for manufacture of 1 million telephone instruments alongwith 1.5 million critical sub-assemblies of contemporary design in its two factories at Noida and Bangalore. The proposal envisages improved production processes using semi-automatic techniques for large volume production to ensure quality and economy. Action for final selection of the collaborator and for sanction of the project etc. is in progress.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) No, Sir. There will be an ultimate surplus of manpower of the order of 2,000 in Bangalore/Noida in the Telephone Instruments Division after completion of the change-over to new technology. The surplus will be re-deployed elsewhere.

(d) The surplus, as and when they arise, is proposed to be re-deployed in expansion

of capacity in other telecommunication areas in the same places. Specialised training, if necessary, will be imparted according to the requirements of new technology in these areas.

प्रधान मंत्री श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी पर फिल्म

1602. श्री आर एन० राकेश : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि प्रधानमंत्री के हाल ही के दौरे के दौरान बल्गारिया के एक प्रतिष्ठित फिल्म निर्माता ने प्रधानमंत्री (श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी) पर एक फिल्म बनाने के लिए अपनी इच्छा व्यक्त की थी ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्यौरा क्या है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री वसंत साठे) : (क) और (ख) सरकार को बल्गारिया के प्राधिका-
कारियों से प्रधानमंत्री श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी, विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में भारत के विकास तथा विश्व के मामलों में भारत के स्थान पर एक डाकुमेंट्री फिल्म बनाने का प्रस्ताव प्राप्त हुआ है। प्रधानमंत्री की हाल ही की बल्गारिया यात्रा के दौरान प्रस्तावित फिल्म के निर्देशक श्री वाल्ट्चनोव और फिल्म के स्क्रिप्ट लेखक श्री तोमा तोमोव भी इस संबंध में प्रधानमंत्री से मिले थे। उन्होंने कहा था कि वे जनवरी, 1982 के शुरू में भारत आना चाहेंगे और प्रस्तावित फिल्म के संबंध में लगभग एक मास भारत में रहना चाहेंगे।

Setting up of Plant at Bikaner with Technical Collaboration from GDR

1603. SHRI MANMOOL SINGH CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the GDR expert team had visited the location and offered technical collaboration for the setting up of 120 MW plant at Bikaner; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN) (a) and (b): The scheme for installation of Lignite based thermal power station at Palana in Bikaner

district, comprising two units of 60 MW each has been techno-economically appraised and is awaiting investment clearance. The project is estimated to cost Rs. 6738 lakhs. The Central Electricity Authority while according techno-economic clearance to this project has recommended simultaneous sanction of the Palana Power Project as well as the Palana Mining Project so as to ensure availability of Lignite in the requisite time frame. Negotiations for GDR assistance are in progress.

Soil Conservation Department of Damodar Valley Corporation

1604. SHRI D.M. PUTTE GOWDA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is fact that the Soil Conservation Department of the Damodar Valley Corporation, Hazaribagh is passing through a very critical phase ;

(b) if so, the main factors responsible for this state of affairs;

(c) whether there are also allegations of corruption and bungling in the Extension Division especially in the matter of giving contract for the construction of small dams in Hazaribagh, Giridih and Dhanbad districts and if so, facts thereof;

(d) whether it is proposed to order a high level inquiry into the matter; and

(e) other action proposed to strengthen the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHA-JAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) In the Extension Division, the existing rules and regulations of the D.V.C. are rigorously followed while awarding contracts. Further, in line with Government policy preference is given to Local Bodies like Gram Panchayat for execution of small works. No specific complaint has been received in this regard.

(d) In the absence of any specific complaint, institution of a high level inquiry is not called for.

(e) Does not arise.

National Law School, Bangalore

1605. SHRI K. RAM MURTHY : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bar Council of India has proposed to introduce the case method of teaching in Law Colleges from the next academic year; and if so, the details of the same; and

(b) whether a National Law School on the basis of the Harvard College is being set up in Bangalore and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) No such proposal has been made by the Bar Council of India.

(b) The Bar Council of India proposes to establish the National Law School of India at Bangalore. It is not the intention of the Bar Council that the National Law School should be patterned in all ways on the Harvard Law School. However, it is the hope of the sponsors that the National Law School, when set up, would enjoy the same prestige and recognition as the Harvard Law School.

Promotion/Selection of Officers in U.P. Telecom Circle by DPC during Currency of Punishments

1606. SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) is it a fact that during the period 1977-80 several officers in U.P. Telecom Circle got Promotion/Selection by DPC during currency of punishments which exclude promotion; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to take any action to rectify such the erroneous promotions and take disciplinary action against the authorities responsible therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON) (a) and (b) : The information is being collected from various concerned units and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as the same is compiled.

News-Item "Power Programme in Disarray"

1607 SHRI BHIKU RAM JAIN: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to

refer to the news-item captioned "Power programme in disarray" appearing in Hindustan Times dated 6th November, 1981 and state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been tardy progress of several on-going power projects resulting in wide shortfall in achieving targets; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof and the remedial measures taken to remove the constraints and achieve the targets ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The main factors leading to slippages in projects are as follows :—

- (1) Delay in acquisition of lands;
- (2) Inadequacy of project planning and delay in finalisation of contracts;
- (3) Delayed and non-sequential supply by equipment manufacturers;
- (4) Delay in the supply of critical construction materials like cement, steel etc.; and
- (5) Insufficient flow of funds to the projects on account of cash flow problems in some of the Boards.

In order to speed up the commissioning of the power projects, construction monitoring directorates have been set up in the Central Electricity Authority (CEA) to monitor closely the various activities of the projects. Coordination and review meetings are regularly held in the CEA with the project authorities, equipment suppliers and manufacturers, construction agencies etc. A close watch is kept on all constraints for corrective action. CEA's senior officers visit project sites and take up the matter for appropriate action with the State Governments as well as at the level of the Union Government. Meetings of Power Ministers at States at the level of Minister of Energy have also been held at National and Regional levels at which the commissioning of new and on-going power projects were closely reviewed.

Losses Suffered by D.E.S.U.

1608. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news-item appearing

in the Hindustan Times, dated 9th Sep. 1981 under the heading "Unscrupulous" consumers cause big DESU loss."

(b) whether it is fact that DESU is losing about Rs. 6 crores annually because an estimated 70,000 consumers have been using power far in excess of their sanctioned load;

(c) whether it is difficult to quantify revenue losses as meters are installed to record power consumption at the sanctioned load and when a consumer draws more power the meter records less;

(d) whether DESU is losing sizeable amounts since security deposits have been linked with the sanctioned load and not the actual consumption;

(e) if so, has a survey been carried out in Delhi including Cantonment to book the offenders and if so, with what results; and

(f) safeguards taken to ensure non-recurrence of such cases ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN) : (a) Government has seen the News-item appeared in the 'Hindustan Times, dated the 9th September, 1981.

(b) and (c) : Although, DESU is losing revenue due to a number of consumers using power in excess of their sanctioned load, however, it is not feasible to indicate the precise number of such consumers and the quantum of loss on this account.

Whenever such cases of excess load are detected, a surcharge of 25% on the total amount of electricity consumption bill is charged, thereby off-setting the revenue loss to some extent.

(d) No, Sir. At the time of granting an electric connection, security deposit is accepted at the prescribed rates on the basis of load applied for. However, the same is required to be replenished in case the amount available with the DESU falls short of the energy charges equal to the consumption of 3 months in the case of monthly billing and 4 months in the case of bi-monthly billing.

(e) and (f) : In order to check the fraudulent use of energy, surprise checkings are carried out by the Vigilance Department and at times by the District Engineers and appropriate action is taken against the defaulters.

Power Projects not Completed on time during Fifth Plan

1609. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to

state the details of power projects which had not been completed on time during the Fifth Five Year Plan and the reasons therefor and the allocation of funds for these projects during the same period ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN) : The Power projects which were targeted for commissioning during the 5th plan period i.e. 1974-75 to 1978-79 and were not completed during the plan period are indicated in the attached statement. An amount of Rs. 4394.77 crores was allocated for these projects during the same period. The main reasons for the delay in commissioning are :

- (1) inadequate site investigations;
- (2) delay in completion of civil works;
- (3) delay in finalisation of engineering of projects;
- (4) delay in placement of orders for auxiliary equipment/award of works;
- (5) delay in supply of equipment by various contractors;
- (6) non-sequential supply of main plant and equipment;
- (7) shortage of the construction materials like cement, steel, etc.
- (8) inadequate funds; and
- (9) labour unrest.

Statement

| Sl. No. | Name of the Project | capacity MW |
|---------|---------------------|-------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |

THERMAL

| | | |
|--------------|---------|-----|
| 1. Panipat | Unit-2 | 110 |
| 2. Obra | Unit-9 | 200 |
| 3. Obra | Unit-12 | 200 |
| 4. Vijaywada | Unit-1 | 200 |
| 5. Talcher | Unit-5 | 110 |
| 6. Talcher | Unit-6 | 110 |
| 7. Santaldih | Unit-4 | 120 |
| 8. Durgapur | Unit-4 | 200 |

HYDRO

| | | |
|-----------------|--------|----|
| 1. Lower Jhelum | Unit-3 | 35 |
| 2. Bassi Extn. | Unit-1 | 15 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|------------------------------|---------------------|--------------|---|
| 3. Garhwal Rishikesh Chilla. | Unit-1 | 36 | |
| 4. Baira Siul | Unit-1, 2 Unit-3 | 120 60 | |
| 5. Koyna Dam P.H. | Unit-1 | 18 | |
| 6. Srisailem | Unit-1 | 110 | |
| 7. Lingnamakki | Unit-1 Unit-2 | 27.5 27.5 | |
| 8. Kalinadi St. I. | Unit-1 Unit-2 | 135 135 | |
| 9. Subernrekha | Unit-2 | 65 | |
| 10. Jaldhaka | Unit-1, 2 | 8 | |
| 11. Lower Lagya | Unit-1 Unit-2 | 6 6 | |

Probable Shortage of Coal and Steps to meet the crisis at the end of Sixth Plan

1610. **SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA :** Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any possibility of an acute shortage in the supply of coal by the end of the Sixth Plan when the annual demand is likely to exceed supply by 25 million tonnes; and

(b) if so, what is the proposal of the Government to meet the crisis ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN) : (a) and (b) There is no gap between the overall estimated demand and availability of Coal during Sixth Plan.

12.00 hrs.

श्री रामबिलास पासवान (हाजीपूर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने एक नोटिस दिया है—असम का मामला बहुत ही गम्भीर है

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह आ रहा है, यहां डिस्कस होगा।

श्री रामबिलास पासवान : जिस तरीके से वहां घटनायें घट रही हैं

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह कोई नई बात नहीं है, यहां हम डिस्कस करेंगे।

We are out to discuss it. We are not Curbing it

श्री रामविलास पासवान : आप उस को डिस्कस करने जा रहे हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : लाजमी डिस्कस होगा।

We have to discuss it.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Bansihat) : I had given you a notice regarding the serious situation in the Union Territory of Goa

MR. SPEAKER : I am getting some facts.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : People have been arrested. The whole area is under Section 144. Armed Police has been brought from other States to suppress trade unions.

MR. SPEAKER : It is under my consideration. I have not rejected it.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR (Gorkhpur) : There is a constitutional break-down in Sikkim. Lawful assembly of people is being denied. It is a very serious matter.

MR. SPEAKER : They have a directly elected popular Government.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR : It is a serious matter.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : सिक्किम में नागरिक आजादी छीनी जा रही है।

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : (Bombay North East) : I have given a notice regarding the explosion in Bhindrawala's headquarters.

MR. SPEAKER : We are discussing it today.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : I want that this should be discussed separately.

MR. SPEAKER : We shall see.

श्री रामविलास पासवान : अध्यक्ष महोदय, संसद भवन में पहले घी डिब्बों में मिलता था, लेकिन अब प्लास्टिक में मिलता है। हम लोगों को घी की जरूरत नहीं है, लेकिन उसे प्लास्टिक में दिया जा रहा है, दाम पूरे लिये जा रहे हैं।

MR. SPEAKER : You come to me and I will let you know.

12.02 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Reviews and Annual Reports of Fertilizer corporation of India. Ltd., New Delhi and National Fertilizer Ltd., New Delhi for 1980-81.

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS, (SHRI P.C. SETHI) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under subsection (i) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956 :—

(a) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Fertilizer Corporation of India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1980-81.

(ii) Annual Report of the Fertilizer Corporation of India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1980-81 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library See No. LT 2969/81]

(b) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the National Fertilizers Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1980-81.

(ii) Annual Report of the National Fertilizers Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1980-81 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library See No. LT-2970/81]

MRTP Act. report in the case of M/s. Amar Dye-Chem Ltd., Bombay, for setting up of a unit for manufacture of Naphthylamine, etc. at Vapi, Gujarat.

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Report (Hindi and English versions) under section 22(3) (b) of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1969 in the case of Messrs Amar Dye-Chem Limited, Bombay for the setting up of a new unit for the manufacture of Alpha Naphthylamine, J-Acid, J-Acid Urea, Peric Acid and Chicago Acid at Vapi, Gujarat and the Central Government's orders dated the 16th October, 1981 thereon, under section 62 of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1969. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-2971/81]

Notifications under Indian Telegraph Act, 1885 and Indian wireless Telegraphy Act, 1933

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON) : I beg to lay on the Table :—

(1) (i) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (5) of section 7 of the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885 :—

(i) The Indian Telegraph (Fourth Amendment) Rules, 1981, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 920 in Gazette of India dated the 10th October, 1981.

(ii) The Indian Wireless Telegraphy (Commercial Radio Operators Certificate of Proficiency and Licence to operate Wireless Telegraphy) Amendment Rules, 1981 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1022 in Gazette of India dated the 14th November, 1981. [Placed in Library See No. LT-2972/81]

(2) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (4) of section 10 of the Indian Wireless Telegraphy Act, 1933 :—

(i) The Indian Wireless Telegraphy (Possession) (Amendment) Rules, 1981, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 777 in Gazette of India dated the 15th August, 1981.

(ii) The Indian Wireless Telegraphy (Possession) (Amendment) Rules, 1981, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 903 in Gazette of India dated the 3rd October, 1981.

[Placed in Library See No. LT-2973/81]

RE. DISCUSSION UNDER RULE 193

MR. SPEAKER : Today we are going to have a discussion on the situation arising out of the conspiracy by separatist elements against the integrity of the country. I would like the Members to take part in the discussion today and be present in the House because last time when this important issue was taken up for discussion, we had to adjourn due to lack of quorum. I will not appreciate that again. This is a very important issue and when this is set for discussion it should be discussed properly and thoroughly. It is a very important

thing and we must do our duty by participating in it.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (New Delhi) : Why not take it up at 2 PM ?

MR. SPEAKER : This is to be taken up at 3 p.m.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : Even before that it can be taken up; immediately after lunch hour.

MR. SPEAKER : I will carry out as you like. I will see.

12.04 HRS.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

Agitation by farmers for remunerative price for cotton

SHRI ARJUN SETHI (Bharat) : I call the attention of the Minister Commerce to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon :

“The reported agitations by farmers for remunerative price for cotton in different parts of the country, particularly in Maharashtra”

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : Sir, Under Section 24 of the Maharashtra Raw Cotton (Procurement, Processing and Marketing) Act, 1971, at the commencement of every cotton season the Cotton Coordination Committee established under sub-Section (ii) ibid has to recommend to the State Government the guaranteed prices for the different varieties or grades of cotton and such prices are to be notified in the Official Gazette by the State Government. The Committee consists of four representatives of the Central Government and four of the State Government. For the year 1981-82 the Government of Maharashtra is aware that the guaranteed prices will be the same as during 1980-81. It is understood that the Maharashtra Marketing Federation has been paying the aforesaid prices and there has not been any difficulty in making payment on account of any uncertainty in this behalf. It would be clear that there is neither any uncertainty nor any responsibility on the part of the Central Government to fix prices.

On the basis of information made available by the State Government, it appears that a section of the farmers in Amravati District have been demanding a price of Rs.966 per quintal which is unrealistic when compared with last year's prices and current year market prices & trends. In support of their demand, a crowd of people which gathered at Nagri in district Amravati, resorted to traffic obstruction on the Highway, stone throwing and also damaged public properties. After repeated attempts to disperse the crowd failed, the police opened fire with 410 muskets resulting in injury to three persons. The situation is reported to be under control and there have been no repercussions of this incident, as intimated by the State Government, anywhere else in the State.

SHRI ARJUN SETHI : It is the accepted policy of the Government that the growers should be paid a remunerative price for their produce so as to provide incentive for sustained increase in production. The hon. Minister has pointed out in his statement that the Committee have recommended for this year the same price as last year. So, at the outset, I would like to know whether the Government do not consider the rise in prices of inputs such as fertilizer, pesticides, diesel etc. while fixing the price of cotton. Because, as we all know, the prices of all these items have gone up tremendously. Has the Committee gone into the details of the rise in prices of these inputs and, if so, why has the Government not considered it wise enough to increase the price of cotton?

Moreover, the hon. Minister has stated that from the point of view of Government, Rs.966 per quintal, which has been demanded by the farmers, is unrealistic. It is not unrealistic on the part of the Committee, which has gone into the details of the pricing policy, to say that no rise in price should be given in favour of the growers?

12.06 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER IN THE
CHAIR]

Similarly, so far as the pricing policy is concerned, it is the common practice for the Government to refer the matter to the APC. May I know whether this time they have not taken the recommendation of the APC? Because, time and again we are told that the APC is the appropriate authority, which recommends to the Government a remunerative price.

The hon. Members hailing from Maharashtra have requested the Government to ensure that the price of cotton is linked up

with the price of cloth. The present hon. Minister of Information and Broadcasting, when he was a member here in 1974, advocated that the price of cotton must be linked with the price of cloth.

So, I would like to know whether the Government considered this point while fixing up the prices of cotton as well as the cloth.

Sir, I would like to know further, in the interests of the cotton growers what specific steps the Government has taken to see that speculative trade does not take place and the interests of the growers are best served.

These are my specific questions.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : Sir, so far as the APC is concerned, the APC fixes the minimum support price taking the various factors into account including the increased cost of inputs. But since last year, the hon. Member knows that this minimum support price has no relevance in the sense that the existing market price is much higher. I would just like to give the figures in respect of certain varieties to show what has been the price trend in the last three years.

SUPERIOR VARIETIES :

Varalaxmi : In 1978-79 the support price was Rs.385 per quintal, the minimum guaranteed price by Maharashtra Marketing Federation was Rs. 440 per quintal. In 1979-80 the support price fixed by APC was Rs. 415, the minimum guaranteed price in Maharashtra remained at Rs.440. In the last cotton season the support price increased to Rs. 425 and the minimum guaranteed price on 7th November was determined at Rs. 490 and on 27th November it was determined at Rs. 530. That means, from 1979-80 it has increased from Rs. 440 to Rs. 530. (Interruptions). Therefore, the point is that there are two requirements that are needed. So, to maintain the monthly procurement, a guaranteed price is to be determined by the Maharashtra Government and it is to be gazetted. As the hon. Member is aware, the scheme was extended for one year on the condition that the minimum price will be determined by a Committee consisting of the representatives of the Government of India and the Government of Maharashtra including the Textile Commissioner.

PROF. N.G. RANGA (Guntur) : What about the growers?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : Growers are not coming here because the Maharashtra Federation is representing them also. Therefore, this was decided. As the hon.

Member is aware, the Cabinet had not decide the minimum support price this time because according to whatever the APC recommended, the minimum support price of the medium variety would be roughly Rs. 397 per quintal.

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat) : What was the last year's figure ?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : In 1979-80 the figure of that variety was Rs. 425. Last year it was Rs. 415.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : Last year, i.e., in 1980-81, the APC price was Rs. 304.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : No, no. You are talking of J-34 variety. I am talking of Varalaxmi variety. There are a lot of varieties. So, don't mix them up. I am talking of, Varalaxmi, a higher variety which is the major concern right now. You are talking about Punjab J-34 variety. Therefore, what was decided is that they can determine the minimum guaranteed price at the last year's level and last year the price was determined thrice, once at the beginning of the season, another on 7th November and another on 27th November, 1980.

As the hon. Member has seen, it has gone up from Rs. 440 in 1979-80 to Rs. 530/- in 1980-81 cotton season. So, we thought that that would be the best price of this year. There was no uncertainty in regard to the minimum guarantee price to be determined by them. One point is to be kept in mind. It does not reflect the market price. Guarantee price is given throughout the year. Market price depends to some extent on the market situation of demand and supply. At some point of time it may go high and at some point of time it may go down.

While the minimum support price is being determined, as I have already mentioned, it is not relevant in the sense because nobody is asking anyone to operate any organisation at minimum support price. Market price is much higher than the recommended minimum support price. Therefore, C.C.I., or Maharashtra Marketing Federation or other co-operative organisations are operating at normal market price.

In regard to the scope of eliminating the role of the speculator so far as cotton is concerned, to a considerable extent we have been able to do that because Maharashtra Marketing Federation purchases 15 to 16 lakh bales, C.C.I. also purchases about 12 to 13 lakh bales. Certain other co-operative agencies in Punjab and Haryana also purchase 7 to 8 lakh bales. Therefore, nearly 50% of the total production

which is roughly about 80 lakh bales is being purchased either by the Co-operative organisation or by the public sector organisations and as a result of that we have been able to stabilise the price.

One point we shall have to keep in mind while determining the price of cotton and that is with reference to the price of the yarn because after all yarn is being used by 10 lakh handloom workers. So for as ratio is concerned, as I am told—I am not an expert but our office has given me the figures—cotton contributes 70% of the price of yarn. Therefore, if the price is fixed at Rs. 966 per quintal, which nobody has recommended—neither the Maharashtra Government nor even the M.Ps with whom I had discussed—the question will arise at what price we shall have to give yarn to the weavers. Therefore, a balance is to be struck between them and that attempt is being made.

I would not be able to give further detailed information because just now I have initiated discussions with the Maharashtra Government and the Committee which has been set up they will also be meeting and after that it would be possible for me to overcome the problem which has come.

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat) : The statement, as a matter of fact, does not really cover the principal issue which has been raised. The principal issue, if you take note of the Motion itself, is the remunerative price for a cotton in different parts of the country, particularly in Maharashtra. Therefore, the principal or focus of the Motion is remunerative price for the cotton growers. I agree with the hon. Minister that this remunerative price is connected also with other factors viz., the linkage between the price of cotton and yarn, import policy of the Government in regard to cotton, role of the C.C.I., the monopoly purchase scheme as practised by Maharashtra Government.

PROF. N.G. RANGA : It is not monopoly.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : There are some other issues viz., whether it is to be given or should be given to the cotton growers for stepping up production and for higher quality production. These are the major issues or factors which are connected with the question of remunerative price.

Coming to the central point of the remunerative price, the House should know and particularly the hon. Minister should know what we really mean by remunerative price. The remunerative price is that price which covers the cost production plus certain marginal profit.

PROF. N.G. RANGA : Risk also.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : I include risk element, transport element, in calculating the cost of production. Risk element is there. I include it in the elements which cover the cost of production.

The problem is that the concept of remunerative price which we understood is not the same as that of the Government.

PROF. N.G. RANGA : Why ?

SHRI CHITTA BASU : You shall understand from the figures. You shall understand why it is so. The figures will show. The remunerative price, I gain repeat, is the price which covers the entire cost of production of cotton plus a marginal profit for the growers. As I said earlier, the risk element and all other things are covered in the calculation of cost of production.

There are figures prepared by the Maharashtra cotton growers Association. Very recently, I had been there and I had an occasion of having a detailed discussion with some of the leaders. According to the cost sheet that they have produced—I know, that has also been approved by the Maharashtra Government—the cost of cultivation per quintal of cotton is Rs. 517.12 p. These figures relate to last year. They prepared this thing last year.

Now, coming to Prof. Ranga's query, this cost of production has been calculated by the cotton growers of Maharashtra after taking into account all these things, the element of risk, etc. and that comes to Rs. 517.12 p. This figure of Rs. 517.12 p. is on the basis of cost of agricultural labour, that is, family labour and on the basis of Rs. 4.50 p. as the daily wage for the agricultural worker. The computation was made on the basis that agricultural labourers are paid at the rate of Rs. 4.00 for the female worker and Rs. 4.50 p. for the male worker. But if we take into account the minimum wage guaranteed for the agricultural workers in the country, it should be Rs. 10 and, on the basis of that, the cost of production comes to Rs. 632.75 p. This is my concept of the remunerative price. I think the whole House will approve this concept of remunerative price.

You have heard what is actually being given. The APC has fixed a price for cotton at Rs. 304 for a particular variety. I agree that the particular variety is not the variety you have mentioned. That variety is 320-F/414-F/J-34. But what has been the actual practice in Maharashtra? Even the guaranteed price which has mentioned has not been made available to the cotton

growers of Maharashtra. I know it from my personal experience. What they have told is that they never got more than Rs. 380 per quintal last year. Even the guaranteed price was higher than that, as per the statement made by the Hon. Minister.

Therefore, you will agree that the cost was Rs. 517 on the basis of lower rate of wages to the workers but the cotton growers got only Rs. 380/- at the highest and, therefore, the average cost per quintal of cotton was about Rs. 137/-. That is, each farmer lost an amount of Rs. 137/- by producing a quintal of cloth. This is the situation.

Therefore, I think that the demand for the cotton growers all over the country particularly in Maharashtra for higher cotton price is justified and the Government has got nothing to oppose it. They should not oppose it. Their demand is justified. I demand that the whole House will support the justified demand for higher price for cotton all over the country particularly the cotton growers of Maharashtra. (*Interruptions*).

The most respected Mr. Chavan last year joined us in the Dandi march demanding higher price for agricultural produce. He might have changed side but I hope that he has not changed his philosophy.

You have not changed your philosophy. Would you lend your good offices to see that the demands of the cotton growers of Maharashtra are conceded to and will you also lend support to the justified movement?

The question of linkage is very important. I do not want to go into much details on this but I can only inform the Hon. Minister that his predecessor Mr. D.P. Chakravarty when he was Commerce Minister of Government of India in a Conference at Nagpur agreed with the organisers of the Conference that there should be linkage between the price of cotton and the price of yarn and for that purpose, a Committee was set up. But, nobody knows what has been the recommendation of that Committee.

Mr. Sathe has been referred to. I know that he was one of the big champions of the movement of cotton growers on the demand of linkage of prices of cotton and yarn.

To illustrate this particular point, I will only read a report from an editorial of the *Economic Times*. I quote:

"The price index of cotton fell from 208 in 1976-77 to around 165

*to matter of**Importance*

during the two years, 1978-79 and 1979-80. The indice for yarn and cloth, however, continued to move up during this period. From 193 in 1976-77, the price index for yarn rose to 233 by 1979-80. During the same period, the index for cloth improved from 172 to 200."

Therefore, the rise in the price of cotton is not reflected by the rise in price of cloth. Cotton price is much higher than the rise in price of raw cotton. Therefore, unless there is a proper linkage between the price of the two, it will always be going in favour of textile barons and tycoons.

My charge against the Government is that they decide the price of cotton having the interest of the textile magnates and textile barons and tycoons in their heart. They run with the hare and hunt with the hound.

Unless the Government changes this policy of appeasement of textile barons and tycoons, the cotton growers cannot be given fair price.

I hope that the Government changes its basic policy.

Coming to the policy of import, there is a very big conspiracy in it. When there is stock of indigenous cotton in our country, the Government goes in for import of cotton.

I would draw the attention of the Minister to an editorial comment of the *Economic Times* which reads:

"The cotton textile industry may have several problems, but shortage of raw materials is not one of them."

This is not my view. The *Economic Times* in its editorial states that shortage of raw material, namely cotton was not a problem for the textile industry. But the Government has decided to import five lakh bales of cotton from abroad. This Government, I accuse do not agree to give a fair price to the agriculturists of our country, but they import cotton at a higher rate just to depress the price of cotton in the country. Therefore, unless the import policy of cotton is changed—in the case of wheat we have seen it; it is not necessary for me to explain; the same policy is being pursued in the matter of depressing the price of cotton in our country—unless the Government changes

its policy, justice cannot be done to the cotton-growers of the country.

I would refer to another point, and that is very simple, the role of the CCI. Only yesterday the news has appeared given by the PTI, not by me or you, Sir....

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE
(Rajapur) : CPI?

SHRI CHITTA BASU : Do not have an allergy for CPI.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I like them very much.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : It is a PTI report from Bhatinda :

"The Cotton Corporation of India has virtually suspended its cotton procurement operation in 20 out of the 26 cotton markets in Punjab in which it operated last year.

"According to official sources, this step had been taken following directions from the head office to purchase with parity rates fixed at Rs. 510 per quintal.

"The sources explained that, in the remaining six markets, cotton purchases were nominal. The CCI purchased only 243 bales of cotton from these centres against the daily average arrivals of 4,200 bales in Punjab markets."

The average daily arrival in the market is 4,000 and odd bales. The CCI purchased only 200 bales, and they have stopped purchasing because the price is Rs. 510. Government is not willing to purchase cotton, Punjab variety, at Rs. 510. May I know from the hon. Minister in this context whether they would give directions to the CCI to purchase as much as possible at remunerative prices, if not remunerative at least at fair prices.

Coming to another point, namely, the monopoly purchase scheme of Maharashtra Government.....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please try to conclude. You have taken 20 minutes. You are a very senior Member. How can I teach you? There are three more hon. Member to ask questions.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: The monopoly purchase scheme of Maharashtra Government, I am told, is not a permanent one. It depends on the sanction or green signal

from the Government of India. They wanted extension for ten years, but the Government has agreed to extend only by one year. I do not agree that the cotton purchase scheme of Maharashtra Government is foolproof. But it is a step forward towards compulsory procurement. The problem cannot be solved unless the entire cotton production is purchased by the Government. That is the ideal condition. But it is not possible at this time to have that monopoly procurement all over the country. But the Maharashtra Government has taken a step forward towards that and this Government at the Centre does not like that scheme or does not want it to continue that for any longer period. I would like to ask whether the Government would continue to support that scheme and see that the scheme is also made foolproof and more money is given by the RBI to make larger purchases so that the cotton-growers may get a fair and remunerative price.

Lastly this Government always gives soft loans to the textile magnates for modernisation and these textile magnates are never interested in modernisation. But little has been done by the Government to give aid to the cotton growers by way of giving inputs at subsidised rates. Therefore, may I know whether the Government has got any such proposal of giving inputs for the cotton growers at subsidised rates and also to see that all encouragement and aid is given to the cotton-growers for stepping up of production and also improvement of quality.

Lastly, this needs an overhauling of the policy and the overhauling of the policy should be based on the idea of going in for compulsory procurement of cotton and in that respect the Government should take immediate steps. Would the Government take steps of the nature as in Maharashtra but for other States also where cotton is grown?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE :
The hon Member has in his long observation covered a number of subjects. I would not go into arguments. What should be the remunerative price? He has quoted some statistics. I also have some statistics with me.....

SHRI CHITTA BASU: You give it.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE :
Like economists and politicians no two statisticians will ever agree.

What should be the remunerative price including the labour and other things— which he mentioned? These are taken into account by the APC but you never agree with the APC. Sometimes we also do not agree with the APC. When APC and the Planning Commission take into account and fix the price at Rs. 690 per quintal for cotton you can arrive at what should be the price of yarn, what will be its effect on the 10 million persons engaged in the handloom sector. I am not going into the fabrics. I am just confining observations to the users of yarn. Your argument is very simple and sitting there you can say, 'Subsidise it'. I will like you to please remember the last part of our observation of providing subsidised inputs. In the Budget statement if the Finance Minister, accepting your proposal, comes forward with a heavy dose of deficit financing to give more subsidies, what will be the hon Members' reaction? Therefore, I am not going into that aspect.

He has said that we are determining the policy of cotton procurement and cotton price keeping an eye on the interests of the textile mill-owners. The hon Member has conveniently forgotten that the Government of India is the biggest textile magnate because it has 103 textile mills under NTC. No individual owner in this country has got 103 textile mills. We took one such mills in the hon Members State. The hon Members State Government compelled me to take it over which was closed for 19 months.....

SHRI CHITTABASU: You have done a good thing.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: At the same time we know how to run a mill and where the shoe pinches. It is not merely the profit motivation.

Even from the N.C.T. angle, we know what has been the effect on the price of cotton and other things. When we talk of the remunerative price, nobody denies that they should get a remunerative price. Apart from any other logic, this is a simple logic that if they do not get that price, they won't produce and they won't produce if raw materials are not being made available to support that industry. Therefore, that point is always taken into account. What I wanted to point out was this. What is the minimum support price for this year or last year is not relevant. It is not relevant in the sense that the market price is already high. In cotton we have been able to fairly stabilise the price because of the institutional arrangements we have made. The mono-

poly procurement scheme of Maharashtra is continuing and nobody is saying that this scheme will be discarded right now. It has contributed to the stabilisation of cotton price and to providing assistance to the growers. I do not know how he mentioned the figure of Rs. 380. So far as I understand there is a system of passing not only the remunerative price but also the profit at the end of the year. The payment is made in two instalments. Earlier what they used to do was to make payment in three instalments firstly they would pay 50% at the beginning and then 50% thereafter. After that, at the end of the accounting period they used to get the bonus on the profit. Therefore, I do not know where from the hon. Member got that they got 380 when the guaranteed price was determined at Rs. 500 and odd. It may be that they got one instalment. Not only that. They got bonus as their share to the profit which the Marketing Federation makes. Marketing federation does not misappropriate or appropriate the profits.

Coming to the question of import, I do not know wherefrom the hon. Member got the figure that we had imported five lakh bales. We had imported only 50,000 bales. (Interruptions)

SHRI CHITTA BASU : May be, waiting for the import.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : No. We had not gone or the import of 5 lakh bales. We went in for one lakh bale import that too short staple cotton. There are certain imbalances. I do not know how the hon. Member says that we are importing the entire thing. We were importing 50,000 bales only. He conveniently forgot that we had taken this decision of exporting of 7.86 lakh bales. Therefore it happens sometimes. If I do not consume the entire thing—long staple cotton—we have to export that. Wherever there is a shortage of medium short staple cotton, I have to import it. Last year, what we decided was this. We took the decision of importing one lakh bales. Ultimately, the actual import was of the order of 50,000 bales. Twenty five thousand bales were done by NTC and the other 25,000 bales were done by others. I do not know about the CCI purchases as to why they have suspended the operation. In Punjab apart from the C.C.I. they have cooperative organisations also in the market. CCI has also got the market. I can assure the hon. Member that the pattern by and large is this. More than fifty per cent of the procurement is being made by the cooperatives including Government agencies including the

CCI. That ratio will be maintained. CCI may purchase more.

In regard to continuation of the Scheme, I have already mentioned that it is continuing. We have to review this from time to time. One point is there. Certain other States have also come forward with a demand and I do agree that this is a good scheme. But sometimes aberration takes place. I would not like to mention the aberration here. The hon. Member are fully aware of it. Last time, they had created some aberration which had been reflected. There is a trend. If you simply distort this by one big jump, it creates some problems in certain other areas.

श्री रशीद मसूद (सहारनपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, चित्त बसु जी ने मेरे ख्याल से ज्यादातर चीजें कह दी हैं

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : He has exhausted all the points.

SHRI RASHID MASOOD : I will not take much time.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : There are no other points.

SHRI RASHID MASOOD : I will not take much more time since he has already covered most of the points.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please be brief.

श्री रशीद मसूद : उन्होंने ज्यादातर चीजें कह दी हैं कि लेकिन एक शेर मुझे जरूर याद आ रहा है, वह मैं पेश करना चाहता हूँ अपने कामर्स मिनिस्टर साहब के सामने, बद्र-किस्मती हमारी यह है कि वह शायद उर्दू जानते न हों :

“हम आह भी भरते हैं तो हो जाते हैं बदनाम ।
वो कल्ल भी करते हैं तो चर्चा नहीं होती ॥

पिछले कई सालों से जब से हमारी यह हुकूमत वजूद में आई है यह एक रिवाज सा बन गया है कि जब भी किसान अपनी पैदा की हुई चीजों के लिए कीमत मांगने जाता है तो बजाय इस के कि उस की मांगों पर हमदर्दी के साथ गौर किया जाय, उस को गोली का निशाना बनाया जाता है । सरदी के मौसम में ज्यादातर लोग, हम में से जो यहाँ पर बैठे हुए हैं वे और वे लोग जोकि इस गवर्नमेन्ट को फेवर

करते हैं, इण्डस्ट्रियल मोनोपोलिस्ट्स जिस वक्त अपने घर से बाहर नहीं निकल सकते हैं उस वक्त रात में (चूँकि बिजली ज्यादातर रात में ही मिलती है) लालटेन लेकर, धोती कुर्ता पहने हुए—कभी-कभी स्वेटर होता है वरना वह भी नहीं होता है—किसान अपने खेत में पानी देता है। उसे पता नहीं होता कि कब उसे निमोनिया हो जायेगा लेकिन इसके बावजूद उसे इस काम को करने में कोई अफसोस नहीं होता। इसी तरह से जब लू चलती है और आप लोग एग्रिकल्चरल मकानात में बैठे हुए होते हैं, उस वक्त किसान अपना गेहूँ काटता है और उसकी श्रमिक करता है। इसी तरह से बरसात में जब बारिश हो रही होती है उस वक्त किसान छत के नीचे नहीं होता है बल्कि खेत में फसल को लगा रहा होता है ताकि इस मुल्क के लोगों को खाना मिल सके। इतनी सारी दिक्कतें बर्दाश्त करने वाला किसान जब अपनी पैदा की हुई चीज का वाजिब दाम मांगता है तो उसको आप वाजिब दाम न देकर गोली देते हैं। पिछले दो सालों में आपकी सरकार ने 135 बार किसानों पर गोलीयाँ चलाई हैं जिनके दौरान में समझता हूँ 88 किसान मारे गए हैं। मैं यह नहीं कहता कि आप उनको प्राफिटबल प्राइसेज दीजिए जिससे कि वे ऐश की जिन्दगी गुजार सकें। अगर आपको रेम्युनेरेटिव प्राइस के नाम से चिढ़ है तो आप उसको पैरिटी प्राइस दीजिए। आप उसको ऐसी प्राइस दीजिए, जिसमें कि जो चीज वह पैदा करता है और जो चीजें वह खरीदता है, उन दोनों की कीमतों में कोई रेशियो हो ताकि सुकून के साथ किसान भी अपनी जिन्दगी को गुजार सके। आपकी गलत पालिसीज का आज यह नतीजा है कि खाद और दूसरी जरूरी चीजों की कीमतें जिस रेशियो में बढ़ी हैं उसी रेशियो में किसान के द्वारा पैदा की हुई चीजों की कीमतें नहीं बढ़ी हैं। सन् 1970-71 से लेकर 1977 तक किसान जिन चीजों को यूज करता था (जिन को आप इनपुट्स कहते हैं) उनके दाम में 53 से लेकर 133 परसेन्ट तक इजाफा हुआ है और किसान जो चीजें पैदा करता है (जिनको आप आउटपुट कहते हैं) उनके दामों में 27 से 100 फीसदी तक इजाफा हुआ है। अगर इसका आप एवरेज निकालेंगे तो मेरे ख्याल में

करीब 52-53 परसेन्ट के करीब बैठेगा। इस तरह से किसान को बहुत बड़ा नुकसान पहुँचा है।

पिछले दिनों जब बुवाई हुई गेहूँ की तो एवरेज के लिहाज से ज्यादा एरिया में गेहूँ बोया गया। उस वक्त आप बहुत खुश हो गए कि इस साल जबरदस्त पैदावार गेहूँ की होगी और आपने सोचा कि 9.5 मिलियन टन गेहूँ आप खरीद लेंगे, प्रोक्वोमेंट कर लेंगे लेकिन उसमें आप फेल हो गए इसकी वजह यह थी कि 1976-77 में जहाँ किसान ने 17.9 परसेन्ट खाद इस्तेमाल की थी वहाँ सन् 1981 में आकर उसने खाद के दाम बहुत बढ़ जाने की वजह से 6.1 परसेन्ट ही खाद इस्तेमाल की। मझे पता नहीं आप मैं से कौन से लोग गाँवों में जाते हैं लेकिन मैं तो एक किसान का लड़का हूँ और एक ऐसी पार्टी से ताल्लुक रखता हूँ जिसने इस बात को सोच रखा है कि किसानों को उनके वाजिब हक दिलाने हैं। मैं यह कह रहा था कि पैदावार में जो कमी हुई है उसको वजह यह है कि किसान को उसकी पैदा की हुई चीजों की कीमत उसी रेशियो में नहीं दी गई जिस रेशियो में दूसरी चीजों के दाम बढ़े हैं। अगर आप इस चीज को लार्जर पर्स्पेक्टिव में देखें तो मेरा अन्दाजा है किसान हर साल 33 हजार करोड़ रुपए की चीजें पैदा करता है जिसमें से 20 हजार करोड़ का माल मार्केट में लाता है। 13 हजार करोड़ का माल देहात में रहने वालों के लिए रह जाता है। अब जो मैनुफैक्चर्ड गुड्स हैं उनके और किसान की पैदा की हुई चीज के दम्पान 1 परसेन्ट का भी फर्क आता है तो 200 करोड़ का लास किसान का हो जाता है। इसी तरह से उनमें आज 25 फीसदी का डिफेंस है। अगर आप उसको लगाइए तो पाँच हजार करोड़ रुपया हर साल देहात से खींचकर शहरों में आ रहा है। इसका नतीजा यह है कि हमारा देहात दिन-पर-दिन गरीब हो रहा जाता रहा है और इसका नतीजा यह हो रहा है कि देहातों के लोग शहरों में आ रहे हैं। इस तरह से आप शहरों में क्या कर रहे हैं स्लम्स जिएट करवा रहे हैं। हम देहातों की हो बात नहीं करते हैं, हम शहरों में रहने वालों के भी हक में हैं। अगर देहात का पैसा खींचकर शहरों में आए और आप किसानों की पैदा की हुई चीजों का वाजिब कीमत दें, उसका पैरिटी प्राइस दें और देहात

के लोग गुर्बत की वजह से भाग कर, रोजी-रोटी कमाने की वजह से, शहरों में आकर सलमस किएट करते हैं, जिनकी वजह से पानी की प्रब्लम है, बिजली की प्रब्लम है और बसों में भी जगह नहीं मिलती है, इसलिए यदि आप उनको वाजिब कीमत दें तो यह स्थिति पैदा न हो। हमारा कहना है कि इन सारी चीजों पर आप गौर करें और उसको ठीक करें।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं दो बातें कह कर अपनी बात समाप्त करूंगा। आपका जो एग्रीकल्चर प्राइस कमिशन है, उसका कम्पोजीशन बिल्कुल गलत है। उसमें आप किन लोगों को बैठते हैं—वे जो शहरों में तालीम हासिल करके आते हैं और यह नहीं जानते हैं कि गन्ना किस को कहते हैं। अभी पिछले दिनों राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह जी से बात हुई, उन्होंने कहा कि हमने गन्ने की बीमारी दूर करने के लिए एक नया तरीका इजाद किया है, यदि गन्ने को आधा घण्टा गरम हवा दी जाए तो उसके अन्दर बीमारी नहीं रहेगी। अब आप लगाइए, खेत में हीटर, यह साईटिस्टों की खोज है। लिहाजा इस तरह जो देहातों में पैदा हुई चीजों की कीमत निकालते हैं, यह भी उसका बेस है। इसलिए मेरी दरख्वास्त है कि इस कम्पोजीशन को बिल्कुल बदलना चाहिए। इसमें 60 फीसदी वे लोग होने चाहिए जो किसान हों और देहातों से आए हुए हों, जो बात को बता सकें कि सही कम्पोजीशन क्या है और क्या हम उसमें कमा रहे हैं तथा क्या हमारे पास है।

दूसरी बात यह है कि काँटन की कीमत और कपड़े की कीमत का जो मुनाफा है, इन दोनों का डिफेंस यदि गरीब मजदूर को जाता है, तब भी गरीब किसान सोचता है कि हमें नहीं मिला तो दूसरे गरीब भाई को मिल गया, लेकिन वह मजदूर भी परेशान है। किसानों को पूरी कीमत नहीं दी जाती है। लिहाजा कीमत मुर्कार करने से पहले आपको एक पॉलिसी बना देनी चाहिए कि कपड़े की कीमत में और काँटन की कीमत में कोई न कोई रेशो ऐसा जरूर होना चाहिए। हम यह नहीं कहते हैं कि मिल को नुकसान हो जाए, हम यह जानते हैं कि मिल-आनर्स बड़े-बड़े लोग हैं और वे सिक मिल डिक्लेयर कर देते हैं और फिर सरकार उसका ऐक-ओवर कर लेती है और

पैसा भी लगाती है, फिर पैसा लगाने के बाद उसको वापिस भी कर देती है। यदि आप ऐसा नहीं करेंगे तो इलैक्शन कैसे लड़ेंगे। आप उनको भी फायदा पहुंचाइये, लेकिन इसके साथ-साथ किसानों को नुकसान न पहुंचाएं। इन दोनों चीजों पर मेरी दरख्वास्त है कि आप गौर करें और किसानों को कम से कम अगर आप रिम्युनरेटिव प्राइस नहीं देते हैं, तो पैरिटी प्राइस दें।

شری رشید مسعود (سہارنپور):

اپادھیکش مسودے۔ چتا باسو جی نے میرے خیال سے زیادہ تر چیزیں کہہ دی ہیں۔

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : He has exhausted all the points.

SHRI RASHEED MASOOD : I will not take much time.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : There are no other points.

SHRI RASHEED MASOOD : I will not take much more time since he has already covered most of the points.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please be brief.

شری رشید مسعود : انہوں نے زیادہ

تر چیزیں کہہ دی ہیں لیکن شعر مجھے ضرور یاد آ رہا ہے وہ میں پیش کرنا چاہتا ہوں اپنے کاسرس منسٹر صاحب کے سامنے بدقسمتی ہماری یہ ہے کہ وہ شاید اردو جانتے نہ ہوں:

ہم آہ بھی بھرتے ہیں تو ہو جاتے ہیں بدنام
وہ قتل بھی کرتے ہیں تو چرچا نہیں ہوتا۔

پچھلے کئی سالوں سے جب سے ہماری یہ حکومت وجود میں آئی ہے یہ ایک رواج سا بن گیا ہے کہ جب بھی کسان اپنی پیدا کی ہوئی چیزوں کے اٹنے قیمت مانگنے جاتا ہے تو بجائے اس کے کہ اس کی مانگوں پر غمزدگی ساتھ غور

کیا جائے اسکو گولی کا نشانہ بنایا جاتا ہے۔ سردی کے موسم میں زیادہ تر لوگ ہم میں سے جو یہاں پر بیٹھے ہوئے ہیں وہ اور وہ لوگ جو کہ اس گورنمنٹ کو فیور کرتے ہیں انڈسٹریل مونوپولیسٹرس جس وقت اپنے گھر سے باہر نہیں نکل سکتے ہیں اس وقت رات میں (چونکہ بجلی زیادہ تو رات میں ہی ملتی ہے) لال ٹین لیکر دھوتی کرتے پہنے ہوئے۔ کبھی کبھی سویٹر ہوتا ہے ورنہ وہ بھی نہیں ہوتا ہے۔ کسان اپنے کھیت میں پانی دیتا ہے۔ اسے پتا نہیں ہوتا کہ کب اسے نمونہ ہو جائے گا لیکن اس کے باوجود اسے اس کام کو کرنے میں کوئی افسوس نہیں ہوتا۔ اسی طرح سے جب لو چلتی ہے اور آپ لوگ انٹرنیشنل مکانات میں بیٹھے ہوئے ہوتے ہیں اس وقت کسان اپنا گیہوں کاٹتا ہے اور اس کی تھریشنگ کرتا ہے۔

اسی طرح سے برسات میں جب بارش ہو رہی ہوتی ہے اس وقت کسان چھت کے نیچے نہیں ہوتا ہے بلکہ کھیت میں فصل کو لگا رہا ہوتا ہے تاکہ اس ملک کے لوگوں کو کھانا مل سکے۔ اتنی ساری دقتیں برداشت کرنے والا کسان جب اپنی پیدا کی ہوئی چیز کا واجب دام مانگتا ہے تو اسکو آپ واجب دام نہ دیکر گولی دیتے ہیں۔ پچھلے دو سالوں میں آپ کی رکارڈ نے ۱۳۵ بار کسانوں پر گولیاں چلائی ہیں جن کے دوران میں سمجھتا ہوں ۸۸ کسان مارے گئے ہیں۔ میں یہ نہیں کہتا کہ آپ ان کو پرافیشنل پرائس دیجئے جس سے کہ وہ عیش کی زندگی گزار سکیں۔ اگر آپکو ریمینٹرو پرائس کے نام سے چڑھتے تو آپ اسکو پیرٹی پرائس دیجئے۔ آپ اسکو ایسی پرائس دیجئے جس میں کہ جو چیز وہ پیدا کرتا ہے اور جو چیز وہ خریدتا ہے ان دونوں کی قیمتوں میں کوئی

ریشو ہو تا کہ سکون کے ساتھ کسان بھی اپنی زندگی کو گزار سکے۔ آپ کی غلط پالیسیز کا آج یہ نتیجہ ہے کہ کھاد اور دوسری ضروری چیزوں کی قیمتیں جن ریشو میں بڑھی ہیں اس ریشو میں کسان کے دوارا پیدا کی ہوئی چیزوں کی قیمتیں نہیں بڑھی ہیں۔ سن ۱۹۷۰-۷۱ ع سے لیکر ۱۹۷۷ ع تک کسان جن چیزوں کو یوز کرتا تھا (جن کو آپ ان پٹس کہتے ہیں) انکے دام میں ۵۳ سے لیکر ۱۳۳ پرسینٹ تک اضافہ ہوا ہے اور کسان جو چیزیں پیدا کرتا ہے۔ (جن کو آپ آؤٹ پٹ کہتے ہیں) انکے داموں میں ۲۷ سے ۱۰۰ فیصدی تک اضافہ ہوا ہے۔ اگر اسکا آپ ایوریج نکالیں گے تو میرے خیال میں قریب ۵۳-۵۴ پرسینٹ کے قریب بیٹھے گا۔ اس طرح سے کسان کو بہت بڑا نقصان پہونچا ہے۔

پچھلے دنوں جب بوائی ہوئی گیہوں کی نو ایوریج کے لحاظ سے زیادہ ایریا میں گیہوں بویا گیا اس وقت آپ بہت خوش ہو گئے کہ اس سال زبردست پیداوار گیہوں کی ہوگی اور آپ نے سوچا کہ ۵۹ ملین ٹن گیہوں آپ خرید لیں گے۔ پریکٹورمینٹ کرلیں گے۔ لیکن اس میں آپ فیل ہو گئے اس کی وجہ یہ تھی کہ ۱۷۷۶-۷۷ ع میں جہاں کسان نے ۱۷۶۹ پرسینٹ کھاد استعمال کی تھی وہاں سن ۱۹۸۱ ع میں آکر اس نے کھاد کے دام بہت بڑھ جانے کی وجہ سے ۶۱ پرسینٹ ہی کھاد استعمال کی۔ مجھے یہ پتا نہیں کہ آپ میں سے کون سے لوگ گاؤں میں جاتے ہیں لیکن میں تو ایک کسان کا لڑکا ہوں اور ایک ایسی پارٹی سے تعلق رکھتا ہوں جس نے اس بات کو سوچ رکھا ہے کہ کسانوں کو ان کے واجب حق دلانے میں یہ

کہہ رہا تھا کہ پیداوار میں جو کمی ہوئی ہے اس کی وجہ یہ ہے کہ کسان کو اس کی پیدا کی ہوئی چیزوں کی قیمت اس ریشو میں نہیں دی گئی جس ریشو میں دوسری چیزوں کے دام بڑھے ہیں اگر آپ اس چیز کو لارجوپروسپیکٹو میں دیکھیں تو میرا اندازہ ہے کسان ہر سال ۳۵ ہزار کروڑ روپے کی چیزیں پیدا کرتا ہے۔ جس میں سے ۲۰ ہزار کروڑ کا مال مارکیٹ میں لاتا ہے ۱۳ ہزار کروڑ کا مال دیہات میں رہنے والوں کے لئے رہ جاتا ہے۔ اب جو مینوفیکچرڈ گڈس ہیں۔ ان میں کسان کی پیدا کی ہوئی چیز کے درمیان ایک پرسینٹ کا بھی فرق آتا ہے تو ۲۰۰ کروڑ کالاس کسان کا ہو جاتا ہے۔ اس طرح سے اس میں ۲۵ فیصدی کا ڈفرینس ہے اگر آپ اسکو لگائیں تو ۵ ہزار کروڑ روپے ہر سال دیہات سے کھینچ کر شہروں میں آ رہا ہے اسکا نتیجہ یہ ہے کہ ہمارا دیہات دن پر دن غریب سے غریب تر ہوتا جا رہا ہے۔ اور اسکا نتیجہ یہ ہو رہا ہے کہ دیہاتوں کے لوگ شہروں میں آ رہے ہیں۔ اس طرح سے آپ شہروں میں کیا دیکھ رہے ہیں سلعس کری ایٹ کروا رہے ہیں۔ ہم دیہاتوں کی ہو، بات نہیں کرتے ہیں۔ ہم شہروں میں رہنے والوں کے بھی حق میں ہیں اگر دیہات کا پیسہ کھینچ کر شہروں میں نہ آئے اور آپ کسانوں کی پیدا کی ہوئی چیزوں کی واجب قیمتیں دیں تو اسکو پیڑی پرائس دیں۔ اور دیہات کے لوگ غربت کی وجہ سے بھاگ کر روزی روٹی کمانے کی وجہ سے شہروں میں آکر سلعس کری ایٹ کرتے ہیں جس کی وجہ سے پانی کی پرالیم ہے۔ بجلی کی پرالیم ہے اور بسوں میں بھی جگہ نہیں ملتی اس لئے یدی آپ انکو واجب قیمت دیں تو یہ استہتی پیدا نہ

ہو ہمارا کہنا ہے کہ ان ساری چیزوں پر آپ غور کریں اور اس کو ٹھیک کریں۔

اپادھیکش مہودے۔ میں دو باتیں کہہ کر اپنی بات سمپت کروں گا آپکا جو ایگریکلچر پرائس کمیشن ہے اسکا کمپوزیشن بالکل غلط ہے اس میں آپ کن لموگوں کو بٹھاتے ہیں وہ جو شہروں میں تعلیم حاصل کر کے آئے ہیں اور یہ نہیں جانتے ہیں کہ گنا کس کو کہتے ہیں۔ ابھی پچھلے دنوں راؤ وریندر سنگھ جی سے بات ہوئی انہوں نے کہا کہ ہم نے گنے کی بیماری دور کرنے کے لئے ایک نیا طریقہ ایجاد کیا ہے یدی گنے کو آدھا گھنٹہ گرم ہوا دی جائے تو اس کے اندر بیماری نہیں رہے گی اب آپ لگائیں کھیت میں ہیٹر۔ یہ سائنسٹوں کی کھوج ہے لہذا اس طرح جو دیہاتوں میں پیدا ہوئی چیزوں کی قیمت نکالتے ہیں۔ یہ بھی اسی کا بیس ہے اس لئے میری درخواست ہے کہ اس کمپوزیشن کو بالکل بدلنا چاہئے۔ اس میں ۶۰ فیصدی وہ لوگ ہونے چاہئیں جو کسان ہوں اور دیہاتوں سے آئے ہوئے ہوں جو بات کو بتا سکیں کہ صحیح کمپوزیشن کیا ہے اور کیا ہم اس میں کما رہے ہیں تنہا کیا ہم رے پاس ہے۔

دوسری بات یہ ہے کہ کائن کی قیمت اور کپڑے کی قیمت کا جو منافع ہے ان دونوں کا ڈفرینس یدی غریب مزدور کو جاتا ہے تب بھی غریب کسان سوچتا ہے کہ ہمیں نہیں ملا تو دوسرے غریب پھائی کو مل گیا لیکن وہ مزدور بھی پریشان ہے کسانوں کو پوری قیمت نہیں دی جاتی ہے۔ لہذا قیمت مقرر کرنے سے پہلے آپ کو ایک پالیسی بنادینی چاہئے۔ کہ کپڑے کی قیمت میں اور کائن کی

قیمت میں کوئی نہ کوئی ریشو ایسا ضرور ہونا چاہئے۔ ہم یہ نہیں کہتے ہیں کہ مل کو نقصان ہو جائے۔ ہم یہ جانتے ہیں کہ مل اونرس بڑے بڑے لوگ ہیں اور وہ سک مل ڈکلیئر کر دیتے ہیں۔ اور پھر سرکار اس کو ٹیک اور کر لیتی ہے اور پیسہ بھی لگاتی ہے۔ پھر پیسہ لگانے کے بعد اس کو واپس بھی کر دیتی ہے۔ یدی آپ ایسا نہیں کریں گے تو الیکشن کیسے لڑینگے۔ آپ ان کو بھی فائدہ پہنچائے لیکن اسکے ساتھ ساتھ کسانوں کو نقصان نہ پہونچائیں۔ ان دونوں چیزوں پر میری درخواست ہے کہ آپ غور کریں اور کسانوں کو کم سے کم اگر آپ رمیونیٹو پرائس نہیں دیتے ہیں تو پریٹی پرائس دیں۔

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : Sir, from the long observations of the hon. Member, I could only make out one point. He wants more representations of the farmers in Agricultural Prices Commission and remunerative price for the farmers for their produce. Nobody is disputing that. There are no two opinions on that. But he wanted to induct some new type of concept which is really a peculiar one. It is as if there are two sets of people—one set is grower and another is consumer. In this country, every grower is also a consumer and particularly in the area of textile, there is not a single one who is not a consumer. I do not know what type of consumers he is referring to. When he says that in the case of textiles they are just sitting in an air-conditioned room. Of the 60 million people of the country everybody uses a piece of cloth or a loin cloth. Even in the area of textile, he wants to point out that the consumers are sitting in the air-conditioning room and do not know the problem of the growers. It is very difficult to accept that position.

SHRI RASHEED MASOOD : The profit is being taken away by the mill owners.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : While replying to Mr. Chitt Basu, I said that it was true and nobody is saying that mill owners are not making profit.

But it is equally true that the Government of India is running 103 textile mills, which were sick, and which you, the Members of Parliament, asked the Government of India to take over to nurse them. Therefore, it is not that all of them are making profits; some of them are incurring losses, particularly the spinning mills. The problem is there, which I wanted to point out, that you will have to take it at a particular level and if you do not take it at a particular level, in the desire of giving something more to the grower, you will create problems for other types of consumers, who are equally poor, for instance, users of yarn. There are 10 million people who are handloom weavers. If you fix the price of cotton at Rs. 966 per quintal, you will have to calculate what would be the price of yarn at which the weavers will be able to use it, therefore, a balance has to be struck and we are fully aware of it. Since 1980, this Government has increased prices of every agricultural commodity. It has gone even beyond the recommendations of the A.P.C. in every year and in every agricultural commodity. Your party may be a part of the farmers, but history says that Indian National Congress is born out of farmers and it is the organisation of farmers, because the whole country is of the farmers. Whatever we are today is the contribution of farmers. It is out of their labour, their blood—whatever we have been able to achieve, in fact, it has been achieved by the farmers. Your party may be very much interested in the farmers, but historically it is not correct to say that you are the only party interested in the well-being or development of the farmers; we are equally interested in it.

For the information of the hon. Members I can tell that there is a farmer representative in the Agricultural Prices Commission. Though it is not within the purview of my Ministry, yet I understand that the Agriculture Ministry is contemplating to make it broad-based and having more representatives from different sections of the farming community. I do not think that the hon. Member has made out any other point.

SHRI UTTAM RATHOD (Hingoli) : Sir, this particular calling attention is concerned with focussing the attention on the agitation that is going on in Maharashtra with regard to remunerative prices for cotton. As you are aware, in Maharashtra cotton is produced by the dry-farmers. As Shri Jyotirmoy Bosa has said in his report, two or three inches of rain in this country can affect the whole crop, the whole agricultural sector this way or that way.

Maharashtra produces nearly twenty to twenty two lakh bales. Out of this, we have seen, the Marketing Federation has been able to purchase nearly 16 to 17 lakh bales every year. Most of the cotton on the outskirts of our State goes to the adjacent States because there the prices offered to the cotton growers are much higher. We know that the monopoly purchase which the Maharashtra Government has introduced is doing a great service to the people, but at the same time I may bring it to the notice of the Minister that no cotton grower is going to wait till you pay him the bonus. The hon. Minister says that the price that was paid to the cotton grower in two or three instalments has been done away with it is being paid in one instalment. The guaranteed price is paid to grower in one instalment, but he has to wait for the bonus if the Cotton Corporation makes any profit.

Now, what is the guaranteed price fixed for the farmers? Shri Mukherjee will agree that the Committee that he has formed just to keep a restriction on us has fixed the price at the level of Rs. 480; that was last year's price. Is it not a fact that the cost of fertilizers on 11-6-1981 has gone up by 17.5%?

Is it a fact that the cost of fertiliser on 11-6-81 has gone up by 17.5%? This has been replied to on the floor of the House, and I don't think he will deny it. Isn't it a fact Mr. Mukherjee that price of insecticides has gone up by 10%? Isn't it a fact that labour charges have also gone up? Isn't it a fact that electricity charges have gone up? Isn't it a fact that price of crude and diesel have gone up? Are you going to give us any increase in this or not? You have said that the Committee fixed Rs. 480.

13 hrs.

I agree. But what about the cost arrangement recommended by the Maharashtra Government? Maharashtra Government has also a machinery to assess the cost on each variety or say on each crop, you spend and they have derived the cost that comes to nearly Rs. 638. That is the cost they recommended.

Sir, the CCI in the adjacent area of Maharashtra, in Berhampur, is purchasing L-147 at the rate of Rs. 551 to Rs. 572; YL at the rate of Rs. 511 to Rs. 587. In Adilabad, which is very close to me in Andhra Pradesh the price is Rs. 590 to Rs. 603. And the same is the case as far as Karnataka and Gujarat are concerned. Do you want our cultivators to take out all our cotton and sell it to the private operators and CCI which is purchasing cotton at the

same rate? And why do you deprive us of our own cost? Why do you stop the Cotton Marketing Federation to pay a better price to the cotton growers? On 25th November last year the total purchase by Cotton Marketing Federation was 6 lakhs and sixtyeight quintal and this year, I am giving the exact statistics, on 25th November, 1981 our total purchase by Cotton Marketing Federation is two lakh fortyeight thousand quintal. You can see. This particular cotton monopoly purchase scheme as provided seasonal employment to so many factory workers, to so many people who live in villages. Are you going to deprive them. When you speak of yarn, naturally think of powerlooms and handlooms. I agree. They are almost ten million people. But what about the cultivators who are much more in number? Have you ever thought about them? If you have thought about them, please give us some rise. Just give 17 or 18 per cent which we are demanding, not more than that. I am just quoting the fertiliser price which has been enhanced by seventeen and a half per cent. Give us that much, we will be more than happy.

Last year, the price of cotton seed was Rs. 115 to Rs. 120 and this year's cotton seed price is Rs. 235 to Rs. 240. The price of controlled cloth has gone up. Mr. Mukherjee will agree with me that its price has gone up. Don't you think that these cultivators who cultivate under adverse circumstances have also to put on some clothes? Don't they have to pay for it? If they have to pay for it, have you decided to give something for that or not? We do not want Rs. 965 which has been demanded by Cotton Utpadak Sangh. I would not go to that extent. But give us something more. Give us the price that Maharashtra Government has recommended to you. After all, it is a responsible government having four Agricultural Universities to go into the cost of production of all the agricultural products. So, please have some respect and regard for the Government and also for the growers and increase the price.

I would go now in the parity and remunerative prices. On this, I would say that the whole Maharashtra State, specially Vidharba, which is the cotton growing area, is agitated over it and it would be in the fitness of things in the Hon. Minister increases this price by seventeen and a half per cent, by which the prices of fertilizers have gone up.

I just forgot about insecticides.

An Hon. Member : That covers only one item.

SHRI UTTAM RATHOD : But it is a major item and I hope you will consider and give something to the cotton growers of Maharashtra who have decided to sell their cotton to you. They are selling their cotton to you and that is working under four of your Officers. So, please consider that we are not going to private people, we are selling to the Government. So have some regard for us. Have some pity. He was speaking about P.T.I; so, I will say: "please have some pity for me."

PROF. N. G. RANGA: We are not asking for pity.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: I do appreciate the hon. Member's feelings. I can assure him that I will definitely take into account the increased cost of fertilizer and other factors which are relevant. They have to be taken into account. The suggestion of the Maharashtra Government will definitely have to be taken into account.

This is the mechanism that we have. It is not that we say: we are the Government of India; and so, we will have the veto power and we will not agree with the suggestions of the Maharashtra Government. The idea is that the representatives of various organizations, including Government of India sit together and discuss; and then arrive at decisions.

PROF. N. G. RANGA: They have not been doing it properly.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: They are; but, unfortunately, last time the meeting was not called. That is the problem. So, we have to be a little strict this year, because last year they were never told and twice the prices were increased, without consulting them.

We have Maharashtra where a lot of cotton is produced. The rest of the country is also there where production is 50% to 60%. So we cannot take a decision only for Maharashtra. We will have to take into account the repercussion in the rest of the country. This committee is to meet, and I do feel they will take into account the various factors which have taken place since the price was determined last year.

SHRI S. B. SIDNAL (Begaum) : Much has already been said by my friends about the remunerative prices; and generally speaking, everything has been refused by the hon. Minister. Still, I would like to

request him to take some measures to give remunerative prices, considering these inputs—pesticides and others.

I will request Government to tell us what are the measures they have taken to save agriculturists from fluctuating prices. There is always fluctuating price in respect of production. And there is always increased price for cotton, i.e. Kapda. But there is a lot of disparity between finished goods and raw materials. Raw materials should get added value when they go to the market. In this country, the producer is always at a loss, and the middle-man always at a gain. It is mostly urban-oriented. As Mr. Mukherjee said, market the price is better than the APC-fixed price. Then, why should APC not imagine the market price on the basis of speculation, demand and supply etc. in this country? It is not enough just to say that the market price is high, and that the price that is given is the guarantee price. That is low. There must be something wrong with the committee.

Only four people cannot decide the whole thing—with all due regard to them and to their expertness.

This is the difficulty : on the one hand, we want to encourage the labourers who are actually supposed to be partners in production; and on the other hand, the consumer is hit. So it, is more an urbanized thing, than a rural one. Secondly, to give any remunerative price, Government has to think of exports. There is a great demand in the world for Bangla desh cotton. When we are in excess, Government can put up a buffer stock and dispose of it and make way for exports. Government has always taken care of the industries—their investment, interest, exemption from taxes, exemption for export, duty exemption etc.—so many incentives are given to industries. But never has any incentive been accorded to agriculture, either in terms of giving any concession for pesticides or for the inputs, or in terms of giving a remunerative price.

I do not know what is going to happen due to this mistake? 80 per cent of the agriculturists are the backbone of this country. India is one of the 16 countries that produces cotton and one of the 81 countries with large production of cotton which has a demand outside. While considering the prices or while disciplining the prices, these things should be borne in mind. Any price of any material including cotton will not take a jump in price in a day or two; it has the background of demand and supply relevant to the production also. Therefore, I submit that the

committee has not taken these things into consideration while fixing the prices, as the Minister has already agreed that the market price is already better than the guarantee price.

Is there any proposal before the Government to export cotton to boost the prices? Is there any proposal before the Government to keep the buffer stock for the better prices or any other proposal to give subsidy as some of the industries get in the form of income tax-free and excise duty-free. There are many industries which are getting when they were started the backward districts or something like that. Since this is an all India problem including my state of Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, this is more concerned with dry cotton than irrigated cotton which is only 20 per cent.

When the cotton crop in dry areas fails, the agriculturist will have to face crises since they have to dance with the tune of the monsoon. Therefore, a support price is a must. The Committee should consider prices taking into consideration the fluctuating prices by compensating the loss year when it is badly hit by rain and prices. Unless the Government keeps a buffer stock by purchase, the agriculturists cannot have a future. When he does not produce, the whole thing has to be stopped.

The hon. Minister says that there are many industries which are at a loss and there are many other industries which make profit. It may be due to leakage or mismanagement. I do not know what is wrong with the mills. But as a layman I know that the price of the finished goods has increased hundred times right from 1965 till today, but the price of the raw-material is kept at pace. Between the finished goods and the raw material the producer has no life. The producer cannot manage with this increase in inputs with inadequate prices.

I do not know what is the basis of forming this Committee. I do not know whether it controls the prices or the production. But my friend Mr. Uttam Rathod says that it is put on our head to control the prices and the production. I may be excused for this. It should be more liberal than the market price when the Minister has been convinced that the market price is higher.

The farmer needs education and technical know-how. If there is any proposal for export, has the Government got technical know-how to give to the farmers? We

have many medical and engineering colleges; We have every sort of occasion in this country. How many agricultural technical know-how schools have been established so as to bring about more production scientifically? If that is done, I think the agriculturists will boost their production and the economy of this country. Or is there any plan to specialise production of some cotton as an attraction outside this country?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : In fact, personally I would like to clear the misunderstanding about the role of the Committee. As it is mentioned to you, it is not over-crossing or vetoings, it is just to help the Maharashtra Government also. So far as production is concerned, it does not deal with it; it concerns only with the procurement and the guarantee price which has to be fixed.

The Hon. Member wanted to know about export. Yes, export is an instrument to stabilise the price and if we do not export the surplus that is available, naturally, it will have its effect in the market and the price will go down. That is why we export and again last year our exports were of 7.86 lakh bales. And with regard to improvement, actual improvement has taken place and some of the cotton particularly Varalakshmi and Suvin types of cotton have improved. As a result of the new technology and new methodology that our agriculturists have accepted these types and some other types of cotton have appeared in the international market. That is why we can export it.

In regard to buffer stock the normal practice so far as cotton is concerned, the industry demanded that there should be a buffer stock of three months even if we do not have to export. But I did not agree. I suggested that we should agree to a buffer stock of two months.

We must have, in the beginning of the season at least two months stock so that when the new crop of cotton comes up, for using in the country in the intervening period we have the stock of two months. Therefore that policy is pursued. If we want to turn it as buffer stock how can we get it after two months? Therefore, the consumer also is given the benefit. Last year we had 70 to 71 lakh bales and this year about 78 lakh bales as buffer and the industry has 2.5 to 3 lakh bales. By and large, the demand and supply more or less balance.

In regard to the price, I had already given answers to the supplementaries by hon. Members.

13-17 HRS.

JOINT COMMITTEE ON THE WORKING OF DOWRY PROHIBITION ACT

Extension of time for presentation of Report

SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI (Begu-sarai) : I beg to move—

"That this House do further extend up to the last day of the penultimate week of the Budget Session, 1982, the time for presentation of the Report of the Joint Committee of the Houses to examine the question of the working of the Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961, and the amendments which may be made in the law for dealing effectively with the evil of dowry system."

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is—

"That this House do further extend up to the last day of the penultimate week of the Budget Session, 1982, the time for presentation of the Report of the Joint Committee of the Houses to examine the question of the working of the Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961, and the amendments which may be made in the law for dealing effectively with the evil of dowry system".

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The House stands adjourned till 2.20 p.m.

13.18 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till twenty minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at Twenty-five minutes past Fourteen of the Clock

श्रीमती कृष्णा साही (बेगूसराय) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय इंडियन क्रिकेट के खिलाड़ी लोग जीत रहे हैं, उन्हें हम लोगों को बधाई देनी चाहिए।

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Jadavpur) : We should congratulate the Indian Cricket Team on winning the match.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : My congratulations to them.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF RAILWAYS, EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : The nation is extremely proud of the performance of the Indian Cricket Team. This august House like to convey its best wishes to the participants of the Team and also hope that in future they will maintain the same spirit.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : We join them in congratulating our Team.

MR. DEPUTYSPEAKER : I join the entire House in congratulating our Team.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay North East) : The Government can take credit for this victory.

MR. DEPUTYSPEAKER : The Government can take credit because they have allowed the British to come and play here.

14.27 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

(i) Need for direct express train service from Delhi to Kanyakumari.

SHRI N. DENNIS (Nagercoil) : Providing direct express train service to Kanyakumari, the southernmost part of the country, with the Capital, New Delhi, Madras, the capital of Tamil Nadu, and other important places in the south and north is absolutely essential to promote national integration and to remove the pressing prevailing difficulties faced by a large number of national and international tourists, pilgrims and passengers visiting this southern most part of the country daily, with the anxiety to see the place where the three seas meet, the famous Vivakananda rock, the Gandhi memorial building, to see sunrise and sunset and other places of tourist interest and also to offer prayers before the famous temple there. Though this great necessity caught the attention of the Government, which is clear from the ministerial and official pronouncements and announcements in this regard, it is regrettable that still this important matter is not translated into action. This matter has been kept aside and pending for long though there is a suitable and fit railway line to Kanyakumari for the smooth operation of express trains. Since the operation of train service there, people looked on with anxious expectation and hope that this long felt necessity would be fulfilled soon. Now, this long delay naturally made them feel with suspicion and

frustration that this place would be continuously kept out for long in isolation and abandonment without direct express train service. So, Government may be pleased to take speedy steps for providing direct express train service to Kanyakumari with Madras, New Delhi and other important place in south and north without any more delay.

(ii) Need for assistance to Cattle Owners of Ghazipur Dairy Farm, Delhi.

SHRI BHIKU RAM JAIN (Chandni Chowk) : Encouragement to the Animal Husbandry Programme in the country has all along been the policy of the Government. Under SFDA and MFAL programme etc. the Union Government extends all sorts of assistance to the weaker sections of the society for development of milch cattle etc. Various governmental and semi-government bodies advance assistance in this regard. Encouraged by these programmes of the Government, various dairy farms have come up in the country. One such farm is the Ghazipur Dairy Farm in Delhi.

Recently, the cattle of the farm have been affected by an epidemic disease, known as Shital Mata. The spread of the disease is so ruinous that several thousand cattle have died and 40 to 50 cattle are dying daily. It has caused heavy losses to the poor cattle owners of the farm.

In spite of the fact that as per the technical advice of the Heads of R.P., Government of India, the cattle owners have got all their cattle vaccinated with Goat Culture Vaccination and Tissue Culture Vaccination, cattle are still dying with a loss of lakhs of rupees to cattle owners. An inquiry into the matter may have to be started immediately for finding out the cause which led to failure of these vaccinations and the officers concerned, who had given the technical advice.

Another problem which has ruined these cattle owners is the stoppage of cattle insurance by the General Insurance Company. Necessary orders will have to be issued to renew this insurance of the cattle immediately. Assistance in the form of grants etc. may have to be given immediately to the affected cattle owners. All these steps have to be taken up on war footing to save the dying cattle.

I request the hon. Ministers of Agriculture and Finance to look into this matter of utmost urgent importance to save the dying cattle and the cattle owners from a total ruin.

(iii) Need for going early clearance for setting up Rost Power planaing near Shahjahanpur, U.P.

SHRI JITENDRA PRASAD (Shahjahanpur) : I draw the attention of the Government and the Minister for Energy to the burning problem of acute shortage of Electricity in the State of Uttar Pradesh. Due to the shortage of power, the development activity in every sphere of the entire State is retarded. There are only two solutions to this problem—firstly, to increase generation of the existing units and reduce line losses; secondly, to set up new thermal and hydro power stations. In the first case, the State Government is doing its best to improve the situation. But, as far as the second suggestion is concerned, there are a number of projects, proposed by the UP State Government to the Centre, which are pending clearance with the Central Electricity Authority. One of the proposed projects pending before the Central Electricity Authority is for setting up a thermal power plant at Rosa, Shahjahanpur, U.P. The State Government has accorded top priority to this project and all the requirements needed from the State Government to set up this plant have been fulfilled long ago, but the project is pending clearance with the Central Government. I request the Minister of Energy to accord top priority to this project and give its approval so that the requirement of power of the State of UP may be met with as early as possible.

(iv) Need for making permanent the employees of All India Handicrafts Board

SHRI ZAINAL ABEDIN (Jangipur) : Sir, the All India Handicrafts Board under the Commerce Ministry has been running a massive training programme in the art of carpet weaving for more than a decade in different parts of the country. The employees engaged in the implementation of this training programme run over 3,000 including a majority of highly educated youths as regular employees, and a good number as daily wage earners, technically qualified. But the fate of these employees is uncertain. Handicrafts and Handloom is one unit run by the same Board. But the employees in the Handlooms sector are all permanent, while the employees working in the Handicrafts Sector still continue to be temporary.

Under these circumstances, I urge upon the Government to redress the grievances of employees of the Handicrafts sector and stop the step-motherly treatment to the employees of the All India Handicrafts Board, by declaring them all perma-

nent employees on par with the employees of the Handloom sector of the same Board.

I demand that the Minister concerned make a statement in the House, declaring all the employees of the All India Handicrafts Board permanent.

(v) Industrialisation of Eastern Uttar Pradesh to meet an employment problem among the Youth.

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर (गोरखपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश, जो हमारे देश का एक पिछड़ा हिस्सा है, में भयंकर बेरोजगारी फैली हुई है। अनेक युवक शिक्षा ग्रहण करने के बाद बेरोजगार हो कर दर-दर ठोकरें खा रहे हैं। उन्हें किसी भी प्रकार का कार्य नहीं मिल रहा है, जिसे कर के वे अपना जीवन-यापन कर सकें। बेकारी की यह स्थिति घोर चिन्ताजनक है, जो असंतोष और हिंसा को जन्म दे रही है तथा युवा-शक्ति का सही उपयोग नहीं हो पा रहा है, जिससे पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश जैसा देश का एक पिछड़ा हिस्सा पिछड़ा ही रह जा रहा है। अतः उक्त क्षेत्र के पिछड़ेपन को दूर करने तथा बेरोजगारी को समाप्त करने के लिए वहाँ पर औद्योगिक विकास किया जाना अत्यंत अनिवार्य है। इस लिए सरकार से मैं मांग करता हूँ कि पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश की बेरोजगारी को दूर करने के लिए युद्धस्तर पर उक्त क्षेत्र का औद्योगिक विकास किया जाए, ताकि युवकों को रोजगार के अवसर उपलब्ध हो सकें। राष्ट्रीय एवं जनहित को दृष्टि से इस कार्य का किया जाना अत्यावश्यक है।

(vi) De-canalisation of Export of Onions to Malaysia.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay North East): The External Affairs Minister while in Malaysia during October had promised the Malaysian Industries and Trade Minister, to look into the plight of 30 Malaysian importers of Onions from India.

This assurance needs now to be followed up by action in India.

Malaysia imports about 50,000 tonnes of Onions annually from India. Until 1974, the exports of Onions from India was under open general licence (OGL). On 16-11-1974, the Government canalized the exports through NAFED, and the scheme worked without harm till 11-6-1981, when the NAFED decided to canalize the entire quota of 50,000 tons through a single buyer. This decision has led to

great hardship for the traditional exporters in India, especially in Nagapattinam in Tamil Nadu and to the traditional importers in Malaysia.

The price of Onions at c.i.f. in Penang, Malaysia, is only one-half of the market price there, implying that about Rs. 5 crores of illegitimate profits are being earned by this single buyer. Why should NAFED favour this concern? There are disturbing reports of irregularities.

I demand that the Minister of Agriculture probe into this matter immediately and order the decanalization of the export of Onions.

(vii) Relaxation in Rules re grant of DA, CCA, HRA to the employees of Bharat Heavy Electricals unit and Small Arms Factory near Tiruchirappalli.

SHRI N. SELVARAJU (Tiruchirappalli): The Bharat Heavy Electricals unit employing about 20,000 personnel and also the small Arms Factory employing 7000 people are located just about 12 Kilometres away from Tiruchirappalli. The State Government has also set up its offices in this area. The employees of the State Government get DA, City Compensatory Allowance and House Rent Allowance. But, due to the rule that to become eligible for DA, CCA and HRA there should be the limit of 8 kilometre distance from the town, there is reluctance to sanction DA, CCA and HRA because of the distance of 12 Kilometres. Such a large number of employees should not be denied their dues because of this rule. The rule may kindly be relaxed so that they become eligible for DA, HRA and CCA, as a special case. If the genuine demand of these employees is not met forthwith, the employees will be compelled to resort to other actions.

(viii) Need for improving Working Conditions in Vinod and Vimal Textile Mills of Madhya Pradesh.

श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया (उज्जैन) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं नियम 377 के अधीन निम्नलिखित विषय की ओर सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ :

मध्य प्रदेश में उज्जैन की विनोद और विमल कपड़ा मिल के पिछले कई महीनों से नियमित न चलने के कारण इन मिलों में काम कर रहे हजारों मजदूर और कर्मचारियों की आजीविका को खतरा हो गया है। इन मिलों में अघोषित तालाबंदी के कारण जब जब मजदूर काम के लिए मिलों में जाता है मिल बंद होने की सूचना जिस में

बिजली प्रदाय अथवा और कोई कारण दर्शाया होता है "मिल बंद रहेगी" सूचना पढ़ कर वापस निराश लौटने को बाध्य हो जाता है। कई कई महीनों से मिलों की इस स्थिति के कारण मजदूर परिवारों को आर्थिक विपन्नता और अभाव की स्थिति का सामना करना पड़ रहा है। विनोद और विमल कपड़ा मिल की इस स्थिति के कारण जहाँ दस हजार से अधिक मेहनतकारों को रोजगार नहीं मिल पा रहा है वहीं इन पर आश्रित पचास हजार लोग असहाय हो गये हैं।

अतएव मेरा केन्द्र सरकार से आप्रह्न है कि मिलों के प्रबन्ध और व्यवस्था में तत्काल सुधार करें तथा मिलों को नियमित चला कर हजारों मजदूरों और उन के आश्रितों को राहत प्रदान करें।

14.39 Hrs

KHUDA BAKHSH ORIENTAL PUBLIC LIBRARY (AMENDMENT) BILL—Contd.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We shall now take up further consideration of the Khuda Bakhsh Oriental Public Library (Amendment) Bill. Shrimati Krishma Sahi may now speak.

श्रीमती कृष्णा साही (बेगुसराय) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री महोदय ने जो विधेयक प्रस्तुत किया है उसका मैं स्वागत करती हूँ। भारत सरकार देश की कई ऐसी संस्थाओं को जिन का साहित्यिक, कलात्मक और सांस्कृतिक महत्व रहा है उन को अपने अधीन करते जा रही हैं और पहले भी कई ऐसी संस्थाओं को उन्होंने राष्ट्रीय महत्व की संस्थाओं के रूप में परिणित करने का निर्णय लिया है। ऐसी संस्थाओं पर सरकार का व्यय बहुत होता है। भवन निर्माण के लिए भी सरकार एख देती है लेकिन प्रश्न यह है कि जो सरकारी व्यय ऐसी संस्थाओं पर होता है उसका लाभ कहाँ तक पहुँचता है, कितने लोग उससे लाभान्वित होते हैं। सरकार को इस पर गम्भीरता पूर्वक विचार करना चाहिए। बिल्डिंग बनाने के लिए जो पैसा दिया जाता है उसमें कभी कभी ऐसा भी होता है कि पुस्तकालयों के भवन का निर्माण नहीं होता बल्कि उस राशि का डाइवर्जन हो जाता है तथा रख-रखाव के नाम पर भी काफी बड़ी राशि का अपव्यय होता है।

जिस खुदाबख्श ओरिएण्टल लाइब्रेरी के ऊपर इस समय यहाँ चर्चा चल रही है वह पटना में है। पटना का जितना पुराना इतिहास हमारे पास है वह पटना हज़ारों साल पहले पाटलीपुत्र था, जिसका विश्व में अपना एक स्थान था। उसी प्रकार से खुदा बख्श लाइब्रेरी का भी इतिहास बहुत पुराना है। एक व्यक्ति विशेष की

साहित्य में कितनी दूर तक प्रतिज्ञा थी, उतना यह पुस्तकालय एक प्रतीक है। खुदा बख्श लाइब्रेरी में विश्व की सबसे बेहतरीन मुस्लिम साहित्य का संग्रह है और वहाँ को पाण्डुलिपियाँ बहुत ही रेयर हैं। खुदा बख्श लाइब्रेरी जोकि एक व्यक्ति विशेष की साहित्यिक प्रतिज्ञा की प्रतीक थी, उसके अपने व्यक्तिगत इस्तेमाल के लिए थी, उसको उन्होंने 1891 में जनता के उपयोग के लिए दे दिया। उस समय से बिहार सरकार इसके प्रबंध को अपने हाथ में लिए हुए है। लेकिन सन् 1962 में भारत सरकार ने एक हार्ड पावर बोर्ड का गठन किया और 1969 में पार्लमेंट के द्वारा एक विधेयक पारित करा कर खुदा बख्श ओरिएण्टल लाइब्रेरी ऐक्ट बनाया गया। तबसे एक कमेटी इसका प्रबंध चला रही है जोकि डिपार्टमेंट ऑफ कल्चर, भारत सरकार के अधीन है। लेकिन केवल समिति बना देने से ही इस लाइब्रेरी में जो काम हो रहा है, वह संतोषजनक नहीं है।

इस स्तकालय में 1549 से पहले तक की मैनूस्क्रिप्ट्स हैं जोकि हमारे पुरातन इतिहास की साक्षी हैं। वहाँ पर दस हजार वतैन हैं जो अभी अधूरी हैं। अली मदान खाँ, जोकि काबुल के गवर्नर थे, उन्होंने शाहजहाँ को उपहार के रूप में यह दी थीं। इस प्रकार से इस लाइब्रेरी का अपना एक कैरेक्टर है। इसमें बाबर, हुमायूँ के हाथ की लिखी हुई कुरान है जोकि विश्व में कहीं भी उपलब्ध नहीं हो सकती है। दुनिया में जो संस्कृति, कला और सभ्यता का इतिहास रहा है उसको यहाँ पर अभाव प्रदान किया गया है। जिन व्यक्तियों को साहित्य और कला से इतनी अभिरुचि थी उनको अग्रत्वं प्रदान करने के लिए इससे अच्छी निधि और क्या हो सकती है। इस संस्था का अच्छे ढंग से संचालन हो और उसका आम जनता को लाभ पहुँचे इस और मंत्रालय को विशेष ध्यान देना चाहिए। सबसे बड़ी बात यह है कि इसका नाम ही ओरिएण्टल लाइब्रेरी है और ओरिएण्टल शब्द में केवल उर्दू और अरबी ही नहीं आती है बल्कि संस्कृत और पाली भी इसमें आ जाती है।

फिलहाल इस लाइब्रेरी के चेयरमैन विश्वर के गवर्नर साहब, लेकिन मेरा सुझाव यह होगा कि यह ओरियण्टल लाइब्रेरी है, तो इसमें संस्कृत और पाली आदि ऐसी भाषाओं का भी संग्रह

होना चाहिए। इन से संबंधित किताबों को भी वहां पर रखना चाहिए। पीछे राहुल सांकृत्यायन लिखते गए थे, तो तकरीबन तीन-चार सौ खंवरों पर लाद कर बहुत पुराना मैन-स्क्रीन लाए थे, जो कि हमारे देश की अमूल्य धरोहर है और विश्व में कहीं भी उपलब्ध नहीं है।

दूसरी बात, डॉ० काशी प्रसाद जयसवाल, जिन्होंने भारत के प्राचीन इतिहास के बारे में लिखा है, वह भी अपना एक अस्तित्व रखा है और उसका मिलना भी दुर्लभ है, उन किताबों को भी इस लायब्रेरी में रखना चाहिए। पाठनोपग्रह अब पठना है और वहां पर ये सब चीजें उलझ हैं इसलिए ओरियंटल लाइब्रेरी को हर तरह से सार्थक बनाने के लिए इस सारे साहित्य को वहां पर रखना चाहिए।

एक बात मैं यह कहना चाहती हूं कि जो बोर्ड आफ डायरेक्टर्स हैं, जो लायब्रेरियन होते हैं वे सिर्फ लायब्रेरी साइंस जानते हैं या एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन में कुशल हैं, ऐसे लोगों को रखना चाहिए। यह ठीक है कि यह कायदे-कानून की बात है, लेकिन जो विद्वान है, जो संस्कृत का विद्वान है, जो पाली का विद्वान है, जो अरेबिक का विद्वान है, जो उर्दू का विद्वान है—ऐसे विद्वान लोगों को भी बोर्ड-आफ-डायरेक्टर्स में रखना चाहिए, ताकि ओरियंटल लायब्रेरी से सुचारु रूप से लोगों को लाभ पहुंच सके। वहां पर बगल में पटना विश्वविद्यालय है और पटना विश्वविद्यालय में जो विद्यार्थी पढ़ते हैं, उनको लाभ नहीं होता है तो आम जनता की बात छोड़ दीजिए।

जहां तक रख-रखाव की बात है, वह तो बिल्कुल नहीं हो पाता है और वहां किताबों पर धूल जमी रहती है। इस बारे में जब वे जवाब देंगे, तब बतायेंगे भी और जो राशि भवन-निर्माण के लिए मंत्री महोदय देने जा रहे हैं, उससे भवन निर्माण का काम नहीं हो सकता है। यह भी दलील दी गई है कि वहां जमीन नहीं है, जिसकी वजह से उसका विकास नहीं हो सकता है। आज आधुनिक युग में पांच-दस मंजिले मकान बनते हैं, यहां भी एक माड्रन आर्किटेक्चर के द्वारा बहुमंजिला मकान बनाया जा सकता है, जिससे लोगों को इससे लाभ पहुंचे।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह राष्ट्रीय लायब्रेरी नहीं बल्कि अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय स्थाति प्राप्त लायब्रेरी है। इसलिए इस लायब्रेरी के बहुमुखी विकास के लिए यही नहीं कि किताबों की संख्या बढ़ा दी जाए, बल्कि जैसा मैंने कहा है कि वहां पर अच्छे विद्वान लोगों को भी इसके बोर्ड-आफ डायरेक्टर्स में रखना चाहिए। मंत्री महोदय को खुद जाकर भी इस लायब्रेरी की स्थिति को देखना चाहिए।

अन्त में, मैं यह कहना चाहती हूं कि जो राशि इस लायब्रेरी के विकास के लिए देने जा रहे हैं, उसके लिए एक कमेटी बनाकर देखें कि उसका सही उपयोग हो, ताकि लोगों को अधिक से अधिक लाभ पहुंच सके। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं मंत्री महोदय को धन्यवाद देती हूं और अवेष्टा करती हूं कि इस खुदा बड़ा ओरियंटल पब्लिश लायब्रेरी जैसा कि इसका नाम है, वे इसमें विशेष रुचि लेकर इसके चतुर्दिक् विकास के लिए सब तरह का प्रयत्न करेंगे।

श्री० अजित कुमार मेहता (समस्तीपुर):
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, प्रशासन की सुविधा के लिए जो खुदा बड़ा ओरियंटल पब्लिश लायब्रेरी संशोधन विधेयक सदन में लाया गया है, इसकी बहुत पहले लाया जाना चाहिए था।

यह विधेयक राज्य सभा में 1979 में लाया गया और 1980 के नवम्बर महीने में पारित हुआ और अब ठीक एक साल बाद इस सदन में यह विचारधीन है। इससे साफ जाहिर होता है कि इस विषय को जितना महत्व मिलना चाहिए, जो अपेक्षित महत्व दिया जाना चाहिए, वह नहीं दिया जा रहा है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (नई दिल्ली):
देर है, मगर अच्छे नहीं है।

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी (हिसार): दोनों हैं, देर भी है और अच्छे भी है।

श्री० अजित कुमार मेहता: अभी तक इस लायब्रेरी के किसी लेख-जोखे का ब्यापार सभा-घर पर नहीं रखा जाता, यद्यपि इस का अधिग्रहण काफ़ी पहले हो चुका था। परिणाम यह हो रहा है कि जो आर्बिट्ररी राशि है, उस का बहुत बड़ा हिस्सा केवल प्रशासनिक कार्यों पर

ही ध्यय किया जाता है, इस के विकास के लिये जो कार्य होना चाहिए था, यद्यपि इस लाइब्रेरी को बने हुए 100 साल होने जा रहे हैं, वह नहीं हुआ है। ऐसा इस लिये हुआ कि हमारी कोई राष्ट्रीय पुस्तकालय नीति नहीं है। यदि हमारी कोई राष्ट्रीय पुस्तकालय नीति होती तो इस तरह का पीस-मोल संशोधन नहीं लाया जाता। वास्तविकता यह है कि जब भी कोई समस्या सामने आती है, हम उस का आंशिक समाधान कर लेते हैं, लेकिन उस के विकास के लिए जो कार्य होना चाहिये वह नहीं होता है।

जैसा श्रीमती श्रीमती साहो जी ने कहा—यह बहुत पुरानी पुस्तकालय है, इस में प्राचीन पाण्डुलिपियाँ और पुस्तकों का अमूल्य संग्रह है, मुगल-कालीन इतिहास का बहुत प्रमाणिक संग्रह है, जिस पर किसी भी राष्ट्र को गर्व हो सकता है, लेकिन दुर्भाग्य की बात यह है कि इतने महत्वपूर्ण संग्रह के बावजूद इस संस्था की ओर अपेक्षित ध्यान कभी नहीं दिया गया। यह पुस्तकालय पटना के एक व्यस्त बाजार में स्थित है, नतीजा यह है कि पुस्तकालय के पास कोई ऐसा स्थान नहीं है जहाँ शोधकर्ता एकाग्र-चित्त हो कर स्वाध्याय कर सकें। इस पुस्तकालय का भवन बहुत पुराना और सीलन भरा है। मुझे डर है, अगर इस पर तुरन्त ध्यान नहीं दिया गया तो इस में संग्रहित पुस्तकों, प्राचीन पाण्डुलिपियों की सुरक्षा नहीं हो पाएगी। अतः आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि इस लाइब्रेरी के लिये तुरन्त आधुनिक भवन निर्मित कराया जाय, जिस में इस बात का ध्यान रखा जाय कि पटना की जैसी आबोहवा है, मेरा तात्पर्य गर्म आबोहवा से है, उस के अनुरूप इस में व्यवस्था की जाय। इस में इस प्रकार का प्रबन्ध किया जाय कि शोधकर्ता निश्चित हो कर, एकाग्र-चित्त हो कर अध्ययन कर सकें। इस के अतिरिक्त यह भी आवश्यक है कि जो शोधकर्ता इसमें प्राचीन ग्रन्थों और पाण्डुलिपियों का अध्ययन करेंगे उनके वहाँ पर कुछ दिनों तक ठहरने और रहने की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये। इस के लिए पुस्तकालय का अपना अतिथि भवन अथवा होस्टल भी बनना आवश्यक है।

इस पुस्तकालय की उपयोगिता बढ़ाने के लिए और कुछ सुझाव हैं। मेरा एक सुझाव यह है कि

देश के दूसरे प्रमुख पुस्तकालयों से बहुमूल्य पुस्तकों के पाठ के आदान-प्रदान के लिए फोटोस्टेट प्रिन्ट और साइको फिलिमिंग की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए। इस से लाभ यह होगा कि जो प्राचीन दुर्लभ पाण्डुलिपियाँ हैं, वे बराबर इस्तेमाल में रहने के कारण खराब नहीं होंगी। इस पुस्तकालय में ऐसी भी पाण्डुलिपियाँ हैं, जो सोने के अक्षरों में लिखी गई हैं। अगर वे बराबर इस्तेमाल में रहेंगी तो इन के चोरी चले जाने का भी भय है। जैसी स्मगलर्स की एक्टिविटीज देश में चलती रहती हैं, किसी समय ये बहुमूल्य पाण्डुलिपियाँ चोरी हो सकती हैं। अगर साइको फिलिमिंग और फोटोस्टेट प्रिन्टिंग की व्यवस्था हो, तो हम इन की सुरक्षा के उपाय कर लेते हैं।

जैसा कि नाम से स्पष्ट है, यह ओरियंटल पब्लिक लाइब्रेरी है। इसलिए इस में पूर्व की और कम से कम बिहार राज्य में जो प्राचीन पाण्डुलिपि हैं, चाहे वे किसी भी भाषा में उपलब्ध हों, उन के संग्रह करने का प्रबन्ध इस पुस्तकालय में किया जाना चाहिए।

इस के अतिरिक्त मेरा सुझाव यह है कि अधिकारी विद्वानों की लाइब्रेरियन के रूप में, लाइब्रेरियन के पद पर नियुक्ति की जानी चाहिए और केवल उन्हीं लोगों की नियुक्ति इस पद पर नहीं की जानी चाहिए, जो केवल लाइब्रेरी साइंस की उपाधि से विभूषित हों। अधिकारी विद्वानों की नियुक्ति भी इस पद पर की जानी चाहिए।

यह लाइब्रेरी हिन्दी क्षेत्र में स्थित है और इस लाइब्रेरी में उर्दू, अरबी और फारसी की पुस्तकें उपलब्ध हैं और पाण्डुलिपियाँ भी उपलब्ध हैं। इसलिए इन की उपयोगिता बढ़ाने के लिए यहाँ पर हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी अनुवाद सेवा का भी प्रबन्ध होना चाहिए क्योंकि यह विश्वविद्यालय के बहुत नजदीक है। अभी तक जो सूचना है, उस के अनुसार यही पता चलता है कि इतनी प्राचीन पुस्तकें और पाण्डुलिपियाँ उपलब्ध रहने के बावजूद इस पुस्तकालय का उपयोग बहुत कम होता रहा है शोध कार्यों के लिए। इस का कारण यह है कि अनुवाद की कोई उचित व्यवस्था नहीं है। इसलिए इस की उपयोगिता बढ़ाने के लिए मेरा सुझाव है कि यहाँ पर अनुवाद सेवा का भी प्रबन्ध किया जाना चाहिए।

इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं इस विधेयक का स्वागत करता हूँ।

श्री रीतलाल प्रसाद वर्मा (कोडरमा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, बिहार प्रान्त में जो यह खुदाबख्श औरियंटल पब्लिक लाइब्रेरी है, यह प्राचीन इतिहास का एक बहुत बड़ा खजाना है। इस लाइब्रेरी की स्थापना खुदाबख्श साहब ने अपने व्यक्तिगत प्रयत्नों के द्वारा संग्रहीत पुस्तकों से की है और करोड़ों रुपये की दुर्लभ साहित्य की पांडुलिपियों को अधुण रखी है। इस लाइब्रेरी को 1969 में भारत सरकार ने.....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Verma, you can continue tomorrow. Let us take up the next item.

15 hrs.

Discussion re situation arising out of reported conspiracy by separatist elements against the integrity of the country—contd.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now the House will take up further discussion on the situation arising out of the conspiracy by separatist elements against the integrity of the country. Mr. Samar Mukherjee.

SHRI. SAMAR MUKHERJEE (Howrah) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, this is a very important subject...

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER (Durgapur) : Where is Mr. Zail Singh? He is not here when such an important issue is being discussed! (Interruptions)

SHRI R.L. BHATIA (Amritsar) : He is coming now. He will reply to everything. Don't worry.

15.01 hrs

(Mr. Speaker in the Chair)

श्री रामविलास पासवान (हाजीपुर) : स्पीकर साहब होम मिनिस्टर साहब को बुलवाइये। ज़ानी जी का पता नहीं है। (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं बुलवाता हूँ।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह आ रहे हैं। आप बैठिये।
श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (नई दिल्ली) :
अध्यक्ष जी, अगर उन्हें कुछ देर लग गयी है तो वे सदन से माफ़ी मांग लें। वे गृह मंत्री हैं। बड़े व्यस्त होंगे।

श्री मनोरास बागड़ी (हिसार) : मैं एक बात जरूर कहूंगा कि ज़ानी जी को सदन से माफ़ी मांगनी चाहिए। ज़ानी जी की आदत है कि वे सीरियस बात को भी हंसी मजाक में करते हैं। ऐसे नहीं होगा। आपने इसे मजाक बना रखा है। (व्यवधान)

गृह मंत्री (श्री जैल सिंह) : ये चाहें तो मैं माफ़ी मांग लूं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बैठिये। श्री समर मुखर्जी।

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE : We are discussing a very serious subject involving threat to the integrity and unity of our entire country. The issue of Khalistan should not be looked at in isolation from the conspiracies which are going on now throughout the country to bring about destabilisation, particularly in the border areas and north-east India.

The slogan of Khalistan and the actions after raising the slogan have proved that there are organised forces behind the slogan and those forces are not simply internal forces but there are external forces as well. We have repeatedly said that behind the separatist and secessionist agitations which are going on in our country there is a link with foreign power and particularly, the imperialists.

Khalistan State has already been proclaimed. They have announced the Government. I will show you the currency of the Khalistan Government. This is a dollar currency. It is from Canada. It has been posted from Canada to Comrade Harkishan Singh Surjeet, who is our MP. The stamp is a Candian stamp. Here is their letter-head—Republic of Khalistan, Office of the Consul-General, Johnston Building, Suite 1-45 Kingsway, Vancouver, B.C. Canada V5T3H7, Phone No. 872-321.

You know the main sponsor of the slogan is a person who presided over the Sikh Education Conference, Mr. Ganga Singh Dhillon. He is a citizen of America, he is not an Indian citizen. From that Education Conference a group raised the slogan of Khalistan. It is not that the slogan started from that conference. Beforehand preparations were on. Subsequently you have seen what dramatic developments have taken place—the murder of Jagat Narain, the hijacking of a plane and one Sant suddenly became so famous who directly welcomed

the hijacking and the murder and the Government of Punjab was so weak-kneed that they hesitated to take action against him, though after much shouting and much pressure he was arrested. But afterwards he was released dramatically. I got the report that when he was released, the Chairman of Delhi Gurdwara who is a Congress(I) went to receive and welcome him. His name is Shri Santokh Singh.

An. HON. MEMBER : For him an Ordinance was issued.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE : It is also a fact. The Sant was used in the election campaign against the Akalis by the Congress (I). So the encouragement is from the Congress(I) to this type of people who openly encouraging taking violent steps in favour of this separatist movement, the secessionist movement. The ruling party cannot absolve itself of its responsibility. (Interruptions). The Punjab Government failed to take stern action. It tackled the situation in a manner where these secessionist forces, elements, got full encouragement. After his release, the way the police resorted to firings killing twenty persons in Mehta Chowk showed that there were repressions after his arrest in some area i.e., in Chandu Kalan. There were Sikh extremists who attacked the Hindu shopkeepers in Taran Taran killing five innocent lives and no action was taken against the persons concerned by the police. The demand of the people was that an enquiry should be instituted against all those firings. But, nothing has been done. The murderers of Jagat Narain have not yet been apprehended. They are still at large.

The recent event was the one which happened day before yesterday, namely, the bursting of bombs. Three persons got killed. I read in the newspaper, that incident happened at 12-30 Noon but the police reached there after 3 or 3.30 P.M. The Superintendent was allowed at 6 P.M. Is there any Government existing in Punjab ?

So, the people have a doubt that the bomb was being manufactured and, in the course of making of it, it burst. I do not know what the actual reality is. If the people have a doubt, there is some justification for it. So, the situation in Punjab is now very serious. This Khalistan Movement is backed by foreign imperialists the parochial or secessionist force are getting some support among the students one group is Dal

Khalsa, who champion the Khalistan Movement. I read this is to-day's paper. Also there is another group of Sikh Students' Federation.

They have constituted murderers' squads. The police is completely silent or helpless. The reply we got from the Government of India's State Home Minister, Shri Makwana in the Rajya Sabha—I have read that reply—shows that this Government is totally complacent in its attitude. He said that this Khalistan slogan had not got mass support. In Punjab I know that the Akali Dal have demarcated from this and said that they are not supporters of Kalistan slogan. In Calcutta the Sikhs denounced this after the plane hijacking incident, but the Akali Dal did not denounce this hijacking openly. That is also to be noted. They have some silent sympathy but they are not bold enough to openly denounce this. Still they have demarcated. We welcome this demarcation. But the issue is that the situation is deteriorating because communal outlook is brewing. In 1973 a Sikh conference was held at Anandpur where a resolution was passed. The formulation of the resolution was that Sikhs should be considered a nation. This theory that Sikhs should be considered a nation and they must have their separate identity or separate existence had been interpreted by the separatists/secessionists as the sanction of the entire Sikh community for Khalistan though the others are interpreting that this does not mean we will go out of India. It means only more autonomy for the State. But the theory is wrong.

Sir, you know in India the two-nation theory created havoc and ultimately India has been divided—Hindus as a nation and Muslims as a nation. Now, following that outlook this resolution has been passed. Similarly, the Christians will also make the same demand. So, when the basis of nationality becomes religion and agitation is conducted on that basis, then unity of India is not possible. The theory of RSS is the same theory. That the Hindus are a nation. Now, Jam it-e-Islami has also started their campaign that the Muslims are a nation.

Sir, this is a dangerous theory. Now the Akali Dal is also behind this theory that Sikhs are a nation and as a nation they want to have their independent Statehood, separate identity and separate existence.

Sir, here in India the most democratic and principled outlook is absolutely essential

to fight the secessionist tendencies not only by administrative methods but also politically you have to fight because in India unlike other countries—excepting Soviet Union, China and some other countries—the composition of the population is of various nationalities, religions, linguistic communities and ethnic groups. They have their different languages, different habits, different customs and economically also development is very uneven. Now, because of the policy of the congress Government the country is more and more heading towards a crisis. Unemployment is increasing. Poverty is increasing. So, the tussle for jobs is intensified. Resentment among people is growing. What is the main factor for this increase of poverty. It is kept hidden. Feudal and Capitalist exploitation are the main reason for this economic wretchedness and miseries of the poor people in the villages. So, feudalism has to be abolished. Without taking recourse to that you cannot remove poverty. When the vested interests are trying to use methods of disruptive separatist tactics to put one section of the poor against the other. These things were utilised by the British people to divide us; Hindu-Mussalman riot was a weapon which the British people used to divide and to rule over us. We know all this, because, we have worked in the trade union movements. Whenever there is any joint struggle and movement by the working class, whenever the British rule found that they cannot put down the struggle of the working class by repressive measures alone, they always resorted to this method of dividing them rousing communal and caste feelings, and so on. This weapon is now utilised by the pro-imperialist forces and the vested interests who are very much active now.

Regarding the question of Assam, we know what the main weakness of this Government is. I have brought these question of foreign hands repeatedly on the floor of the House. What is their reply? They say they have no facts. can you believe this, that they have no facts on the question of foreign hands? Regarding Khalistan also they say, they have no facts. I have already read out to you certain news items and have pointed out to you where this Headquarter is situated, where from these things are emanating, and so on. But you do not have courage because you are seeking the IMF loan and you cannot antagonise the American Government.

Now, Sir, regarding Assam, myself and my colleague Mr. Surjeet met the

Home Minister Mr. Zail Singh. We got a report from Assam that there was a raid in relation to an attempt on one Police officer who was opposed to the agitationists. So, that officer was going to be killed. Centering that incident there was a raid on a den of the attackers where many arms were captured. Along with those arms many explosives and certain literatures were also captured. Those literatures have come from Thailand. In those Literatures it is stated how Assam is considered to be beyond the farthest end of India. There was also a map and these literatures came from Thailand, from Bangkok which is a C.I.A. Centre; there is a Well known Buddhist organisation there which is an agent of CIA. When we met the Prime Minister we asked her, why are you not giving publicity to all these things captured and who are behind these. Why should there not be proper publicity? Here lies the weakness of the Government. They don't come forward to fight the secessionist forces squarely.

In regard to the north-eastern region, particularly in Tripura, we all know the role of the Baptist Church. There is the Tripura Upajati Juva Samiti which was involved in many killings; they raised the slogan that Tripura should be liberated. They said that there should be a free, independent Tripura. Once you allow them to be under the influence of the Baptist Church apart from involved in conspiracies then certain emotional change takes place in them and they begin to think that they are not citizens of India but they are loyal only to the metropolitan country of their church. Similarly, take Muslim fundamentalism. It is known to everybody how foreign money is coming. There are the middle-East countries from where foreign money is coming. If they are successful in influencing the Muslims here, then, they will be able to influence their way of life, their thinking and their loyalty. They will be able to influence them to change their loyalty from India to some other Muslim centre outside the country. This is a very dangerous trend. And these forces are very active when Bhutto was hung the Jamiat-e-Islami elements were so happy that they distributed sweets in Kashmir at that time. These are the foreign forces who have got their agents inside and local vested interests have been co-operating with these secessionist forces. This is where the danger lies. It is very necessary that all democratic forces in India should be made conscious of the seriousness of the situation. The crisis is further intensified. The forces of

devisive secessionist movements are raising their heads. In Gujarat even within the Hindu community, the riot took place. I visited Gujarat with Mr. Bhubesh Gupta—he is not present now in this world—and there we got a report that a huge amount of money was being spent to organise this kind of movement against Schedule Castes, against the reservation policy. Now, where from this money is coming? We do not know. We met the Chief Minister and leaders of various parties. We were told that some Congress-I party members were involved in this. They accused that Jan Sangh is a party to this riot. But they had admitted that a section of Congress-I Party is also a party to this riot. Nowadays all vested interests are utilising these forces. Our point is that our fight should be an all-round fight. We talk about secularism. But whenever elections come, we use casteism, communalism and all types of parochial outlook come to play to gain votes. So, they get encouraged and that is why we cannot fight these secessionist and separatist tendencies and because of extreme economic crisis, money is becoming a big factor; money plays a very big role to win over the people for mobilising these secessionist demands.

My point is that there are genuine grievances both of the people of Punjab and the Akalis. It is very good that the Prime Minister is meeting their delegation and they have agreed to stop their so-called religious war—'Dharma Yudh'. This shows how communalism is spreading. They have declared 'Dharma Yudh' which means that they seek to have the religious fight as sikhs and Hindus also will rally under R.S.S. and will start similar fight as Hindus and in Punjab thus communal riots will grow and develop. These are very dangerous things and unless Government intervenes and curbs it and timely sense of sobriety is restored, the unit of India will be in peril. The grievances of all nationalities, sub-nationalities and ethnic groups must be attended to and they should be helped in all possible ways. In undeveloped areas, the danger is bigger than in developed areas. In West Bengal, because our democratic and left movements are very strong, this type of secessionist forces are very weak. There, though they tried several times, they have failed to organise riots. But in other States, the ruling party and many other political parties utilise casteism and communalism to gain votes, though they talk about secularism outside in the platform. That is why democratic consciousness and of secularism must be inculcated throughout

the country and the ethnic groups, sub-nationalities should be given their full democratic rights for which they are fighting. That is why we want that more autonomy should be given to the States. There are big regions where a particular ethnic group has their contiguity in residence, separate culture and separate economy. There regional autonomy should be granted.

Now, in Tripura a separate District Council Election is taking place in this month. They are going to enjoy their autonomy. Similarly it is there in Darjeeling. The West Bengal assembly has passed a resolution unanimously supporting legitimate demand for autonomy for the Nepali speaking people in Darjeeling. But I am sorry to mention that our Chief Minister has sent a letter to the Prime Minister drawing her attention to a report that Sikkim Chief Minister encourage the slogan of separate Darjeeling State and some disruptive forces are behind it. Once Darjeeling is separated, the demand will be that it should be merged with Nepal. It will go out of India. But an overwhelming majority of the people there are opposed to this so the attention of the Prime Minister has been drawn by the Chief Minister of West Bengal Government that Sikkim Chief Minister has encouraged this idea. Whether it is a fact or not, I do not know. But this secessionist tendency is growing. That is why we must be very careful. The Punjab Government must be courageous enough to tackle this situation and they should not show this type of backbonelessness which they are now showing.

Shri R.S. SPARROW (Jullundur)
Mr. Speaker. Sir, the situation arising out of the conspiracy by separatist element against the integrity of the country being discussed on the floor of the House. The previous speaker has brought out various angles that concern this particular subject and in certain cases he has highlighted certain aspects which I accept concern the country as a whole and I and my party stand by them.

This question does not only bring the Khalistan issue that has been brought into limelight lately in the press and outside the press, but these separatist type of tendencies have sometimes sprouted in certain other regions also namely the north-east side of India. It is a serious matter and there should be no doubt about it. Any one who thinks about bisecting India is playing a foul with the total homogeneity of my beloved country. No nonsense

could be stood in such a contest. I know the views of all of you, of all the parties; I know that we all fought wars together; I know the inner minds of the people at large, who stand for India, for unified India. If in any form or manner this type of question is brought in, I am afraid, it is not in tune with the progressive and cyclic ascendancy for which India stands. Since the question has been touched upon, I feel it my bounden duty to bring about a few observations that I have been able to collate, collect and digest. We do not stand for the vivisection of India, I am quite certain, I am certain about it for one big reason that even at the time of the top test, of the severe test of having to go into battles for the integrity of my country, everybody, all Jawans belonging to different religions, different regions of India stood together—Hindus, Sikhs, Christians, Muslims and other all stood together. I have seen them well enough. That shows very clearly as to what is the bent of mind of the people at large.

In so far as the splinter and a little aberration that may upset our get-together are concerned, these have naturally to be dissected, understood and explained. I stand to make an effort bring in one or two words on that particular subject. I take the question of Khalistan. Khalistan, if I may say—say, concerns whom. It has been said that Khalistan question is being mooted by Sikhs. That is what has come down. Is it a fact that Sikhs are asking for Khalistan? May I put a correct picture as to what really is the case? Ethically, geographically and historically Sikhs are part and parcel of India as a whole. I must explain this to you Sikh Gurus, who brought about and brought in Sikh religion—What was their attitude,—let us for a moment, cast our eyes to historical facts only. They were tortured; they made glorious sacrifices. And for what was that? For maintaining the civilisation, the culture and the homogeneity of India—Mother India—as a whole, not in one exclusive place. And they gave proof of it. What is the proof of it? That proof was in their shrines. See their shrines, their travels, their preaching centres, their Takhts. I take you to the North-West of India, as my friends, who come from that region will bear me out. Farooqji is there. My other friends are there. Namgyalji is here. Go to North-west India. In Srinagar, Chhati Padshahi Gurudwara, which is a shrine of major importance to all Sikhs, is there. I skip Punjab for a moment. You come further east. You meet Ponta Sahib. You come to Delhi,

you see Sisganj, you see Rakabganj, you see other holy places which are worshipped by us day and night. You start moving further East. You go to Dehra Dun, you go to Mittharetha Sahib, you go to Gobind Ghat, you go to Hemkund in Uttar Pradesh. You start moving further East. You go to Patna Sahib, where Guru Gobind Singh was born and lived and Ninth Padshah Guru Teg Bahadur spent 12 to 15 years in that region and that Takht is there. You start going south-south and East. towards Gauhati. You find the same thing. You go down to Hira Ghat; you go down to Hazur Sahib in Aithra Pradesh. And, Sir, they are all these holy places of my Gurus. Someone asked me what is your Homeland. I said Sikhs Homeland is India as a whole. It is not one small place.

One thing more. Just see the pattern of it. The Sikhs' culture' the Sikhs, history, the Sikhs, way of dealing with India as a whole. Guru Gobind Singh Maharaj Sabon Kala Sampooran, Tenth Guru, Selected Panch Pyaras, five best brothers and beloved ones with tests. I don't want to go into any detail. I just want to point out to you. Do you know who were the Panch Pyaras? One Panch Pyara hailed from Orissa, Puri the second one hailed from Dwarika, Gujarat; the third one from a good Centre of our civilisation, Mathura; Uttar Pradesh; and the fourth one from Delhi and the fifth one from Lahore, Punjab. Yes. Correct. Just see the pattern of it, India, Bharat, not in a vivisected form and people want to vivisect us. Yes, Sir, they would wish to. This is the pattern all over the world today that it is better to have smaller type of nations. It may be Sierra Leone, Gold Coast, Congo, Katanga, Nigeria, Biafra, Uganda, Ethiopia, Somalia and so on and so forth. There should be no other super-except some super powers that exist. All of them are crazy on that point and of course, they also envy us. So I am not surprised when you find some foreign elements or foreign-aided elements. wrongly converted elements, agents, money hungry call it what you may who put their finger in the pie in the wrong manner. This we are not going to withstand, no such nonsense is to be tolerated that way.

My Hon. Friend Samarji spoke about Dr. Jagjit Singh. He spoke about law and order and so on and so forth. Yes, we remember that. History is very fresh. I know that gentleman had audacity and means. Who is he? He was with me at one time. He was with me in Punjab Vidhan Sabha. Incidentally he worked under

me also. Yes Sir, I at that time had a hand of having to get him the promotion of Deputy Speaker also. But one understands the kind as you give the tests and lo and behold at the time when we fought the bitter Indo-Pak war 1971, Lo and behold that gentleman not only comes as one man No—A chartered plane takes off from Heathrow Airport, London ; lands at Lahore. And our children, our kinsfolk are fighting battles, spilling blood and sweat and doing well and that man stands before the television set. This is history marked everywhere, the world over he stands before the television camera, and do you know what he says ? He shakes a bunch of keys "My dear Sikh brethren on the other side, you start thinking of working with Pakistan. This is the bunch of keys for Nankana Sahib Gurdwara as also Panja Sahib Gurdwara. You should aid these people." Samar Mukherjee, Sir, I want to point out one thing for your kind information. When Janata Party was in power, that reasonable man, who wanted to let down his own mother country, that treasonable man full of espionage, was allowed to come back to India and move about free. Did you raise your finger at that time ! Were you not backing up Janta Party at that time ? I would like to know this.

And incidently you brought in the name of my friend, Harkishan Singh Surjeet. We both met him Dr. Jagjit Singh, then in Vidhan Sabha lobby in Chandigarh, masquerading and moving around and no one looked at it. And of course, this is how it went on. So, let us not throw any kind of mud on each other. I am not for that at all. Let us play the ball correct. We are not going to hit anybody below the belt; Neither you nor we. But the facts have to be facts and we must face them manfully. That is my plea. So, we should not stand any such nonsense on law and order. Any one who does something wrong we should effectively deal with him. I fully have faith in the present Government, Indira Gandhi's Government, the Home Minister and his tentacles down below. Problems will be dealt with properly. Everything is being dealt with and in future will be dealt with adroitly, thoughtfully and effectively. There should be no doubt about it.

Yes, slips can be there. Sir, we are human-beings. There can be slips. Some odd officers or some sort of little tentacle sometimes may make slips. Things are not that straight. I know. A few can sometimes flabbergasted.

All are not highly trained. I can pass it on to you for whatever it is worth. Our country's machinery, our bureaucracy, our leadership is not all that fully toned up. I know. But we are a developing country and we are muddling through it beautifully well, so long as we do not throw mud on each other in a wrong way. Mistakes, criticisms are most welcome. Why should it not be there? So, this much, Sir, I have to point out to you in relation to what is happening in today's circumstances and conditions in India and in relation to these types of people who want to upset the balance of our working through creating one type of fissure, one sensation or the other.

I would now like to say something for the information of my own Sikh brethren, and also to others, about the viability of of type of thing which anyone who thinks in terms of Khalistan, or some kind of a miniature sized, separatist State must remember. To-day, 49% of the total population of Punjab which has twelve districts, is Sikh and 51% consists of the rest, viz. Hindus, Harijans, Christians and others. Out of the total population of Sikh in India the Sikhs who live outside Punjab constitutes 37 per cent of them. So let us see the pattern of it. The spread of Sikhs in the total population of India is something like that. You may check this up later on. But this is how I have checked up things, and collated. In Punjab the ratio of Sikhs vs others is 49 : 51. Even within this may I talk to my own brethren as to what is the exact situation? Suppose as has been alleged by people here and there that some of the Sikhs want to have Khalistan the situation in Punjab is this: suppose that out of the twelve districts as per correct share Sikhs get six districts. Even there the situation is that amongst all Sikhs there are different types of Sikhs. There are Congress (I) Sikhs there are Sikhs of other parties and there are Namdhari Sikhs, Sehajdhari Sikhs, Nirmala Sikhs, Ra Sikhs and Udass is Sikhs etc. All of them do not want Khalistan. Besides these there are the vast number of Akalis who don't want it either. It means that even supposing that a small splinter group of Sikhs still wishes to have Khalistan is it going to have Khalistan of half a district I am talking only about the viability of Khalistan. It is not going to be Viable, but only to a madcap who possibly will run a little berserk shouting in the streets "I am going to have Kha-

istan." That is what some of these boys are doing. It may be politically-motivated-internally or Internationally. It may be foreign-aided, or it may be a thing simply out of a warped mind. that possibly is the concept of the people who think in these terms.

श्री गिरधारी लाल डोगरा (जम्मू) : जनाबे-वाला, मुझ से पहले कामरेड मुकर्जी और जैनरल स्पारो साहब ने भाषण दिये हैं। उन्होंने बहुत अच्छी बातें कहीं हैं। लेकिन मैं आप के जरिये एक बात अर्ज करना चाहता हूं। मुखर्जी साहब ने फरमाया कि हमारे यहां सिर्फ पंजाब में ही खालिस्तान का स्लोगन नहीं है, बल्कि मुल्क के मुख्तलिफ हिस्सों में इस तरह की डिसरप्टिव आवाजें उठ रही हैं, इन से हमें होशियार रहना चाहिये, उनका हमें मुकम्मिल इलाज करना चाहिये। मैं उन से पूरी तरह से मुत्तफिक हूं, हालांकि उन्होंने कुछ बातें ऐसी कही हैं जिन से मुझे इख्तिलाफ है, लेकिन जो बुनियादी बातें हैं वे दुरुस्त हैं। मैं भी इस सिलसिले में यह कहना चाहता हूं कि हम को एक बात का ख्याल रखना चाहिये कि दुनिया के अन्दर दो किस्म की ताकतें इस वक्त काम कर रही हैं — एक वे हैं जो जंग चाहती हैं और दूसरी वे हैं जो अमन चाहती हैं।

अमन चाहने वाले लोगों में, अमन चाहने वाले मुमालिक जो हैं, उन में हिन्दुस्तान एक ऐसा मुल्क है, जहां मेरा ख्याल है कि कोई भी पौलीटीकल पार्टी हो और खास कर यहां की गवर्नमेंट, यहां की बड़ी बड़ी पाटियां जो हैं, वे अमन पसन्द हैं और अमन चाहती हैं और अमन के लिए काम करती हैं क्योंकि हिन्दुस्तान अमन का एक किला है।

मैं आप को बताऊ कि चन्द दिनों के लिए मैं स्केन्डीनेवियन कन्ट्रीज गया था और मुझे लन्दन जाने का और मास्को जाने का भी मौका मिला। वहां पर लोगों से बातें करने पर पता चला कि वे हिन्दुस्तान से यह तबक्को करते हैं, इन्दिरा गांधी जी से यह तबक्को करते हैं जो जंग आने वाली है और जो बहुत खतरनाक होगी, वे इस

को रोकें। वे जंग के खतरे को हम से ज्यादा जानते हैं। थोड़ा सा हम भी जानते हैं और आप पंजाब के रहने वाले हैं इसलिए आप भी जानते हैं। हम जम्मू व काश्मीर में रहते हैं और हम ने जंग को देखा है वे चाहते हैं कि हिन्दुस्तान ही इस जंग से लोगों को बचाए और वे ऐसा सोचते हैं कि यहां की गवर्नमेंट, यहां की लीडर श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी ही इससे दुनिया को बचाएंगी। इसलिए सब मिलकर कोशिश करें इस अमन के लिए, दुनिया के अमन के लिए जो आवाज अमन चाहती है वह हमारी तरफ देखती है और जो अमन के खिलाफ हैं वे भी हमारी तरफ देखते हैं क्योंकि हम अमन के लिए कोशिश करते हैं। हम भूल नहीं सकते कि कितने हम पर हमले हुए हैं और उन हमलों में किस तरह से दुश्मन ने हम को मुख्तलिफ किस्म के नुकसान पहुंचाने की, हम पर काबू पाने की और हम को फतेह करने की कोशिश की मगर हमारी एकता इत्तिहाद ने उस का सही जवाब हमेशा दिया और चाहे जम्मू व काश्मीर था, चाहे पंजाब था, चाहे नार्थ ईस्टर्न स्टेट्स थीं और चाहे बंगाल था, जहां कहीं भी लड़ाई लड़ी गई, हम अपने इत्तिहाद, अपनी यूनियटी से इस काबिल बन गये कि दुश्मन को डिफीट कर पाएं और उस को कामयाब नहीं होने दिया।

एक बात मैं यह और कहना चाहता हूं कि तमाम हिस्ट्री को मदेनजर रखते हुए, नार्थ ईस्टर्न स्टेट्स में और हमारे पंजाब में भी और जम्मू व काश्मीर में भी, कुछ ताकतें तेजी से इस बात की कोशिश हमेशा करती हैं कि जरूरी तौर पर उन को कुछ ऐसे एलिमेंट्स मिल जाएं, जो उनके हाथ में खेलें। अब सवाल पैदा होता है कि खालिस्तान का जो नारा है, वह क्या है। इसको समझने के लिए यह जरूरी है कि हम पहले, खालसा का जो वजूद अमल में आया उससे पहले जो सिख हैं उन का जो एतकाद है, उनकी जो आइडियोलॉजी है उस को समझे, उन के धर्मशास्त्र को समझे, तब जाकर हम सही नतीजे पर पहुंच सकते हैं। हम देखें कि पंजाब एक पुरजोर प्रांत रहा है अनडिवाइडेड पंजाब भी और उसके बाद जो हमारी हिन्दुस्तान का पंजाब है, वह भी। उसमें सब से बड़ी ताकत, मेरे ख्याल के मुताबिक, जो थी, वह गुरु ग्रन्थ साहब की

थी, गुरुबाणी की थी और यह गुरु नानक की देन थी पंजाबियों को । उनके बाद जो उनके सक्सेसर (बाद के) गुरु हुए, उन्होंने हमारी जो इन्टेग्रेटेड हेरिटेज थी, स्पीचुअल, कल्चरल और जितनी भी हमारी टीचिंग्स थी और सूफियों की भी जितनी टीचिंग्स थी, उन सब को इन्टेग्रेट करके और उन में से बेहतरीन बातें निकाल कर एक लोगों की जुबान में रखी और वे केवल हर पंजाबी के लिए ही नहीं बल्कि पंजाब के बाहर के लोगों के लिए भी थी जैसा कि जनरल साहब ने फरमाया कि उन्होंने यूनिवर्सल टीचिंग्स इन्सानों के सामने रखीं । वे आसाम गये, वे गये साऊथ, वे गये वेस्ट और वे गये ईस्ट और हर जगह जाकर नार्थ में तो वे थे ही, उन्होंने इन सब बातों को लोगों के सामने रखा । हर जगह जाकर उन्होंने अपने गुरुद्वारे बनाए, हर जगह आश्रम बनाए और एक यूनिटी का सबक उन्होंने दिया, एकता का सबक दिया । पंजाब के अन्दर जिस वक्त तक खालसा का वजूद नहीं अमल में आया था उस वक्त तक सब लोग चाहे हिन्दू हों या मुसलमान, सब उनको अपना गुरु मानते थे और आज भी मानते हैं । गुरु ग्रन्थ साहब की टीचिंग्स सिख तो मानते ही हैं मगर नान-सिख भी मानते हैं और उन के दिखाये हुये रास्ते पर अमल करने की कोशिश करते हैं । जो सिखों के 10 गुरु हैं, उनको वे भी अपना गुरु मानते हैं सिखों के जो गुरु हैं, उन की जो टीचिंग्स हैं, उन को सिख तो मानेंगे ही लेकिन इन की बाणी से बाकी लोग भी इन्स्पीरेशन लेते हैं ।

पंजाब के अन्दर आज बूढ़ी से बूढ़ी और जवान से जवान औरतें भी गुरुबाणी में ही प्रार्थना करती हैं । फरीद के कलाम की, कबीर की बाणी की, हमारे दूसरे शास्त्रों को भी वहां आप गुरुबाणी में पायेंगे ।

गुरु गोबिन्द सिंह जी ने जो खालसा बनाया, सिख फोर्स बनायी, वह किसलिए बनायी थी ? वह फोर्स उन्होंने अपने लिए नहीं बनायी थी । उन्होंने यह फौज अपनी जनता के लिए, अपने मुल्क के लिए बनायी थी । उन्होंने वह फोर्स चन्द आदमियों के लिए नहीं बनायी थी । उन्होंने वचपन में ही अपने पूज्य पिता की प्रेरणा दी कि वह देश के लिये और देशवासियों के

लिये अपना बलिदान दें । उनके वचने दीवार में चीनबा दिये गये । उन्होंने अपनी सारी जिन्दगी लोगों को अप्रण कर दी । वे सारी जिन्दगी अपने लोगों के लिए, इस देश को इकट्ठा रखने के लिए लड़ते रहे । आज कोई भी सच्चा सिख उनका नाम लेकर कैसे इस देश के टुकड़े करने की बात कर सकता है । मैं यकीन के साथ कहता हूं कि सिखों के नाम पर, जो सही सिख है, वह डिसरप्शन को स्पॉट कर सकता है अथवा इस तरह की बात वह सोच भी नहीं सकता । गुरुबाणी एक यूनिवर्सल मैसेज है । वह हिन्दुस्तान के हर हिस्से, हर तरफ, हर दिशा में उसका प्रभाव है । उसके फोलोअर इस तरह की बात नहीं कर सकते । गुरु गोबिन्द सिंह साहब मुल्क की एकता के लिए लड़ते रहे । सिख गुरुओं की जो टीचिंग हैं वे मुल्क की यूनिटी के लिए हैं, वे हिन्दुस्तान की यूनिटी के लिए हैं । हर आदमी और मजहब वाले उनको मानते हैं ।

बाकी रह गयी बात डिसरप्शन की । वह कोई भी सिख, मुसलमान, हिन्दू के रूप में कर सकता है । कोई भी यह गड़बड़ी कर सकता है, गलत बात कर सकता है । जो खालिस्तान की बात करते हैं और सिखिज्म का नाम लेकर करते हैं वह ठीक नहीं करते हैं । खालसा सारे हिन्दुस्तान के लिए था । गुरु गोबिन्द सिंह जी की जो टीचिंग्स थीं वे सारे हिन्दुस्तान के लिए थीं । मैं नहीं समझता कि आम तौर पर सिख कुछ गलत किस्म के लोगों का साथ देंगे । एक और बात हमें नहीं भूलनी चाहिए, जैसा कि जनरल साहब ने कहा, अगर हम पंजाब में देखें तो सिखों के अन्दर, निरंकारी हैं, राधा स्वामी भी हैं, नामधारी भी हैं, सहजधारी भी हैं, हिन्दू भी हैं सब इकट्ठे हैं और वे सब खालिस्तान के विरोधी हैं । फिर थोड़े से लोग कैसे इसको चला सकते हैं ।

जनावे आला हमें एक बात पर गौर करना चाहिए, हमारी गवर्नमेंट को भी गौर करना चाहिए । यह ठीक है कि यह जो डिसरप्शन हो रहा है वह एक किस्म के फारन इन्स्पीरेशन से हो रहा है । यह जो फारन इन्स्पीरेशन है इसके बारे में यहां हाउस में विस्तार से कहना जनहित में नहीं है । हमारी जितनी भी बार्डर स्टेट्स हैं, जम्मू कश्मीर है, पाकिस्तान से लगने वाली दूसरी बार्डर स्टेट्स

हैं, उनमें जो विदेशी असुर काम कर रहा है इसकी तरफ गवर्नमेंट को तबोज़ह देने की ज़रूरत है, गवर्नमेंट को ख्याल करने की ज़रूरत है। हमारी जो नार्थ ईस्टर्न इस्टेट्स हैं उनकी तरफ भी तबोज़ह देने की ज़रूरत है।

जहां तक इस बात का ताल्लुक है कि पंजाब के अन्दर ज्यादा इन्टरवेंशन हो रहा है तो उसके लिए हमारी पंजाब गवर्नमेंट को बहुत बहादुरी से काम करना चाहिए। वहां एक पुरानी ट्रेडिशन चली आ रही है कि गुरुद्वारों के अन्दर गवर्नमेंट दखल नहीं देगी, उनके अन्दर पुलिस नहीं जाएगी। इस ट्रेडिशन के खिलाफ पंजाब गवर्नमेंट अपने आप नहीं जा सकती। मैं होम मिनिस्टर साहब, जानी जो से खासकर कहूंगा, यह ठीक है कि इस बात को हम हाउस में डिस्कस नहीं कर सकते हैं और न डिस्कस करना चाहिए, होम मिनिस्टर को विरोधी दलों के जितने भी लीडर्स हैं उनसे इसको डिस्कस कर के एक राय कायम करनी चाहिए। इस वक़्त न तो सिचुएशन नार्मल है, न बहुत खराब है, ऐसा सोच कर हमें चलना चाहिए। यह एक ऐसा मसला है जिस पर हमें बहुत गम्भीरता से सोचना है। मैं मानता हूँ कि इस मसले के भूतलिक जो गवर्नमेंट एक्शन हो, वह यहां पर डिस्कस नहीं हो सकता है और न उसे यहां पर डिस्कस करना चाहिए। ती मेरा सुझाव है कि होम मिनिस्टर साहब अपोजीशन लीडर्स को अलग-अलग बुलवाएं और उनके साथ बैठकर बात करें। मुल्क के टुकड़े हों, यह बात कोई नहीं चाहता। यह एकता का सवाल है और देश का सवाल है, इसके लिए सबको साथ लेकर चलना होगा और इस मसले का हल निकालना होगा। हमें सबको मिलकर फेस करना होगा। खालिस्तान का सवाल और अन्य जगह जो दूसरे सवाल हैं, सबको मिलकर फेस करना होगा, उस पर पूरा सोच-विचार होना चाहिए, सबसे मिलकर बात करनी चाहिए और इसका राजनीतिक लाभ नहीं उठाया जाना चाहिए एक दूसरे पर इल्जाम लगाएंगे और अपनी पार्टी को ताकत आजमाएंगे तो इससे हम कहीं नहीं पहुंचेंगे। इससे और ज्यादा खराबी होगी।

16 hrs.

मैं एक बात का यकीन दिलाता चाहता हूँ। मैं जम्मू-कश्मीर में पैदा हुआ और पंजाब में पढ़ा। मैं पंजाब वालों को अच्छी तरह से जानता हूँ, मैं

पंजाब वालों की पेट्रिआटिज्म को जानता हूँ, पंजाबियों की हिम्मत को जानता हूँ और सिचुएशन को फेस करने की हिम्मत को जानता हूँ। मैं नहीं समझता कि मातृभूमि को जरा भी आंच आए, इस बात को वे बरदाश्त करेंगे। मैंने गोलियों की बरसात के बीच और उड़ते हुए हवाई-जहाजों की स्ट्राकिंग के बीच देखा है और जितने भी बार्डर-स्टेट्स के लोग हैं, ऐसे ही बहादुर हैं।

मैं एक बात और कहना चाहता हूँ कि अकाली पार्टी को भी इसमें बोलडली स्टैंड लेना पड़ेगा। अकाली पार्टी ने पहले छोटा पंजाब बनाया इसके 16.01 hrs.

(Shri Hari Natha Misra in the Chair)

लिए वह जिम्मेदार है। अब एक तरफ कहते हैं कि पंजाबी स्पीकिंग एरियाज हैं, वे हमको मिलने चाहिए, दूसरी तरफ कुछ आदमी खालिस्तान की बात करते हैं। अब एक सीधी लरइन लेनी पड़ेगी। इसमें किसी पार्टी का सवाल नहीं है। कोई भी पार्टी तभी है जब हिन्दुस्तान है। अगर हिन्दुस्तान को नुकसान पहुंचता है तो सभी पार्टियों को उससे नुकसान पहुंचता है। कोई भी पार्टी तभी एग्जिस्ट कर सकती है जब हिन्दुस्तान एग्जिस्ट करेगा। कभी यह कहे कि हमसे यह नहीं कहा कि हाई-जैकिंग की बुराई करें, तो जिसको कंडेम करना होता है वह अपने आप करता है, किसी के कहने पर कोई नहीं करता, ये बातें गलत हैं। इसलिए हमको लोगों के सामने आना चाहिए। वोटों के पीछे नहीं दौड़ना चाहिए। इलैक्शन आ रहे हैं और उसके लिए यदि यह किया जाएगा कि कहीं पर कोई बात कहीं जाए और कहीं पर दूसरी बात की जाए तो यह ठीक नहीं है। मैं तो समर मुखर्जी से भी कहूंगा कि आपकी पार्टी का स्टैंड क्लियर नहीं है। They do not come out openly and say "this is bad".

उनको भी कहना चाहूंगा और सुरजीत साहब भी मेरे पुराने दोस्त हैं, जब तक वोटों के फन्दे से हम नहीं निकलेंगे तब तक आप अपनी और देश की इंटिग्रिटी नहीं बचा सकते।

आज देश की बड़ी पेचीदा हालत है और इस स्थिति में अगर कोई पार्टी वोटों के पीछे भागती है तो वह मुल्क के जीवन के साथ खेलती है। यह मसला देश का मसला है यह किसी पार्टी का

सवाल नहीं है और मैं जानती थीं कि कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो अप्रोजेक्शन के लीडर्स हैं, उनको अलग-अलग बुलाकर उनसे बात करें और पंजाब गवर्न-मेंट से भी बात करें। जो लोग गुरुद्वारों में छिपे बैठे हैं, जैसा कि श्री मुकेश साहब ने कहा कि ब्लास्ट हुआ और वहाँ पर रिपोर्ट करने खुद गए, सब इस्पेक्टर को अंदर नहीं जाने दिया, उससे कहा कि बाहर निकल जाओ, फिर दरवाजा बंद कर लिया, इस तरह की उनकी दिक्कत है। पंजाब पुलिस सब कुछ कर सकती है, लेकिन यह एक मॉटर आफ पालिसी है। अगर सब ठीक-ठीक चलता रहा तो कहेंगे कि ठीक है, अगर कुछ भूलत हो गया तो कहेंगे कि हमसे पूछा नहीं। इसके लिए राएअमल बनाने की जरूरत है, क्योंकि यह देश का मसला है, किसी पार्टी का क्वेश्चन नहीं। मेरी प्रार्थना है कि सब वोट के अंदर से निकल कर मुल्क की हिफाजत को सामने रखते हुए इस समस्या पर विचार करें और इसको हल करने की कोशिश करें। सही तरीके से इससे निपटने के लिए हम सब को मिल कर कार्रवाई करनी चाहिये। जनरलिस्ट्स वगैरह जो लोग पंजाब से हो कर आए हैं और जो वहाँ के लोग हैं सब यहाँ कहते हैं कि बम जैसे पहले फटे थे वैसा ही बम अब फटा। लंगर के साथ जो कमरा है, जिसको गोदाम कहते हैं, जिस में अनाज दाना वगैरह रखा हुआ था उसके अंदर वह फटा है, तीन आदमी मरे हैं, किसी का बाजू उड़ गया और किसी के ब्रिस्ट का कोई और हिस्सा। इससे साफ नजर आता है कि बम से वे छेड़-छाड़ कर रहे थे। मैं सभी लीडरों से, सभी पार्टियों से अपील करूँगी कि अभी भी कुछ हाथ से गया नहीं है, मामला इतना नाजुक नहीं हुआ है कि इसको सम्भाला न जा सके, पंजाब में लाएण्ड आर्डर की पोजिशन इतनी खराब नहीं हुई है कि इसको सम्भाला न जा सके।

जहाँ तक सिख आंदोलन का ताल्लुक है, सिख धर्म का ताल्लुक है, सिख आंदोलन सिख धर्म के खिलाफ जाना नहीं चाहते हैं और अपने धर्म पर वे हमेशा उसी तरह से अमल करेंगे जिस तरह से वे अब तक करते आए हैं। चन्द आदमी हैं जो फारेन एजेंट हैं और जो गद्दारी कर रहे हैं। जनरल साहब ने बताया है कि एक जगजीत सिंह बैठे हैं, एक बलबीर सिंह हैं, या गंगा सिंह हैं जो यू० एन० ए० में बैठे हुए हैं और वहाँ से पैसों के लिए

टकों के लिए एजिटेशन चला रहे हैं, वहाँ से तार हिलाते हैं। उनकी कार्रवाइयों पर हम को रोक लगानी चाहिये।

मैं आपका शुक्रिया अदा करता हूँ कि आपने मुझे मौका दिया है। मैं जानती थीं कि प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि सब लीडर्स जो बैठे हुए हैं उनको उनसे मिल कर बातचीत करके प्लान चेक आउट करना चाहिये और इसको फ्रेम करने के लिए एक रास्ता तय करना चाहिये और उसपर हम सब को चलना चाहिए।

श्री सूरज भान (अम्बाला) : नागालैण्ड, मिजोरम, मणिपुर, असम और पंजाब में जो कुछ हो रहा है उसको देखते हुए ऐसा लगता है कि इस मुल्क में हजारों गद्दियों ने मुल्क की आजादी के वास्ते जो गद्दारी दी है और उसके कारण जो मुल्क आजाद हुआ है, उनकी आत्मायें यही कहती होंगी :

क्या इसलिए तकदीर ने चुनबाये थे तिनके बन जाए नशेमन तो कोई आग लगा दे।

नागालैण्ड, मिजोरम, मणिपुर, असम आदि दिल्ली से दूर जरूर हैं लेकिन दिल से दूर नहीं होने चाहिये। उन के डिबेलेपमेंट के लिए जब तक हम कुछ नहीं करेंगे और जब तक वे यह महसूस नहीं करेंगे कि हम हिन्दुस्तान का हिस्सा हैं, तब तक कुछ नहीं हो सकता है। अलगाव का एहसास उन के दिलों में बढ़ने नहीं देने चाहिये। मिजोरम के लोगों से बात करना भी छोड़ दी गई है। असम में जब तक लोग एजिटेशन की बात नहीं करते हैं, उनके साथ सीधे बातचीत करने के लिए भी आप तैयार नहीं हैं। असम के बारे में बड़ी अमानत सी चीज का मुझे पता लगा है। आर्मी में भी एक अजीब किस्म की थिंकिंग (सोच) पैदा कर दी गई है सरकार की तरफ से। 25 अगस्त, 1981 के इंडियन एक्सप्रेस में यह चीज छपी थी। आर्मी का एक सर्कुलर है नम्बर 110 इसका हैडिंग है :

एंड टू मिनिबल पावर इन असम वह सर्कुलर आर्मी हैड क्वार्टर्स की तरफ से इशू होता है। इस में लिखा है :

"The Assam movement is parochial, politically motivated and patently unpatriotic."

मुझे नहीं पता किस आधार पर आर्मी की तरफ से यह चीज लिखी गई है। कोई पालीटोशियन वह बात कहे तो समझ में आ सकती है, हालांकि वह भी गलत है, नहीं कहनी चाहिये। लेकिन आर्मी के सचिवलर में इस तरह की जीज छपे यह बहुत गलत है।

असम के विद्यार्थियों की मांग क्या है? यही तो है कि जो वहां विदेशी बाहर से आए हैं, उनको वहां से निकाल दिया जाए। इस मांग को आप पैरोकियल कहें, अनपट्रियौटिक कहें यह गलत बात है। उन से आपको सीधे बात करनी चाहिये।

श्री आर० एल० भाटिया (अमृतसर) : अगर आपके पास सचिवलर है तो उसकी कापी भेज पर रख दें।

श्री सूरज भान : अखबार में छप चुका है। 25 तारीख के अखबार में छपा है। नम्बर भी मैंने दे दिया है, 110 नम्बर है।

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home affairs (Shri Yogendra Makwana) : But read it with reference to the context. Do not cut it out and read it.

श्री सूरज भान : आप पूरा पढ़ दीजियेगा जब आप का टर्न आएगा। मैंने रेलीवेट पोर्शन पढ़ दिया है।

सभापति महोदय, बिहार में यू० पी० में, गुजरात में जो कुछ हुआ है वह कुछ कम गम्भीर नहीं है। केवल पंजाब की ही बात नहीं है। ऐसा नजर आता है कि इस देश में कोई हलुमत नहीं है। अभी देवली में जो कुछ हुआ है मैं कल ही यू० पी० के गवर्नर को मेमोरेन्डम दे कर आया हूं, मुझे नहीं पता सदन के किसी माननीय सदस्य को उस घटना का पता लगा है कि नहीं जिसको मैं कहना चाहता हूं। वहां केवल 24 हरिजन नहीं मरे, बल्कि एक महिला जो मरी है उसके पेट में दो बच्चे भी मरे हैं जिन में से एक लड़का और दूसरी लड़की थे, उन बेचारों की आंख खुलने से पहले ही सदा के लिये आंखें बन्द कर दी गयीं। एक आदमी और

मरा इस प्रकार 27 आदमी मरे हैं। और उन हरिजन ने डरते हुए कहा एक राज्य सभा के मेम्बर श्री लाखन सिंह हैं जो जाटव हैं, एक नौजावान लड़के ने कहा कि डाकुओं के तीन गिरोह आये। एक गिरोह विश्वनाथ प्रताप सिंह जिन्दाबाद के नारे लगा रहा था, दूसरे गिरोह ने उसको बन्द किया। मैं पूछना चाहता हूं हरिजनों का कत्ल ऐसे नारे लगाकर क्यों हुआ। दो ही चीजों से ताल्लुक है श्री विश्वनाथ प्रताप सिंह का या तो वह कांग्रेस के हैं या ठाकुर हैं, और दोनों तरह के नारे लगाना गलत है। अगर ऐसी ही चीजें चलेंगी तो नेशनल इन्टिग्रेशन कैसे होगा। पंजाब में अभी तक शरारतियों की गोली से 12 आदमी मर चुके हैं और 15 बस विस्फोट हो चुके हैं और आज तक किसी को गिरफ्तार नहीं किया गया। यह ऐलान जरूर आ जाता है कि हम बहुत कार्यवाही कर रहे हैं, जल्दी ही पकड़ने वाले हैं। जल्दी का मतलब कितने साल से है मुझे पता नहीं। अभी स्पैरो साहब ने कुछ बातें कहीं, उनका ओपेनिंग सेन्टेंस था कि यह कांस्पेसी है। यह किसने शुरू की है, कौन कौन इसके भागीदार हैं। विदेशी मुल्क इसके पीछे हैं तो उनके नाम बतायें। यहां के आदमी है तो वह बातें। छुपाते क्यों हैं उनको? इस खलिस्तान की तरफ से, जैसा माननीय समर मुखर्जी ने कहा करंसी भी इशू हुई है, उनके डाक टिकट भी इशू हुए हैं, पासपोर्ट भी जारी किये गये हैं, और उन्होंने एक नक्शा भी छापा है कि यह खालिस्तान होगा जिसमें कुछ हिमाचल, कुछ हरियाणा, कुछ राजस्थान और जम्मू कश्मीर का भी कुछ हिस्सा दिखाया है। और कैनाडा में उनका कंसलेंट (दूतावास) है। आखिर यह हवा में तो नहीं है सारी बातें। मैंने आज नहीं बजट सेशन के समय माननीय जानी जी से कहा था कि यह खतरनाक चीज है। लेकिन उन्होंने यह कह कर टाल दिया था, अगर वह पब्लिक कंजम्पशन के लिए था तब तो ठीक है, लेकिन उन्होंने कहा कि मेले में एक कोई पागल जा रहा हो और उसके पीछे कुछ लोग हो जायें और यह समझ लें कि वह उसके फ़ौलेअर हैं, तो वह कोई फ़ौलोअर तो नहीं माने जायेंगे। मेरा कहना है कि आपने उस बात को संजीदगी से नहीं लिया इसीलिये उसका नतीजा आज आप भोग रहे हैं।

माननीय ज्ञानी जी पटियाला में गये माननीय राजीव गांधी के साथ और पब्लिक मीटिंग में उन्होंने जो कुछ कहा उसके बारे में चंडीगढ़ के "ट्रिब्यून" अखबार के सम्पादक श्री प्रेम भाटिया ने एक आर्टिकल लिखा उसमें उन्होंने जिन अल्फाज को लिखा है वह मैं दोहराना चाहता हूँ। माननीय ज्ञानी जी ने पब्लिक मीटिंग में कहा उन्होंने कहा माननीय दरबारा सिंह को रेफर करते हुए :

"Neither of us really deserve to occupy the positions we hold—as Central Home Minister or as State Chief Minister. But, since the Prime Minister has, through kindness and consideration, given us these jobs, let us prove equal to the opportunity, and not fight each other."

आगे लिखते हैं एडीटर साहब, जो उनके अल्फाज हैं, जरा वह आप सुनिये—

"Since Giani Zail Singh spoke in Punjab, and his remarks have been quoted in English, one cannot yough for the precise words he used, but he purport of his public statement is clear. If he was only being modest, he deserves admi ation, and if he was being wholly truthful, he deserves even greater admiration."

सभापति महोदय, मैं दो, तीन बातें ज्ञानी जी से पूछना चाहता हूँ। क्या यह असलियत नहीं है कि 1978 में चंडीगढ़ के अरोमा होटल में एक प्रेस कांफरेंस पहले दल खालसा की तरफ से हुई और उसके थोड़ी देर बाद ज्ञानी जी ने उसी होटल में प्रेस कांफरेंस ली और उन दोनों प्रेस कांफरेंसों के बिल ज्ञानी जी ने पे किये। होटल का रिकार्ड इस बात का शाहिद है। मैं दूसरे हाउस की प्रोसीडिंग पढ़ रहा हूँ, ज्ञानी जी ने वहाँ जबाब दिया कि मैंने तो कोई बिल दिया ही नहीं। ज्ञानी जी, कौन बिल देता है,

आपके नाम पर बिल को पैमेंट हुई है, आपने नहीं की तो आपके किसी चमचे ने की होगी ?

दूसरी बात मैं ज्ञानी जी के नोटिस में लाना चाहता हूँ। ज्ञानी जी, होम मिनिस्टर बनने के बाद जब पहली बार चंडीगढ़ गये तो खालसा दल के पंच मि० हर सिमरन सिंह, जो आज भी छिपे हुए हैं, और दिल्ली में बैठे हुए हैं, हमारी जानकारी है कि किसी बी०आई०पी० के घर में हैं।

एक माननीय सदस्य : कौनसे बी०आई०पी० हैं वह ?

श्री सूरज भान : नाम तो ज्ञानी जी ही बतायेंगे। पहली बार जब वह चण्डीगढ़ गये तो उसी हर सिमरन सिंह ने, जो दल खालसा का पंच है, ज्ञानी जी का बहुत शानदार रिसप्लान पंजाब यूनि-वर्सिटी के गेस्ट हाउस में चंडीगढ़ में किया था। मैं ज्ञानी जी से पूछता चाहता हूँ कि क्या रिश्ता है आपका हर सिमरन सिंह से और उस खालसा दल से ? उसी एक होटल में वहीं दोनों की कांफरेंस होती है और वह खालसा दल का हर सिमरन सिंह आपका रिसप्लान करता है, इसका जवाब मैं जरूर जानना चाहूंगा।

मैं यह भी जानना चाहूंगा कि इतने कत्ल तो हो चुके हैं, और कितने खून बहाने के बाद सरकार होश में आना चाहती है ? कुछ बता दीजिये लोगों को।

आज पंजाब, यू०पी०, बिहार में जंगल का राज्य है, कोई कानून का राज्य नहीं है, लोगों को बता दिया जाये कि इतने साल हम कुछ नहीं कर सकेंगे, ताकि लोग खुद अपनी हिफाजत का बन्दोबस्त कर सकें।

इस दल खालसा और खालिस्तान के बारे में जो कुछ हो रहा है, वह देश को बताया जाये मैं समझता हूँ कि जाने-अनजाने में सरकार ने गलती की है। पहले अकालियों को बातचीत करने के लिए बुलाया और फिर पंजाब से हिन्दूओं को बुलाया, क्या खुद आप इस इश्यू को कम्युनल नहीं बनाना चाह रहे हैं ? हिन्दुओं को बुलाने का क्या मतलब था ? वहाँ की पोलिटिकल पार्टीज को बुलाते। आप पोलिटिकल पार्टीज को न बुलाकर भी खुद इस इश्यू को कम्युनलाइज कर रहे हैं।

हिन्दुओं को बुला रहे हैं, सिखों को बुला रहे हैं, इस प्रकार आप इसे हिन्दू सिख सवाल बना रहे हैं। कुछ इश्यू ऐसे हो सकते हैं जो केवल मजहबी हैं, उसमें उनसे बात कर लीजिये। बाकी इश्यूज पर अगर औटोनामी की बात करते हैं, ज्यादा इकनामिक फैसिलिटीज की बात करते हैं, डबलप-मैट की बात करते हैं तो सरकार को पंजाब की पोलिटिकल पार्टिज को बुलाना तो समझ में आता है, पर खुद आप इसको कम्युनलाइज मत कीजिये।

सिखों की कुछ जायज मांगें भी हो सकती हैं, मैं महसूस करता हूं कि उनके धर्म के झगड़ों में आपने दखल दिया है। दिल्ली की गुप्तद्वारा प्रबन्धक कमिटी में ही गलत तौर पर कानून अमेंड कर के आपने अकाली सरदार संतोख सिंह को वहां पर प्रधान बनाया। इसी प्रकार जब अकाली लोग दिल्ली में आकर प्रदर्शन करना चाहते हैं तो उनको दिल्ली आने से रोका जाता है।

करनाल में लाठी चार्ज होता है, वह तो एजेज करते हैं कि गोली भी चली है, कुछ आदमी मरे हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या आप लोगों की इस आस्था को तोड़ना चाहते हैं कि लोग दिल्ली को हिन्दुस्तान का केन्द्र मानें। आप दिल्ली में आने से क्यों रोकते हैं लोगों को? वह दिल्ली में आयें, प्रदर्शन करें, उनको इजाजत दीजिये, आप डिस्करेज करना चाहते हैं, यह तो खुद आप डिस-इन्टिग्रेशन फैलाना चाहते हैं। दिल्ली भारत का केन्द्र है, उनको आने दीजिये, तथा उनकी बात सुनिये।

मैं एक बात यह पूछता हूं कि सन्त भिडरांवाले को आपने गिरफ्तार किया, उसकी क्या बजूहात थीं? क्यों गिरफ्तार किया? अगर वह कातिल थे तो फिर उनको छोड़ा क्यों गया? क्या यह हकीकत नहीं है कि सन्त भिडरांवाला का बयान छपा है अखबार में, मैं केवल रेकॉर्ड देना चाहता हूं। सरदार बूटासिंह को यहां से भेजा गया, उनका नाम छपा है अखबार में, भिडरांवाले ने बयान दिया है कि सरदार बूटा सिंह ने सिख स्टूडेंट्स फेडरेशन के अधिकारी को मेसेज भेजा कि वह भिडरांवाले से ये तीन शर्तें मानने के लिए कहें: एक, लाला जगत नारायण के मर्डर को कनडेम करो, दूसरे किसी पोलिटिकल पार्टी में हिस्सा न

लो और तीसरे, हिन्दू-सिख यूनिटी के लिए काम करो तो उनको छोड़ दिया जायगा। भिडरांवाले ने कहा कि मैं अभी इन बातों पर गौर कर ही रहा था कि अगले दिन अदालत ने मुझे छोड़ दिया। सवाल यह है कि भिडरांवाले के सामने ये तीन शर्तें क्यों रखी गईं? अगर वह कातिल थे, तो उन्हें छोड़ने की बात क्यों की गई? ये पार्लीज इस लिए किए जा रहे थे कि उन्हें अकाली दल से तोड़ कर अपने साथ जोड़ लिया जाए। यह तरीका ठीक नहीं है।

मैं चाहता हूं कि सरकार खालिस्तान के इस्मू पर एक व्हाइट-पेपर जारी करे। प्राइम मिनिस्टर वहां गई हैं। होम मिनिस्टर वहां गए हैं। होम सेक्रेटरी वहां गए हैं। सरदार बूटा सिंह वहां गए हैं। यह बताया जाए कि पंजाब के गवर्नर और एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन की रिपोर्ट क्या है। लोगों को बताया जाए कि तथ्य क्या हैं, रीयालिटीज क्या है। दल खालसा किसने बनाया, किस किस के साथ उसने ताल्लुकगत हैं, ये डिटेल्स दी जाएं। कहा गया है कि दूसरे मुल्कों से पैसा और हथियार आते हैं। यह बताया जाए कि वे कौन से मुल्क से आए हैं, कितने हथियार पकड़े गए हैं और उनमें से कितने विदेशों के हैं।

हाईजैकिंग के बारे में डिटेल्स दी जाएं कि किस किस का उसमें हाथ था। और क्या हाईजैकिंग के सम्बन्ध में कोई फर्क किया जाएगा। मैंने सुना है कि जानीजी ने राज्यसभा में बयान दिया कि पांडेज ने हाईजैकिंग विदिन दि कन्ट्री किया था, जबकि इस हाईजैकिंग में हवाई जहाज को पाकिस्तान ले जाया गया था—दोनों में फर्क है। क्या इसी तरह मर्डर में भी फर्क किया जाएगा कि अगर कन्ट्री में किया जाए, तो एक नीति अपनाई जाएगी और अगर बाहर किया जाए, तो दूसरी नीति होगी?

इस बारे में संतोख सिंह का क्या रोल है? क्या उसने मेहता चौक में, जब भिडरांवाले ने अपने आप को गिरफ्तारी के लिए पेश किया था, एक भड़काने वाली स्पीच नहीं की थी? क्या आपने कभी देखा है कि कोई सरकार किसी कातिल को कहे—यदि वह कातिल थे, उन्हें कातिल समझ कर गिरफ्तार किया गया था—कि हमने आपके खिलाफ गिरफ्तारी का वारंट इश्यू कर दिया है,

और फिर कहे कि मेहरवानी कर के एक हफ्ते के अंदर अंदर सरेंडर कर दें ? क्या किसी मुल्क में कभी ऐसा हुआ है, जो कि हिन्दुस्तान में हुआ है ?

तीन दिन पहले मेहता चौक के गुस्ठारे में विस्फोट हुआ। अखबारात में खबर छपी है कि तीन घंटे के बाद एक सक्तेद कपड़ों में इंस्पेक्टर आफ पुलिस को अंदर जाने दिया गया और छः सात घंटे के बाद एक एस० पी० को अंदर जाने दिया गया। जब वह गया, तो वहां पर खून की कोई निशानी नहीं थी। क्या तीन लाशों में से कोई खून नहीं निकला था ? क्या खून के बिना उनकी मौत हो गई या खून को साफ़ कर दिया गया या एविडेंस को मिटा दिया गया ? यह भी कहा जाता है कि वह एक टाइम बम था, जो बाहर से लाया गया था। वह एक छोटा सा स्टोर है, जिसमें विस्फोट हुआ जिसका कोई और आउटलेट नहीं है। नतीजा निकलता है कि ऐसी और भी चीजें वहां स्टोर की गई होंगी। इसकी इन्वेस्टीगेशन होनी चाहिए।

क्या हिन्दुस्तान में कोई एक कानून होगा या नहीं ? जितने भी धार्मिक स्थान हैं, उनको एक लेवल पर रखा जाए। यह तमीज़ नहीं होनी चाहिए कि गुस्ठारे में तो पुलिस नहीं जा सकती, और मंदिर, मस्जिद, गिरजे में जरूर जा सकती है। यह डिस्क्रिमिनेशन क्यों है ? अगर वहां गलत काम हुआ है, तो पुलिस को जा कर इन्वेस्टीगेशन करनी चाहिए।

आखिर में मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि पंजाब में ला एंड आर्डर बिल्कुल टूट चुका है। वहां की हुकूमत को डिसमिस करना चाहिए और जानीजी को अपनी जिम्मेदारी का अहसास कर के इस सारे काम को सीधा करना चाहिए।

श्रीमती गुरबिन्दर कौर ब्रार (फरीदकोट) : सम्भाषित महोदय, शायद आप को पता है कि आज के दिन नवें गुरु का शहादत का दिन है। आज के दिन वह चांदनी चौक में शहीद किए गए थे। आज के दिन सिख संगतें और हिन्दू सभी वहां पहुंच रहे हैं। क्या वजह थी उन की शहादत की ? काश्मीरी पंडितों ने अभील की गुरु तेगबहादुर से

कि हमें जुलूम से बचाया जाय और इस के लिए किसी महापुरुष की शहादत की जरूरत है। उस वक्त जो नवें गुरु के बेटे थे जो बाद में दसवें गुरु हुए, गुरु गोविंद सिंह, वह ती साल के थे उन्होंने कहा कि पिता जी, आप से बढ़ कर महापुरुष कौन होगा ? तो क्या यह मिसाल नहीं है हिन्दू सिख यूनिटी की ? उस वक्त हर हिन्दू का पहला बेटा जो होता था उस को सिख बनाया जाता था। अब भी हमारी रिश्तेदारियां आपस में इतनी हैं कि यह सोचना नामुमकिन है कि खालिस्तान बन जाय। यह तो चन्द लोग हैं। अभी समर मुखर्जी जी ने डाक्टर जगजीत सिंह का नाम लिखा था। मैं उन को अच्छी तरह से जानती हूं। 1969 में जब उन की अकाली हुकूमत टूटी तो वह बाहर गए। उन्होंने खालिस्तान का नारा लगाया। जानी जैल सिंह जो जब चीफ मिनिस्टर थे तो अक्सर हमारी असेम्बली में उनका नाम आता था। लेकिन उन की हिम्मत नहीं थी कि वह हिन्दुस्तान में कदम रखते। अभी मेरे एक भाई ने कहा कि जनता राज के वक्त वह खुल्लमखुल्ला पंजाब में आए और सब जगह गए। सच्ची बात बताएं, हमें तो बिल्कुल डर नहीं लगता कि उन्होंने अपनी हुकूमत खुद कायम कर ली कैनाडा में। ऐसे तो बहुत से दिमागफिरे होते हैं जो अपनी हुकूमत कायम कर के राष्ट्रीपति बन बैठते हैं। हम यहां बैठे बैठे उन से डरने लगे तो काम नहीं चल सकता। हमें इस बात का बिल्कुल डर नहीं है। यह मैं कह सकती हूं कि मास सपोर्ट उनके साथ बिल्कुल नहीं है। कभी आप ने सुना नहीं होगा कि पंजाब के गांवों के लोग, पेजेन्ट्री के लोग खालिस्तान की मूवमेंट के पीछे हों। यह बिल्कुल गलत बात है। कोई इन के पीछे नहीं है। चन्द लोग कुछ लोग हैं जो फ्रस्ट्रेशन की वजह से, कुसियों की वजह से, या हुकूमत के लालच की वजह से खालिस्तान का नारा लगा रहे हैं।

गुरु गोविंद सिंह की शहीदों का सरताज कहा जाता है। उन्होंने पिता की कुर्बानी दी, बच्चों की कुर्बानी दी, आप हैरान होंगे, एक छः साल का लड़का, एक नौ साल का लड़का, दोनों दीवार में चिनवा दिए गए, औरतों की कुर्बानी दी, माता की

कुबानी दी, सब चीज की कुबानी उन्होंने दी। मैं एक बात बताना चाहती हूँ, ये नौ गुरु तो हिन्दू थे, तो सिख कौम कैसे बनी? जिस वक्त गुरु तेग-बहादुर को शहीद किया गया चांदनी चौक में तो किसी की ज़ूरत नहीं पड़ी कि दिन के वक्त उन की लाश को उठा कर ले जाय। उस वक्त की हुकूमत देखना चाहती थी कि वह कौन लोग हैं जो इस लाश को उठा कर ले जाएंगे। यह रकाबगंज गुरुद्वारा जो हमारे बहुत नजदीक है, वहां पर कुछ झुग्गियां थीं, वहां के लोग उन के जिस्म को उठा कर ले गए। एक हरिजन था जो उन के शीश को उठा कर आनन्दपुर साहब ले गया। उस वक्त गुरु गोविंद सिंह कुल नौ साल के थे। रकाबगंज की झुग्गियों के लोगों को इतना हौसला नहीं था कि वे आपेनली उस वक्त की हुकूमत के बरखिलाफ खड़े हों तो उन्होंने क्या किया कि सारी झुग्गियों को आग लगा दी और उन का संस्कार किया। कहने का मतलब है कि उन की श्रद्धा थी लेकिन हौसला नहीं था। उस वक्त जो हमारे लोग थे, उन में हौसला नहीं था आगे बढ़ने का। वह मौत से डरते थे। तो गुरु गोविंद सिंह ने कहा कि मैं सिख को एक ऐसी शक्ल दूंगा कि वह छिप न सके, जहां भी वह जाए वह सिख नजर आए ताकि इसमें मरने का डर निकल जाए। जो इन्सान मौत से नहीं डरता सब कुछ कर सकता है, अच्छे काम के लिए अपने को आप कुरबान कर सकता है। तभी यह सिख कौम बनी। लेकिन उसका मतलब यह नहीं था कि कोई खालिस्तान बनाया जाए। इस बात को तो कोई भी वर्दाशत नहीं करेगा। अकाली पार्टी ने भी कहा है कि वह खालिस्तान मूवमेन्ट को सपोर्ट नहीं करती, लेकिन मैं यह पूछना चाहती हूँ कि वे आपेनली सामने क्यों नहीं आते। ये भाई साहब यहां पर बैठे हुए हैं, कितनों ने आनन्दपुर साहब का रेजोल्यूशन अच्छी तरह से पढ़ा है? हम तो चाहते हैं कि अकाली खुलकर बतायें कि वे खालिस्तान मूवमेन्ट को चाहते हैं या नहीं चाहते हैं। उनका एक ही मतलब है कि जब चुनाव का टाइम आए तो जनसंघ के वोटों से, जनसंघ की मदद लेकर पंजाब में हुकूमत कर सकें। वरना अगर वे खालिस्तान मूवमेन्ट को पसन्द नहीं करते हैं तो गांव गांव में जाकर इस बात को कहें। मैं जानना चाहूंगी

कि कितने लोग आपके पास आए हैं बातचीत करने के लिए और उनमें से कितनों ने गांवों में जाकर लेक्चर दिया है कि वे खालिस्तान नहीं चाहते? कोई एक भी ऐसा लेक्चर दिया हो, मुझे बतायें तो मैं मान जाऊंगी कि वाकई वे खालिस्तान के खिलाफ हैं। यह तो कोई बात नहीं हुई कि अन्दर घुसकर एक बात करो और बाहर दूसरी बात करो कि हम इसके खिलाफ हैं। मैं भी उसी जिले से आती हूँ जहां से दूसरे सारे बड़े लीडरान हैं। हमारे होम मिनिस्टर साहब भी फरीदकोट के ही हैं। अकाली पार्टी के लीडर, श्री प्रकाश सिंह बादल और भिण्डरावाले भी वहीं के हैं। श्री गुरचरण सिंह जी यहां बैठे हैं। ये सभी बड़े बड़े लीडरान फरीदकोट में पैदा हुए हैं। लेकिन मैं यह नहीं कहती कि मैं भी कोई लीडर हूँ, मैं तो एक वर्कर हूँ। मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि इनकी साइकालोजी का हमें अच्छी तरह से पता है कि बाहर से क्या बात है और अन्दर से क्या बात है।

एक बात मैं और कहना चाहूंगी कि इतने प्रोवोकेशन के बाद भी हिन्दू मुस्लिम यूनिटी, हिन्दू सिख यूनिटी, हिन्दू क्रिश्चियन यूनिटी पूरी तरह से कायम है। वे नहीं चाहते हैं कि किसी तरह की काई गड़बड़ हो। सभी लोग पीसफुल्ली रहना चाहते हैं। लेकिन एक बात मैं कहने से बिल्कुल गुरेज नहीं करूंगी कि लोगों के मन में वह कॉन्फिडेंस, वह भरोसा नहीं है, लोग कुछ डरते हैं। मैं चाहती हूँ कि सरकार मजबूती के साथ एक सट्रीमिस्टस का मुकाबला करे। जितनी देर आप मजबूती के साथ और आपेनली बाहर आकर इनको कडेम नहीं करेंगे, जितनी देर आप स्ट्रोंगली वालेन्स को कडेम नहीं करेंगे तबतक बात नहीं बनेगी। आखिर लोगों के दिल में डर क्यों पड़ा हुआ है? उनके मन में किस बात का डर है? इसीलिए मैं चाहती हूँ कि गवर्नमेन्ट इस सिलसिले में इफेक्टिवली काम करे।

हमारे बहुत से भाईयों ने यहां पर बहुत सी बातें कहीं हैं। जिनको दोहराना मेरे लिए ठीक नहीं होगा। आप मेरी बात को समझ ही गए होंगे। मैं एक इन्स्टांस और कोट करना चाहती हूँ। जब पंजाब में रणजीत सिंह का राज था तब एक झुग्गी वाले की झुग्गी किसी ने उजाड़ दी।

वह महाराजा रणजीत सिंह जी के पास गया और कहा कि महाराज मैं एक गरीब आदमी हूँ मेरी झुग्गी उजाड़ दी गई है। महाराज ने उससे कहा कि तुम चलो हमारा फलां आदमी जाकर देखने आयेगा कि यह सही है या नहीं। उन दिनों में कोई रेलगाड़ी और हवाई-जहाज तो थे नहीं। उस उजाड़ने वाले को खबर मिल गई तो उसने वहाँ किसी के पहुँचने के पहले ही फिर से झुग्गी बना दी। इसके बाद महाराज ने उससे कहा कि तुम्हारी बात सही नहीं है, तुम दुश्मनी की वजह से ऐसा कह रहे थे। जब थोड़ा वक्त गुजर गया तो उस आदमी ने फिर उस गरीब की झुग्गी उजाड़ दी। वह दोबारा महाराज के पास गया और फर्याद की। उसके बाद महाराज ने उससे कहा कि तुम जाओ अब मेरा और उनका मुकाबला है, मालूम होता है हमारी हुकूमत में ही कोई फर्क है जिसकी वजह से उसने दोबारा तुम्हारी झुग्गी उजाड़ दी। इस किस्म का कान्फिडेंस सरकार में, पंजाब सरकार में और लोगों में होना चाहिए। इस बात को मैं बड़े जोरदार शब्दों में सरकार से और सेंटर की सरकार से करती हूँ। जानी जी यहां बैठे हुए हैं, मैं जानी जी से कहना चाहती हूँ कि जानी जी हिन्दुस्तान अपना मुल्क है, इसको कोई भी बर्दाश्त नहीं करेगा कि इसका हम न ईस्ट, न वेस्ट और न ही खालिस्तान के रूप में कोई टुकड़ा होने देंगे।

आप जानते हैं कि पंजाब ने तीन लड़ाईयां लड़ीं और उस वक्त की आर्मी में 21-21 साल के नौजवान बच्चे थे। ये सब जवान बच्चे टैंको में जा रहे थे और उस के बाद उनकी लाशें आ रही थीं। इस बात को जानी जी भी जानते हैं। मैं वार्डर एरिया की रहने वाली हूँ और अमृतसर तथा फिरोजपुर को बिलांग करती हूँ। जहां तक फूड प्रोडक्शन की बात है, हिन्दुस्तान की खाली दो प्रतिशत जमीन उनके पास है और 60 प्रतिशत से भी ज्यादा हिस्सा उत्पादन का सेंटरपूल में देते हैं। जानी जी ये लोग दिल से काम करेंगे, लेकिन आप जो हुकूमत कर रहे हैं, आप उनमें कान्फिडेंस पैदा करो। मुल्क से कोई, खतरा नहीं है, आवागमन से कोई खतरा नहीं है हिन्दू सिख घूनिटी पूरी है, हम एक हैं। मैं फिर

एक आवाज से कहती हूँ कि हम एक हैं, लेकिन उनमें इतना कान्फिडेंस पैदा करो कि वे लोग इससे धवरायें नहीं।

सिख एक एडवेंचरस कौम है। दुनिया के हर हिस्से में आप सिख को देखेंगे। यह आम मशहूर है की दुनिया का कोई ऐसा कौना नहीं है, जहां पर सिख और हिन्दू न हों। वे हर जगह हैं और वहां पर उनका गुरद्वारा भी होता है। एक बात मैं यह भी कहना चाहती हूँ कि कोई भी स्टेट हिन्दुस्तान की ऐसी नहीं है जहां पर सिख न हों। वहां भी वे गुरद्वारों में मजे से रहते हैं। पटना साहब गुरु गोबिन्द सिंह का जन्म स्थान था, वहीं पर वे खेला करते थे वहीं पर उनका बचपन बीता था। उस गुरद्वारे नाडेर साहिब में मैं जब गई तो मैंने देखा कि जो वहां सिख हैं, वे बिहार की बोली में बात करते हैं। इसी प्रकार आपने हैदराबाद आंध्र-प्रदेश भी देखा होगा, जहां गुरु गोबिन्द सिंह की शहादत हुई थी, वहां के लोग वैसे ही कस्टम करते हैं, आरती हिन्दुओं की तरह करते हैं। इस बात की हमें बड़ी खुशी है। गुरु ग्रन्थ साहब में 36 भक्तों की वाणी हैं, जिनमें छः तो गुरु लिखने वाले हैं, और 30 भक्त हैं, जिनमें मुसलमान भी है, महाराष्ट्र के नामदेव जी भी हैं-जानी जी बहुत अच्छी तरह से जानते हैं, हर एक वाणी उसमें हैं। आप सुनकर हैरान होंगे कि गुरु गोबिन्द सिंह ने कहा है कि गुरु मानिए ग्रन्थ। आपने देखा होगा कि हिन्दू और सिख जब जाते हैं तो बड़े अदब से नमस्कार करते हैं, माथा टेकते हैं। वहां एक बड़ा अच्छा तरीका चला था कि जो भी आपके पास हो वहां श्रद्धा से दो। यह पैसा इस लिए नहीं दिया था, कि कभी खालिस्तान पैदा करो, कभी लड़ाई कर लो। पोलिटिक्स एक तरफ है, रीलीजिन एक तरफ है। पोलिटिकल बिजु से अभी आप उसको देखें, पोलिटिकल पार्टीज भी खालिस्तान को कन्डैम नहीं करती हैं, दिल से करती हों तो मैं कह नहीं सकती हूँ, क्योंकि मैं कोई ज्योतिषि तो हूँ नहीं। जहां तक भिण्डरवाला साहब का इन्वाल्बमेंट हुआ है, इस को आप सभी जानते हैं। लेकिन मैं यह कहती हूँ कि इस वायोलेंस को खत्म करना बहुत ही जरूरी है।

अभी किसी आई ने एक यह भा प्वाइंट उठाया था कि इकोनामि की भी बैकग्राउंड होती है। इन्सान का जब सोशिया-इकोनामिक प्रोग्रेस न हो तो फिर वह वैसी बातें सोचते हैं, जो अन-एम्प्लायड हो, वे भी ऐसी बातें सोचते हैं, इन बातों पर आपको ध्यान देना चाहिए। जानी जी मैं आपको एक मिसाल देती हूँ कि जब 1980 का इलेक्शन हुआ, तो अकाली लीडर्स कहा करते थे कि जब हमारा राज आयेगा तो हम नरमा, जिसको अमरीकी कांटन कहते हैं, की कीमत 500-600 रु० से ऊपर कर देंगे।

एक दफा श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी मेरे हल्के में गईं तो वहां दूर प्रकाश सिंह बादल नरमा जला रहे थे। जलने से धूँआ उठ रहा था, उन्होंने पूछा यह धूँआ कहां से आ रहा है, अब तो नरम की कीमत काफी है। जब इन की हुकुमत यहां आई थी तो आप को याद होगा यहां मुरजीत सिंह बरनाला एग््रीकल्चर मिनिस्टर थे और पंजाब के चीफ मिनिस्टर प्रकाश सिंह बादल थे, उन के जमाने में नरमे की जो पहले कीमत थी, वह भी उन को नहीं मिली, 200 से 250 रुपये तक गिर गई। लोग कहते थे-ऊपर जाट नीचे जाटे, नरमा बिकता 260। यह बात इलेक्शन में अक्सर कही जाती थी।

1980 में आप ने देखा होगा सब लोगों ने इकट्ठे मिल कर जनता सरकार को डिफिट दी थी, उस का एक काज तो यही और दूसरा आप की आपस की फूट, आप के आपस के लड़ाई लगे थे। हम यहाँ इसलिये जाये कि लोग श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी को आपस लाना चाहते थे। हमारी कास्टीचूअर्सों से पहले अकाली जीतते थे, प्रकाश सिंह बादल जीतकर आये थे लेकिन इस दफा लोग इकट्ठे थे कोई मजहब की बात नहीं थी, इस लिये हम जीत कर आये। इसलिये अगर उन की सोशियों इकानामिक हालत ऊंची करें, तो वे मिलकर हिन्दुस्तान को ऊंचा उठायेगे।

SHRI BAPUSHEB PARULEKAR (Ratnagiri) : To day we are discussing on the floor of the House a very serious subject and I feel that we will all be discussing this above Party level. I am very happy that so far except a few observations that level has been maintained.

It is said that some incidents did take place during the Janata regime. Some person who is involved in these activities has come to India and the Janata Government allowed him to come in. Assuming for a moment that it is true, I will request the Government not to repeat what the Janata Government had done, if at all they have done it. It is no use blaming one Party or the other. We have to see how we can stop this menace which is faced by the people of this country.

Many of my friends referred to the issue of Khilistan. But I believe that that is not the only issue facing the nation as far as this secessionist activity issue is concerned. We have the problems in the North East. We have the problems in various States. We have to see whether the Government at the Centre and the Governments at State levels are taking steps to see that stern action is taken against such persons. I come from Maharashtra and we have in our State, especially in the City of Bombay, a party which believes in the theory of the sons of the soil.....

AN HON MEMBER : Shiv Sena.

SHRI BAPUSHEB PARULEKAR : It is not for me to take the name of that particular party. But it is a menace to the people of the State and the people of this country. It was expected that the present Government and the present Chief Minister of Maharashtra would take stern steps to curtail the activities of this particular Party but it is unfortunate the hon. Chief Minister is going hand in glove with these persons and taking support of this particular Party. If we say that the present Government in the State which is a Congress-I government is supporting secessionist activities, am I wrong? It is not by way of criticism that I am saying so.

Sir, when we read the papers, the feeling which I got is that there is a perpetual disturbance which we find everyday, everywhere in the country. As far as Shillong is concerned, it has become a place of armed troubles from Manipur and Mizoram. M.N.F. battalions have been attacked, the ministers' houses have been attacked with arms and ammunition and explosives. Truckload of arms are found on the camps of the border, students clash with the security forces. This is an unfortunate part of it. Even children are going in procession chanting 'Indian foreigners go home'. They march with the slogan on the streets. I would like to ask the Government: what steps have been taken by them to curb

all these activities in the North-East region? Same is the case in Imphal; same is the case in Shillong; same is the case in other parts of the North-East region. I would respectfully submit to the hon. Minister of State for Home that some steps may be taken. I endorse the submission made by the previous speaker Mrs. Bar on this particular issue.

Now, coming to the issue of Punjab, I respectfully submit that this is a very serious matter. Many of my friends on this side said that the issue is not that serious. There is no support. My hon. and esteemed friend, Gen. Sprow said that there is no such activity even in half the districts of that particular region. If that be so, I am very happy. (Interruptions) If I am wrong, I would correct. What I feel is that these activities are going on for so many years and this demand is being made at least in the last ten years or more even when the Congress Governments were in power leave aside these 2 1/2 years' time when the Janata regime was in power. It was said that there was no support for that. I would remind the hon. Members as to what happened prior to our Independence when Mr. Jinnah was selling the idea of Pakistan? His theory was dismissed on the very pretext that there was no support for it.

But, in a few years, his dream came true. I am, therefore, afraid, that we should not very lightly dismiss this issue of Khalistan and we should take a very serious note of this.

Sir, as far as some incidents are concerned, I would like to ask the hon. Minister as also other friends who said that there was no merit or substance in this agitation, whether it is a fact or not that one of the ex-Generals of the Indian Army is active in propagating this theory of Khalistan in this country? Is it a fact or not that he is not only moving round the country but he is also giving out these thoughts to the persons, the officers in the army who are supposed to protect the borders of our country? The hon. Minister of State for Home had gone on record indirectly admitting this very position. This was what he said when a question was asked to him:

"There are a few people who are involved in the movement. May be, some-one is a next army personnel and a person occupying the high office."

This is what Mr. Makwana said. If a retired General of the Indian Army is

indulging in this activity of trying to sell out this idea to the military officers and personnel, are we to take it that this is a very light matter? I would like to know from the Minister of State for Home as to what is the true position as far as this is concerned.

The other question I would like to ask is: whether it is not a fact that when the meeting in Anandpur Sahib was held, the people were speaking of Khalistan? Slogans were raised and posters were printed:

**"AKALEE TAKHTA TO AEE AVAZ
KHALISTAN ZINDABAD."**

The other one is more serious.

**"TIRANGA LAK DEWANGE
KESARI ZULA DEWANGE."**

What more anti-national activity do you want from these people? It means that we shall put down the nation's tri-colour flag and hoist the Kesri flag instead.

I would like to ask a question from the hon. Minister as to what action have you taken against these persons? At that time you had MISA. Now you have NSA. Have you detained even a single person under that? If you are not doing that and if someone feels that there are some people interested in this Khalistan movement who are sitting in the Government then it will not be possible for all of us to blame such a person.

There is one more thing which I would like to submit to the hon. Minister. On 13th April, 1981 the Constitution of our country was torn to pieces in the meetings which were held by these Khalistan activists. In this connection I invite the attention of the hon. Minister to the report published in the Indian Express:

"Pages of the Indian Constitution were torn and thrown at the audience at the Akali Dal World Sikh Convention on Monday. A young man sitting close to the dais did so. The former Inspector General of Police, Mr. Bhagwan Singh Dhanawalla, now an adviser to the Dal was speaking about the Constitutional inadequacies who was by the side of this particular man."

So, I invited your attention to ex-General in the Army. I am inviting your attention to the activities of the retired Inspector General of Police. Now, I would like to

draw your attention to the activities of a retired High Court judge who attended this particular meeting and I would like to know as to whether an action was taken by the Government.

Sir, when this particular Resolution in the year 1973 at Anandpur Sahib was passed it was attended by Professors, lawyers, retired High Court judges and still we are told that there is no support of intelligent people and only some people here and there coming from other countries are supporting this particular agitation. I would, therefore, request the hon. Minister to tell us what is the true fact in this? May I also ask from the hon. Minister whether it is not a fact that Dr. Jagjit Singh declared himself to be the Rashtraapati of Khalistan at Amritsar. He not only unfurled the Khalistan flag but also a transmitter was established at Amritsar which was relaying Khalistan news. This has all come in the newspapers and questions pertaining to this were asked from the hon. Minister in the other House. Unfortunately, I could not lay my hands on the replies given to these questions. Sir, at Anandpur Sahib near Nangal it is reported at present that the message is spreading with organised armed demonstrations supporting the Khalistan movement. Sir, my learned colleague showed the notes. It is not only the notes that they have published but they have printed passports. I have got a photostat copy of the same. It is not necessary for me to show it to the hon. Minister because it has already been published in the newspapers.

Sir, here it is a movement where a retired Inspector General of Police is there; where a retired General is there; where a retired High Court judge is there; where doctors and advocates are there; where ex-Ministers are there and still we are told that there is no support to the movement. As I said earlier I will be happy if it is so but it is very difficult for me to accept this statement in view of the circumstances which I have submitted for the consideration of this House.

After 1973 Resolution let us come to the recent events. In April 1981 at Vasakhi festival is it not a fact that there was a big Mela and a big gathering where persons from all walks of life had gathered. There a meeting was held and this demand was reiterated. May I ask the hon. Minister what steps did you take in March-April 1981? You were armed with all the laws. You had the detention laws. Did you take any steps? Did you detain a single person? No, you only detained the hon. Member of a Parliament for taking part in some activity under NSA, the hon. Mr. Roy. But you did not detain any person nor did you prosecute any person as far as this matter is concerned. Now in this connection I would also like to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister their latest activity. I must of course congratulate the Government for taking stern action. It is in November that is last week, that this Khalistan convention was to be held by Extremist Sikhs at Nankana Sahib in Pakistan on Guru Nanak Birthday. They were going to assemble. They were going to pass a resolution. So, their activities are still going on. They were going on with their activity even during the last week. But fortunately the Government gave a strong note to the Pakistan Government and this was stopped. This would show that up to this particular day their activities are still going on. Therefore there is no substance in the contention of my friend that there is no support. In this particular moment there is big support. The point is we are all concerned with the oneness and the integrity of this nation. The question is: How should we put our heads together and find out a solution for this? we should find out a solution to face this evil so that this nation may not be divided once again. We have once faced this particular division in the year 1947. One thing has been said and I request you to find out the truth. I find from some papers that the roots of the Khalistan movement can be found since 1947. It is said that some hon. Sikh Members of the Constituent Assembly refused to sign the Constitution. May I know if this is correct? Have you gone

through the reasons as to why they refused to sign the Constitution? In some books it has been mentioned that some promises were given but the promises were not fulfilled and therefore they refused to sign the Constitution. And the roots of this Khalistan movement are there laid down since then. I would like to know whether this is true because that is mentioned in one of the speeches made by one of the persons who indulged in this particular activity.

There are other problems also to which we have to pay attention. I feel that the question has to be solved by taking every body into confidence. The question cannot be solved only on political platforms. The question cannot be solved only by telling us that : "I was in jail for so many years I am a nationalist; I know how the issues are to be solved and so on. That is not the reply which is expected from the hon. Home Minister.

I may therefore submit respectfully that we have to develop a feeling of oneness, a feeling that we coming from Kashmir to Kanyakumari are one; we are Indians we are all Bharatiyas; and unless we try to develop that feeling we will not be able to succeed. Simply by the use of guns and bayonets you will not be able to solve this particular problem. Even the Government is weak. A reference was made by my learned colleague who spoke before me that a person had been murdered in broad daylight. Lala Jagat Narain, Then the President of a Political Party was murdered in the next week. The *modus operandi* is the same. 3 persons came on motor-cycle. They shot at the particular person the victim. He is dead. You are not in a position to find out the culprit. You simply make an appeal to the culprit. You say we feel that you are a suspect; why don't you surrender. And when he did not surrender you go on your knees and you only request him to surrender. This is not the way that a Government functions. By this way of functioning these problems cannot be solved.

I will end with one thing. Sir. One of the hon. Members of the Rajya Sabha ended with this sentiment and I would like to quote. He said :

"I would like to ask two questions to the Government. Who are we? And where do we belong to?"

And he said :

"I repeat the words of a Film Song:

"हम उस देश के वासी हैं, जिस देश में गंगा बहती है।"

Unless we develop this feeling in the minds of all persons staying in this country such question cannot be solved. Of course I would again request you to take certain measures, certain steps which, as a Government, you can take, so that it would be better and easier for us to solve this problem.

1h ours.

SHRI R. L. BHATIA (Amritsar) :
Mr. Chairman Sir,

MR. SAMAR MUKHERJEE, while making his speech, said that the Punjab Government is following a weak-kneed policy.

May I submit respectfully that the situation that is prevailing in Punjab is very sensitive and serious?

It is to be considered very cautiously and since it is a border state, the sensitivity of this area is all the more important. The Punjab Government is firm in bringing the culprits to book and they have already been able to catch 3 people in this connection. Mere so when the religion is mixed with politics and the culprits run to the Golden Temple would you like the police to enter the Golden Temple and bring out the culprits? This is the situation in which Punjab is placed and I am sure with their firm conviction, they will be able to catch hold of all the culprits who are responsible for the murder of innocent people including Lala Jagat Narain. The hon. Member sitting Opposite also men-

tioned in this speech that this movement is taking place in this US and other countries and since we have to take IMF loan from America we are not very serious with them. For your information, I may tell you that the dollar which you have shown and the letter referred to is from a person in Vancouver and Vancouver is not in the U.S.A. it is in Canada (*Interruptions*). He is a stateless person. Read his statement in the news item. He may be staying somewhere.

Sir, Shri Suraj Bhan has said that the Prime Minister has invited Hindu leaders and political parties were not invited. I am sorry to say that if he wants to call himself a Hindu leader, well we can certainly recommend that he should be called (*Interruptions*). He has also said that all the political parties should have been invited. But I may tell the House that all the political parties relevant to this were called. Out of 117 seats in Punjab, B. J. P. does not have one. (*Interruptions*) You are not a recognised political party in Punjab.

An hon. Member : That was not the reason to invite only certain political leaders.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (New Delhi) : When the Hindu leaders appealed that they would like to take part in the meeting why did you not invite them ? Congress-I men are Hindus, Congress-I men are Sikhs and they are invited. But you are not prepared to take other political parties into confidence.

SHRI R. L. BHATIA : I said that Hindu leaders appealed to the Government that they have also a point of view and these people appealed and requested and they were invited. That was the point. The real thing that he said was that Shri Bhinderanwale was arrested and then released. Sir, the person who was arrested after the murder of Lala Jagat Narainji mentioned something about Shri Bhinderanwale and consequently warrants were issued against Shri Bhinderanwale. But after full enquiry and

investigation nothing material was found in his possession and therefore he was released. We do not say that anybody whosoever is responsible should be released. But law is there and there is the supreme Court's decision before us that you cannot question any person, in whom you have a doubt unless he is accompanied by lawyer. You can investigate the case only before a lawyer. So that also stands in our way of investigating these culprits in proper manner. But anybody who is a culprit shall be dealt with properly (*Interruptions*). Here nothing was found in this possession. Can you catch hold of anybody whom you suspect but nothing was found in this possession?

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Jadavpur) : Are you speaking on behalf of Punjab Government.

MR. CHAIRMAN : If I understood him right, Shri Bhatia has been giving his own views. So far as Punjab Government's views are concerned, they do not have any spokesman here. Of course, on behalf of the Government of India, our Home Minister or the Prime Minister may give the reply.

SHRI R. L. BHATIA : Sir, Punjab is a border State and the situation there is quite serious. We would request that all parties should view this situation from a national point of view. What is happening in Punjab is also happening in eastern India and this policy of destabilisation by some foreign powers is there and we all know about it. We must see to it that this perspective must be taken from a national point of view.

Some people are trying to break the harmony in Punjab. As the earlier speakers from Punjab have mentioned, there is a great communal harmony among Hindus and Sikhs there. In spite of all this provocation, there has been no communal riot or anything of that kind. The people of Punjab are secular in views, and, therefore, they are taking it in that spirit. However, some People are trying to break

that harmony. Among those persons, there is one Jagjit Singh Chauhan, whose name has been mentioned by Shri Samar Mukherjee also. This gentleman in 1971 war went to Lahore and broadcast anti-national feelings from there. His entry was banned, but unfortunately, he was permitted to come to India in 1977 when the Janata Government was in power.

The Akali Party cannot absolve themselves from the responsibility that they are also sharing the view that Khalistan should be there. I can give you so many instances by which you will be able to judge that Akali Party is an accomplice in this thinking. Anandpur Resolution was passed in 1973 in which Sikhs were declared a nation.

Akali Party was present in that meeting. Akali leaders made speeches and they accepted that ; even now in their various speeches, they are mentioning the Anandpur resolution. So, they cannot absolve themselves of the responsibility of the demand for Khalistan.

As I said, at the time the Akali Party was in power in Punjab and at the Centre along with Janta Party, Shri Jagjit Singh Chauhan was permitted to enter India. His entry had been banned by the Congress Government, but he was permitted to come back to India by the Janata Party, when our respected friend, Shri Vajpayee was the Foreign Minister. Why he was permitted, we do not know. Whether he was ignorant about his activities or he was hard-pressed by the Akalis to permit his entry into India, it is for him to answer. But these are the facts that we know.

In 1981, a Sikh conference was held at Anandpur again, where Khalistan resolution was passed and the Akali leadership was there in that conference. They cannot, therefore, say that they are opposed to the demand for Khalistan. It is because they are a party to that resolution and thinking of Khalistan.

Further, the extremists are hiding themselves in the Golden Temple and living in the precincts thereof. The Akali Dal has

its headquarters there. These culprits are hiding themselves in the Golden Temple and its precincts, and Akalis are not surrendering them. The Punjab Government, and the Chief Minister personally, have made a personal appeal to them that these are the people; these are their names, and they are wanted by the police, but they have not been surrendered. They simply say, "You go and find out the culprits for yourself". And if the police enter the Golden Temple, they will shout that the police has entered the precincts of the Golden Temple. So, the Akalis are responsible for all this trouble that is happening in Punjab. Sir, have Akalis condemned the murder of Lala Jagat Narainji? Have they condemned the murder of innocent people in Punjab? They have not. Not even have they condemned the hijackers. That shows they have either sympathy or they are abetting all those actions in Punjab.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : Then why are you having talks with Akalis?

SHRI R. L. BHATIA : We are having talks to solve the present phase. Not that Akalis are not responsible. I am calling it that in order to defuse the situation, it is necessary for the Government to create conditions by talks. And you don't like that we talk to the Opposition people. We talk with you also.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : And abuse us also.

SHRI R. L. BHATIA : Sir, this is a measure. Truth cannot be hide by any pretext. Akalis are solely responsible for all this situation and they cannot absolve themselves. When they are in power, they don't say Khalistan or put up any demand at all. When they were in power for two and a half years, they could not name the Flying Mail coming from Amritsar to Delhi as Golden Temple Express. But when they are not in power, they put up such demands. They also put up demands that Gurdwaras in Pakistan should be taken back. Where were they for two and a half years, when they were in power? They did not demand then. Then why are they putting up

this demand now ? When they are out of power, they put up demands and when they are in power they are silent.

Sir, I also charge the BJP. They were also silent when Akalis were demanding all these or doing all sorts of things. When the Akalis were in Punjab Government and they also joined at the Centre, as I said, well you condoned the passport of Jagjit Singh and there solution was there. When they joined you and shook hands with you and made party with you, at that time the Resolution was there. Don't forget it. In 1977, you cooperated with them knowing fully well that they are a communal power and they are having Anandpur Resolution, which Shri Suraj Bhan and Shri Parulekar have just now mentioned. The Resolution is still there. So, today you cannot escape that responsibility that you did not let those things happen.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTARJEE : What about Shiv Sena in Maharashtra ?

SHRI R. L. BHATIA : Its name is different. But everybody is speaking about Khalistan and my friends are also speaking about it and I have to reply.

Sir, I want to congratulate the Punjabi people who in spite of these provocations have remained peaceful and were having an attitude of wait and see while the Government is performing its duty. Punjabis have a very distinct character. They are brave people. They have a robust commonsense and they are secular in outlook. Punjabis have fought these wars. They have withstood difficult times. In the time of peace they have given Green Revolution by dint of their labour. They have a robust commonsense because they adopted the modern methods in farming and they are quite open to challenge and that is why they are a very successful community wherever they go. Whether they go to Bombay, Calcutta or Kanpur or even go abroad, they play an important role in the society they live in. They are very secular in outlook. As I have mentioned, in Punjab

in spite of provocations, there has been complete harmony, although some people are trying to...

MR. CHAIRMAN : You may conclude now.

SHRI R. L. BHATIA : Yes, I am concluding.

Sir, I want to assure all the people living in Punjab whether they are minority communities or others that so long as Shrimatti Indira Gandhi is in power, the peace shall prevail and no culprit will be permitted to roam about on the road.

That is the only answer that we want to give. In this connection, my appeal to all the national parties is to cooperate. Let us not make it a party affair. It is a very sensitive issue. It is a crisis in a sensitive area—in a border State where Pakistan has borders with this State. We know the intentions of Pakistan. Therefore, let us not make it a party issue, but see it from the national perspective, and see to it that peace prevails in Punjab.

श्री भोगेन्द्र झा (मधुबनी) : सभापति महोदय, आज जिस विषय पर हम विचार कर रहे हैं, वह विषय भारत की राष्ट्रीयता और भारत की अखंडता के साथ अनंत काल से जुड़ा हुआ है। हमारा देश बहुत सी भाषाओं, बहुत से संप्रदायों और बहुत से परस्पर-विरोधी मतাবलंबियों को मिला कर एक राष्ट्र बना हुआ है। दुनिया के बहुत से अन्य राष्ट्रों से हमारा देश भिन्न है। इसमें दो बातें निहित हैं : एक तरफ तो भाषा, संस्कृति, संप्रदाय और अन्य बातों में विभिन्नता, और दूसरी तरफ उस विभिन्नता में एकता, अनेकता में एकता। वह एकता इस आधार पर है कि हम परस्पर-विरोधी मत को सहन ही नहीं करते, उसे बर्दाश्त ही नहीं करते, उसकी इज्जत भी करते हैं, उसको प्रतिष्ठा भी देते हैं। यह हमारी राष्ट्रीयता का आधार रहा है।

गत 15 नवम्बर को संयोगवश मेरे लिए वह सौभाग्य का समय था, जब 41 बरसों के बाद कुछ विस्तार से सीमांत गांधी से—मैं उन्हें महर्षि कहना पसंद करूंगा, महर्षि खान अब्दुल गफ्फार खां—से मेरी बातें हुईं। पटना में इमरते-शरिया के नए

भवन के उद्घाटन के अवसर पर उन्होंने बड़े दद से कुछ बातें कहीं। आज हमारे देश के विभिन्न भागों में जो कुछ हो रहा है, उसमें दो बातें एक साथ मिल गई हैं। एक तरफ विभिन्न हिस्सों में देश की एकता के लिए खतरा पैदा होता है, अलगाव और तोड़फोड़ की ताकतें सक्रिय होती हैं और हिंसा को बढ़ावा मिलता है। इस खतरे से आंच मुंद लेना और शत्रुमुगं की तरह व्यवहार करना हमारे देश के हित में नहीं होगा—हममें से किसी के हित में नहीं होगा।

खतरा है, मगर इस खतरे के कारण हम अपने आप को असहाय मान लें, हम निराश हो जाएं, बदहवास हो जाएं, या धबराहट में ऐसा सोच लें कि एकता टूट ही जाएगी, वह टूट ही रही है, तो वह दूसरी बड़ी गलती होगी, वह एक बहुत बड़ी भूल होगी जैसी भूल इतिहास में एकाध बार हम कर चुके हैं। वह भूल भी नहीं करनी है।

आज अभी हमारे देश में अशांत वातावरण है। उस वातावरण से शासक-गिरोह, शासक-दल, शासक वर्ग अपने को वंचित नहीं कर सकता। हमारे मित्र जनता पार्टी की सरकार में रहे हों या पहले की कांग्रेस सरकार में रहे हों या आज की कांग्रेस (आई) की जो सरकार है उस दल में रहे हों, मैं सभी को शासक-वर्ग में समेट कर एक साथ कह रहा हूँ कि देश में जो पूंजीवादी रास्ता अपनाया गया है जिस पूंजीवादी रास्ते के चलते लोग असंतुष्ट होते हैं, बेकारी बढ़ती है, निराशा बढ़ती है, महंगाई बढ़ रही है, अश्रद्धाचार बढ़ रहा है, काले धन का पैसा हिंसा बढ़ाने के लिए, हिंसा उकसाने के लिए, पैसा देकर किसी को कत्ल, किसी की हत्या करवाने का जो काम बढ़ रहा है, इसके लिए जो काले धन का इस्तेमाल होता है, इसी माने में मैंने कहा, मैं इच्छा की बात अभी नहीं कह रहा हूँ लेकिन शासक वर्ग की नीति, पूंजीवादी वर्ग की नीति उस के लिए जिम्मेदार रही है, और उस के लिए जिम्मेदार आज भी है। आज भी जब यह समस्या मणिपुर में, मिजोरम में उठती है, आसाम में उठती है तो कहीं भी यह कहने की हमारी हिम्मत नहीं होती है, मेरी हिम्मत नहीं होती है कि मैं कह दूँ कि उन की सारी शिकायतें बेबुनियाद हैं, उनकी कोई शिकायत जायज है ही नहीं, यह कहने के लिए मैं तैयार नहीं हूँ। इसलिए कि उपेक्षा हुई है, जायज मांगें अनसुनी की

गई हैं और इसलिए हमारी आबादी के एक हिस्से में कुछ निराशा भी फैली है क्योंकि हम ने समय पर उस का समाधान नहीं किया है।

अब जहाँ तक पंजाब का मामला है, हम सभी जानते हैं कि 47 के बंटवारे के लिए पंजाब जिम्मेदार नहीं है मगर फल उस को भुगतना पड़ा। पंजाब के हिन्दू या सिख या मुसलमान जो भी थे उन का बहुमत उस बंटवारे के पक्ष में नहीं था। मुस्लिम लीग जो बंटवारे चाहने वाली संस्था थी उस की सत्ता पंजाब में नहीं थी। मगर बंटवारा हुआ। अभी जैसा मैं ने जिक्र किया, 15 नवम्बर को खान अब्दुल गफ्फार खां ने कहा कि जिन्होंने पाकिस्तान की मांग नहीं की थी उनको आपने पाकिस्तान में ढकेल दिया। मगर जब बंटवारा हुआ, उस बंटवारे के बाद लाखों लोग इधर से उधर गए और उधर से इधर आए। पंजाब के ऐसे लाखों लाख बंधु थे जो बेघरबार हो कर आए, माताएं आईं, बहनें आईं कुछ अपना सोहाग खो कर आईं और उस खानाबदोशी की हालत में जितने पश्चिमी पाकिस्तान से शरणार्थी आए थे, मुख्यतः उस में पंजाबी और सिंधी थे, वह आज देश के विभिन्न हिस्सों में प्रतिष्ठित नागरिक बन गए हैं। उन्होंने अपनी ही नहीं जिस इलाके में गए उस इलाके की उन्नति में, वहां के कारोबार को बढ़ाने में, कहीं-कहीं छोटे और मझौले उद्योग लगाने में अपने को सहायक साबित किया है। और इस से पहले का भी इतिहास, आजादी की लड़ाई का इतिहास हम जानते हैं। अभी तक की बातें हम जानते हैं और इन सब की बिना पर भारोसे के साथ हम कह सकते हैं कि जो भी दिक्कतें हैं, जो भी उलझने हैं और जो भी तोड़फोड़ की शक्तियां वहां सक्रिय हैं उन से जो खतरा पैदा हो सकता है उस खतरे का मुकाबिला तो करना है मगर बगैर बदहवासी के, बगैर होश हवास को खोए हुए इस विश्वास के साथ कि पंजाब के वाशिदे सभी पंजाबी, चाहे वह सिख हों, या गैर-सिख हों देश की एकता पर आंच नहीं आने देंगे, देश की एकता के लिए सारे भारत के साथ एक साथ मिलकर खड़े होंगे। यह इस का आधार है जिस आधार पर भारत की सरकार को कदम उठाने की आवश्यकता है, पंजाब में काम कर रहे विभिन्न दलों को और हुकूमत के लोगों को इस आधार पर आगे बढ़ने की आवश्यकता है।

मगर वहाँ कुछ घटनाएं हुईं, अमृतसर में कुछ दुकानें लूटी गईं, कुछ दुकानों में आग लगाई गई, सिगरेट बेचने की दुकानों में आग लगाई गई। मेरा जैसा आदमी बड़ा खुश होगा अगर देश के सभी लोग पूरी तरह से सिगरेट पीना, धुआ पीना छोड़ दें। इसलिए अगर कुछ सिख नोजवान जिन्होंने ऐसा किया, वह अगर इस के लिए प्रचार करते तो मैं भी शायद उन-में शामिल हो जाता, मगर उस के लिए जब लूट-पाट की घटनाएं हुईं, जोर-जबर्दस्ती की घटनाएं हुईं, आगजनी की घटनाएं हुईं तो वहां पर कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी ने जुलूस निकाला। कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी ने उस लूट-पाट के खिलाफ जुलूस निकाला था और दूसरी राजनीतिक पार्टियों का आह्वान किया था कि आइये, इस सवाल पर आप हमारा साथ दीजिए, सुरक्षा के लिए हम सब मिलकर काम करें। आज मुझे अफसोस के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि जो भी राजनीतिक पार्टियां वहां पर हैं—वह चाहे कमजोर हैं या मजबूत हैं—मैं नहीं समझता कोई भी राजनीतिक दल इस पक्ष में होगा कि दुकानों को लूटा जाए और वह भी अमृतसर जैसे पवित्र स्थान में पवित्र स्वर्ण मंदिर के पास—उनकी ओर से राजनीतिक स्तर पर कोई विरोध नहीं हुआ और सरकारी दल को तो जैसे लकवा हो मार गया।

अभी यहाँ पर बहुत सारे मित्र सरकारी कदम उठाने की मांग कर रहे थे। उसकी भी जरूरत है लेकिन क्या सिर्फ उसी से काम चल जायेगा? क्या सिर्फ दमन की ही आवश्यकता है? क्या सिर्फ फीज या पुलिस की शक्ति से ही दबाने की आवश्यकता है? मैं कहूंगा—नहीं। उसकी भी जरूरत तो है लेकिन सिर्फ उसी से काम नहीं चलेगा। आज कुछ लोगों की समझ उलझ गई है, कुछ लोग उलझन में पड़ गए हैं। कुछ लोगों की शिकायतें जायज हैं और कुछ की शिकायतें मनगढ़ंत हैं। कुछ लोग विदेशी प्रचार में पड़ गए हैं। इस तरह से आज हमारे देश पर खतरा है। हम जानते हैं कि अमृतसर और पंजाब केवल पश्चिमी हिस्सा ही नहीं हैं, वह सिर्फ अपने लिए ही नहीं है बल्कि संपूर्ण भारत का आज वह प्रहरी है। वह आज भारत के लिए एक किला है जब भी कभी हमारे देश पर मुसीबत आई है तब उसने एक किले के रूप में और एक प्रहरी के रूप में काम करके देश की रक्षा की है। ऐसी हालत में दमन की आवश्यकता भी पड़ सकती, हत्यारे

को गिरफ्तार करने के अलावा और कोई रास्ता भी नहीं है लेकिन हत्या के वातावरण को मिटाने के लिए एक राजनीतिक अभियान की भी आवश्यकता है। इसके लिए एक राजनीतिक आंदोलन की आवश्यकता है जिसके द्वारा उस गलत समझ के खिलाफ अभियान चलाया जाए जोकि इस देश के खिलाफ है और इस देश के सभी संप्रदायों के खिलाफ है। आज इस प्रकार के आंदोलन को चलाने की बड़ी आवश्यकता है। आज पंजाब के अलावा दूसरे स्थानों के सिख भी इस बात को महसूस करते हैं कि अगर जरूरत हो तो हम भी बिहार से, कलकत्ता से, बंगाल से, उत्तर प्रदेश से, हैदराबाद से, बंगलौर से वहां पर जायें और जाकर अपने भाइयों से कहें कि आप जो कुछ कर रहे हैं वह दूसरों के खिलाफ तो है ही, हमारे अपने हित के भी खिलाफ है।

समाप्ति महोदय: आप समाप्त कीजिए।

श्री भोगेंद्र शर्मा: मैं समाप्त कर रहा हूँ।

तो मैं आग्रह करूंगा कि राजनीतिक दल एक दूसरे पर चोट कर सकते हैं लेकिन जो शासक दल है उसके ऊपर अधिक जिम्मेदारी है। सरकार के पास आकाशवाणी जैसे जो प्रचार के माध्यम हैं उनके जरिए से राष्ट्रीय एकता के लिए बड़े पैमाने पर प्रचार करने की आवश्यकता है। आकाशवाणी से खबरें तो प्रसारित की जायेंगी लेकिन जो मूल तत्व है जिसके जरिए से लोगों के मन को बदलना है उन पर हमारी आकाशवाणी चुप रहती है। इसलिए मेरा आग्रह है कि राजनीतिक और सांस्कृतिक स्तर पर भी एक अभियान चलाने की आवश्यकता है।

जहां तक संप्रदायों का मामला है, सारी गड़-बड़ियों के बावजूद, सामंती समाज की बहुत सी कुरीतियां चालू रहने के बाद भी हमारी मजहबियत में यह खूबी रही है कि एक सहोदर भाई यह समझता है कि मछली खायेगे तो दोजख में जायेंगे और दूसरा भाई यह समझता है कि अगर मछली नहीं खायेगे तो न वह यहां मिलेगी और दोजख में तो मिलती ही नहीं इसलिए यहीं से स्वर्ग में उसको पार्सल करना होगा। इस तरह से यहां पर एक दूसरे के लिए प्रतिष्ठा है और इज्जत है। यह जो हमारी विशिष्टता रही है और आज भी इस बात की आवश्यकता है कि अनेकता में जो एकता का वातावरण है, इस

का हम प्रसार करें और साथ ही साथ जो बेकारी और अण्णत्वाचार है तथा जो कुछ भी काला-धन है, जिसको यह सरकार बढ़ाए जा रही है, उस स्थिति में इस तरह के तत्वों को बढ़ावा मिल रहा है और सरकारी दल उससे बच नहीं सकता है।

पंजाब के बारे में आम चर्चा है, गृह मंत्री जी कहेंगे कि गृह मंत्री और मुख्य मंत्री के गुटों में मतभेद के चलते समस्या को बढ़ाने में मदद मिल रही है, संभाल में नहीं है, यह नहीं कि संभाल नहीं सक रहे हैं, बल्कि यह बढ़ा रहे हैं। आप देश के और भी हिस्सों को देखिए, बिहार में राजनीतिक हत्याएँ होती हैं... (व्यवधान) आप नहीं सुनना चाहेंगे तो मैं बन्द कर दूंगा और यदि आप कान बंद कर लेंगे तो मुझे कोई एतराज नहीं है और मुझे बैठने के लिए कहेंगे तो मैं बैठ भी जाऊंगा, मैं जबरदस्ती सुनाना नहीं चाहूंगा। ऐसी स्थिति में हिंसा को बढ़ावा मिल रहा है। अभी बिहार में भी राजनीतिक हत्याएँ हुई हैं। समापति जी आप खुद बिहार के हैं, मैं आशा करता हूँ कि आप को भी इस बारे में खबर होगी कि वहाँ एक के बाद दूसरी और दूसरी के बाद तीसरी और तीसरी के बाद चौथी हत्या तथा चार बरस के बच्चे को माँ की गोद से लेकर हत्या कर दी गई और कुछ मुकद्दमों में पुलिस के स्तर पर ही फाईनल रिपोर्ट देने के लिए पटना सरकार से आदेश आया, खून साबित होने पर भी, जो कि ब्रिटिश के जमाने में भी अभी तक नहीं हुआ था। अदालत से भले ही वह प्राइवेट डिफेंस के नाम पर रहा हो जाए। इस तरह से अपने गुट के हित में, व्यक्तिगत हित में, मेरी समझ में जबकि यह किसी का हित नहीं है, लेकिन उसको हित समझकर हिंसा को बढ़ावा सरकार के लोग दें, मंत्री लोग दें और सरकारी सत्ता में बैठे हुए लोग दें, तो उसको संभालना देश को कठिन हो जाएगा। इसलिए मैं अपील करता हूँ कि हमें दल या पार्टी लेवल से ऊपर उठ कर देश की एकता और अखंडता की रक्षा के लिए जो सांप्रदायिक शक्तियाँ हैं, उन से दोनों स्तर पर एक यह जो उनकी जायज मांगें हैं, उनको पूरा करके उन की जो जायज शकलौफें हैं, उन को दूर करके, इस समस्या को दूर करने की कोशिश करनी चाहिए और उसमें कोई प्रतिष्ठा का सवाल नहीं आना चाहिए, चाहे मिजोरम का मामला हो, चाहे असम का मामला हो, चाहे पंजाब का मामला हो या किसी और हिस्से का मामला हो। दूसरी बात यह है कि आम प्रचार के

जरिए राष्ट्रीय एकता की भावना को मजबूत करने की आवश्यकता है, मगर जहाँ पर कल का सवाल आता है, जो कि लगातार बढ़ती जा रही है तो राजदंड को इस्तेमाल करने की चूक खतरनाक है, उस मायने में सरकार चूक रही है, अपने कर्तव्यों से विमुख हो रही है। उसको इस मायने में विमुख नहीं होना चाहिए।

श्री एच० के० एस० भगत (पूर्व दिल्ली) : समापति महोदय, यह हमारे लिए ही नहीं बल्कि किसी के लिए भी खुशी की बात नहीं है कि हम पंजाब की सुरत के बारे में सदन में चर्चा कर रहे हैं। जिस प्रदेश के लोगों ने, चाहे आजादी की लड़ाई से पहले या बाद में पंजाब के सारे लोग चाहे हिंदू थे, मुसलमान थे, सिख थे उन्होंने बहुत कुर्बानियाँ की हैं। जिस प्रदेश ने भगतसिंह शहीद आज़म दिया, जिस प्रदेश में गुरु नानक साहब ने एकता का संदेश दिया, जो सारे भारत और संसार में गूँजा। जिस प्रदेश में आजादी के बाद जो हमारी लड़ाइयाँ शुरू हुईं, उसमें छोटे-छोटे बच्चों ने, वहाँ ने, बड़ों ने, बाहरे से जो हमले हुए, उनका बहादुरी के साथ मुकाबला किया। बरसत हुए बमों के बीच खेतों में जाकर हमारे जवानों को रोटी पहुँचाई। अभी हमारी बहुत बतला रही थीं—जो प्रदेश अपने पैदा किये अनाब का अधिकतर हिस्सा देश को देता है, जिस प्रदेश के लोगों ने सिर्फ पंजाब को ही नहीं बनाया, कहीं भी जा कर बसे, चाहे दिल्ली में बसे तो दिल्ली को शान को चार-चान्द लगाये, यू०पी० में बसे तो यू०पी० को आगे बढ़ाया, दुनिया के किसी भी कोने में गये, उन्होंने अपनी ताकत, हिम्मत और काम से दूसरों के साथ उस देश का नाम ऊँचा किया इंडस्ट्रीज को बढ़ाया, आज उस प्रदेश के बारे में हम लोग चर्चा कर रहे हैं। मुझे कोई खुशी नहीं है जिस अन्दाज में चर्चा कर रहे हैं उससे भी खुशी नहीं है, जो हो रहा है वह भी बहुत अफसोसजनक बात है। मैं बापू साहब पार्लेकर का बहुत आदर करता हूँ, बहुत पुराने सुलझे हुए आदमी हैं, बहुत समझदारी से बोलते हैं, उन्होंने कुछ बातें यहाँ पर कहीं, कुछ पुरानी बातों की हिस्ती सुनाई और आखिर में वह जिस नतीजे पर पहुँचे, मैं बड़े अदब से पूछना चाहता हूँ—“क्या वह बात सही है?” मान लीजिये किसी हद तक कोई बात सही

हो, तो भी किसी बात को किस तरह से कहना चाहिये, उनको समझना चाहिये था, हालांकि मैं उनकी बात से बिल्कुल एग्री नहीं करता। उन्होंने कान्फ्रेंस में कहा—खालिस्तान के लिये—देवर-इज-बिग-सपोर्ट। यह एक्सप्रेशन उन्होंने यूज किया था। हम जरा सोचें—सब से पहली बात तो यह है कि क्या यह सही है।

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR : Let the records be seen.

SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT : If it is wrong, I am sorry for that.

MR. CHAIRMAN : If I remember aright, what he said was that an ex-High Court Judge, an ex-Army General and an ex-Inspector-General of Police were extending their support to it.

SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT : I will withdraw my words if the impression in my mind is wrong. But I do feel that he has said this.

MR. CHAIRMAN : No, he said that..

श्री एच०के०एल० भगत : मैं आपकी बात समझ गया। इस बारे में मेरी यह राय है कि खालिस्तान के काज के लिये हिन्दुस्तान में कोई सपोर्ट मौजूद नहीं है। मैं सिखों से रोजाना मिलता हूँ, पंजाब के सिखों से मिलता हूँ, दिल्ली के सिखों से मिलता हूँ, यू०पी० के सिखों से मिलता हूँ, अभी हाल में मुझे बाहर जाने का मौका मिला—बँकाक के सिखों से मिलने का मौका मिला, वहाँ 30 हजार सिख रहते हैं, उसके बाद टोकियो में मुझे कुछ कॅनेडियन सिख मिले उनसे मैंने बात की, मुझे एक आदमी भी खालिस्तान के हक में नहीं मिला। आस्ट्रेलिया के कुछ सिख मिले, वे भी खालिस्तान के खिलाफ थे। मेरा कहना यह है कि खालिस्तान के लिये सिखों की कोई सपोर्ट नहीं है। मेरा यह कहना नहीं है कि पालेकर साहब ने जितनी बातें कहीं, सब गलत हैं, उन्होंने कहा कि इनको लाइटली नहीं लेना चाहिये, यह ठीक बात है, मैं भी इस के हक में हूँ। लेकिन सवाल यह है कि क्या करना चाहिये। उन्होंने बातें तो बहुत कहीं, आखिर में यह कहा कि सरकार को कदम उठाने चाहियें, यह सरकार की जिम्मेदारी है। यह सब ठीक है, सरकार को कदम उठाने चाहियें, यह सरकार की

जिम्मेदारी है, लेकिन सवाल यह है कि कदम क्या उठाने चाहियें ? ए, बी, सी, डी एक भी कदम उन्होंने सजेस्ट नहीं किया। उन्होंने यह भी कहा कि सब मिल-वर्तन की भावना पैदा करनी चाहिये, सब ने इस बात का जिक्र किया है, इससे ज्यादा किसी ने कुछ नहीं कहा। लेकिन भ्राज जिस सवाल पर चर्चा हो रही है, उनके बारे में कोई कान्फ्रेंट सुझाव किसी ने नहीं किया। इस तरह से कह देना बहुत आसान है, लेकिन इस पर कोई कान्फ्रेंट सुझाव दिये जाते तो ज्यादा अच्छा था। वाजपेयी जी नाराज होकर कहने लगे कि पोलिटिकल पार्टीज के लीडर्स से बात क्यों नहीं करते। जरूर बात करनी चाहिये, जानी जी, अगर बात करने से मसला हल हो सकता है तो जरूर करनी चाहिये। असम के मामले में पोलिटिकल पार्टीज से बात हुई, बी०जे०पी० को छोड़कर सभी पार्टियों ने उस में हिस्सा लिया, उन्होंने असम के लोगों से अपील की, उन का एक नजरिया बना। इसलिये पोलिटिकल पार्टी से बात करना ठीक है, मैं उसके खिलाफ नहीं हूँ।

पंजाब के बारे में पालीटिकल पार्टीज के लोगों से बात करो, यह एक सुझाव आया, क्या यह उस का सोल्यूशन है लाला जगत नारायण जी का कत्ल हुआ, यह बहुत दुःख की बात है, उनके कातिल को पकड़ना चाहिये। कौन नहीं पकड़ना चाहता ? अभी तो एक किस्सा मेहता चौक में हुआ, बड़े दुःख की बात है। उसके बारे में जो कुछ भी हुआ जानी जी बतायेंगे। जो कुछ पंजाब में हो रहा है, ला एण्ड आर्डर के जो इंसिडेंट्स हो रहे हैं, उसके बारे में सबक हमको और आपको चिन्ता है सवाल यह है कि उसको दूर करने के लिये क्या तरीका है। एक तरीका तो यह है कि कुछ लोगों ने जैसे इशारा किया कि गवर्नमेंट कमजोर है, जरा सॉफ्ट गवर्नमेंट है, गवर्नमेंट को ज्यादा मजबूत होना चाहिये। अब सवाल यह है कि मजबूत होने लिये आप क्या स्टेप्स सजेस्ट कर रहे हैं। एक भाई यह कह रहे थे कि अकालियों से कुछ चर्चा हो रही है। अकालियों से हम बातचीत कर रहे हैं, हमारी प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहबा बातचीत कर रही हैं और उनकी बातों को समझने की कोशिश कर रही हैं और खुद लॉगोवाल जी ने कहा है कि बातचीत अच्छी हो रही है, हमें फ्रायदा हो रहा है। इससे थोड़ी मदद इस मामले में मिलेगी।

अब खालिस्तान के बारे में लॉगेवाल जी कहते हैं कि हम इसके हक में नहीं हैं, टोहरा ग्रुप कहता है कि हम इसके हक में नहीं हैं, कोई भी पोलीटीकल ग्रुप पंजाब में खालिस्तान के हक में नहीं बोलता। एक भाई ने कहा कि वे इसके खिलाफ नहीं बोल रहे हैं। क्यों नहीं बोल रहे हैं? मैं कहता हूँ कि जब वे खालिस्तान की डिमांड को सपोर्ट नहीं कर रहे हैं, तो क्या हम यह प्रीज्युम करें कि वे जरूर सपोर्ट कर रहे हैं, हम यह कहें कि वे कर रहे हैं। मेरा कहना यह है कि हमको सोचना यह है कि हीलिंग टच किस प्रकार से इस चीज को दिया जा सकता है। अगर अकालियों से बातचीत कर रहे हैं, तो मैं समझता हूँ कि वे भी हिन्दुस्तान के रहने वाले लोग हैं, बहुत काम करने वाले लोग हैं और बहुत बहादुर लोग हैं चाहे वे हमारे विरोधी ही सही लेकिन हम उनसे बातचीत कर रहे हैं। मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि आपके साथ तो उनका हमेशा एलायन्स रहा है और हमेशा से पंजाब में अकालियों और जनसंघ अगर मिलते हैं, तो वे जीत जाते हैं वरना हार जाते हैं। आज सब कहते हैं कि राजनीति से हम ऊपर उठें लेकिन राजनीति से ऊपर उठते नहीं। वं ऐसा कहते जाते हैं लेकिन यह चाहते हैं कि ऐसी स्थिति पैदा हो जाए, जिससे इस सरकार की बदनामी हो जाए। हमारी बदनामी हो जाए, तो कोई बात नहीं है लेकिन सवाल यह है कि इस समय जो देश में एक प्रोसेस इमोशनल डिस्टेंग्रेशन का चल रहा है चाहे पंजाब हो, चाहे यू० पी० हो, चाहे कहीं कास्ट का नारा हो, कहीं आसाम का मामला हो और कहीं बिहार का मामला हो, उनके बारे में हमारा और आपका दिमाग क्या है और हमारा अमल क्या है। हम लोग उसका मुकाबला करने के लिए कहाँ तक तैयार हैं?

हमारे एक भाई शिव सेना की बात कह रहे थे कि महाराष्ट्र में कांग्रेस (आई) के चीफ़ मिनिस्टर उससे घाँट-गाँठ करते हैं। करते होंगे, मझे नहीं मालूम, नहीं करनी चाहिए लेकिन मैं कहता हूँ कि अगर मैं शिव सेना के इतिहास में जाऊँ, तो मैं आपको बता सकता हूँ कि जो उधर बैठने वाले लोग हैं, उन लोगों के ग्रुप ने शिव सेना से मेलजोल करके चुनाव लड़े हैं। इसलिए वे दूसरों पर पत्थर क्यों बरसा रहे हैं। वे जरा सोचें कि उनका दामन कितना साफ़ है। इसके माइने यह नहीं कि मैं समझता हूँ कि ऐसा हो। न तो कांग्रेस (आई) के लोग और न विरोधी दलों के लोग इस प्रकार के संकुचित विचार वाले जो लोग हैं या जो पार्टियाँ

हैं, उनसे वास्ता रखें। ऐसे लोगों और पार्टियों के साथ वास्ता नहीं रखना चाहिए, चाहें मैं हूँ और चाहे आप हों। अमल में हम क्या करते हैं, यह देखना चाहिए। अब पंजाब का एक सवाल आ गया। इस देश में गुरुद्वारों के बारे में लोगों की यह फ़ीलिंग रही है और गुरुद्वारों के बारे में ही नहीं बल्कि चाहे मन्दिर हों, चाहे मस्जिद हों, चाहे चर्च हों, ग्राम तोर पर लोग यह पसन्द नहीं करते हैं कि पुलिस वहाँ जाये। ऐसी भावना हिन्दुओं में भी है, यह भावना मुसलमानों में भी है और यह भावना क्रिश्चियनों में भी है। वे वहाँ पर पुलिस का घुसना पसन्द नहीं करते हैं क्योंकि वे खुदा की जगह है। इसके साथ ही साथ हमें लोगों में ऐसा बातावरण पैदा करना चाहिये कि कोई भी क्रिमिनल जा कर ऐसे स्थानों पर गैल्टर न ले सके कोई उस की मदद न करे, कोई उस को सहारा न दे और पालीटीकल रीजन्स पर उन को सपोर्ट न करे। इस प्रकार से हम सोचें खालिस्तान के बारे में। एक भाई ने कहा कि एक आदमी ने कह दिया कि मैं प्रेसिडेंट हूँ तो उस के लिये पासपोर्ट इशू कर दिया। इसलिये खालिस्तान के इशू के बारे में मैं यह बड़े अदब से कहना चाहता हूँ कि जहाँ हों इसके लाइटली नहीं लेना चाहिये, वहाँ हमें ओवर-एक्ट भी नहीं करना चाहिये और ओवर-रीएक्ट भी नहीं करना चाहिये। हम ओवर-एक्ट भी कर रहे हैं और ओवर-रीएक्ट भी कर रहे हैं। एक आदमी ने केनाडा से पीड छपवा कर अखबारों में भेज दिया, तो दुनिया भर के अखबारों में यह बात आ गई। मैंने बाहर के विदेशी अखबारों को देखा है। उनमें खालिस्तान की चर्चा बहुत ज्यादा होती है। पी०टी०आई० ने दो लाइनें छाप दीं तो रायटर, ए०पी० और यू०पी०आई० से बड़-बड़ कर बातें आ गईं। मैं अभी आस्ट्रेलिया और जापान गया था

मैंने वहाँ के अखबारों में पढ़ा और वह पढ़ा जिनकी चर्चा हिन्दुस्तान के अखबारों में नहीं हो सकती, जैसी तकरीरें यहाँ नहीं हो सकती। यह सब विदेशी अखबारों में पढ़ने को मिला।

पाकिस्तान बना, उसका भी नाम लिया गया। अब मैं उस हिस्ट्री में नहीं जाना चाहता। मैं तो पाकिस्तान में रहता था, वहाँ तो मेरा पुतना घर है। मैंने पाकिस्तान बनने की डवलपमेंट को देखा

है। हम तो पाकिस्तान के खिलाफ थे, इसके बनाने के खिलाफ थे। लेकिन पाकिस्तान बनाने में जहाँ और कारण जिम्मेदार थे वहाँ पाकिस्तान के खिलाफ हमारे कम्युनल लोगों का एक जबर्दस्त रिएक्शन भी जिम्मेदार था। (व्यवधान) आप मत बोलिये। मिस्टर जिन्ना के पास एक अखबार नहीं था। जो उस वक्त सारा एन्टी पाकिस्तान प्रेस था उसने पाकिस्तान का इतना जबर्दस्त प्रचार किया कि पाकिस्तान मूवमेंट को उससे बहुत बल मिला, उसका बहुत प्रचार हुआ। आप लोग इस बात को समझ लें और अच्छी तरह से समझ लें कि चीजों को एम्परेट करने से, बढ़ाने से, लम्बी-चौड़ी कर के पेश करने से फायदा नहीं होता है।

मैं आप से कहना चाहता हूँ कि पंजाब के हिन्दू पंजाबी बोलते हैं, पंजाबी में बात करते हैं लेकिन जब मदर टंग लिखवाने का वक्त आता है तो हिन्दी लिखवाते हैं। मैं दिल्ली में रहता हूँ। मुझ से कहा जाता है कि आप हिन्दू हैं, आप अपनी मदर टंग पंजाबी क्यों लिखवाते हैं। मैं उनसे कहता हूँ कि मेरी मदर टंग पंजाबी है। इसलिये मैं आप से कहता हूँ कि हमें इन सब बातों से बच कर चलना है, गवर्नमेंट को इस सब से बच कर चलना है। आज आप इंटरनेशनल सिचुएशन को देखिए कि वह क्या है, कितनी खतरे वाली है। दुनिया की एकोनोमिक सिचुएशन क्या है?

पंजाब हमारी बार्डर स्टेट है, बहादुर स्टेट है, सेन्सिटिव स्टेट है। इसने हमारा हमेशा साथ दिया है। जब वहाँ के लोग खालिस्तान की चर्चा नहीं कर रहे हैं तो फिर हम लोग क्यों खालिस्तान, खालिस्तान की रट लगा रहे हैं? यह कोई ठीक बात नहीं है। हमारे लोगों को, सभी को हिन्दुओं, मुसलमानों और सिखों, खास कर के मेजोरिटी कम्युनिटी से मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि किसी चीज को बढ़ा-चढ़ा कर कहने से सिचुएशन खराब होती है। किसी भी प्रश्न को हम सब से और प्रेम से सोच-समझ कर सोल्व कर सकते हैं। क्या आप यह चाहते हैं कि सरकार पंजाब में गुब्बरों में घुस जाए? क्या ऐसा करके वहाँ हिन्दू-सिख का सवाल पैदा कर दिया जाए और सिचुएशन को खराब कर दिया जाए? इस गवर्नमेंट को ज्यादा से ज्यादा पेसिफ़िज़्म, सब, अक्ल और समझदारी से काम करना चाहिए और इस सिचुएशन

को संभालना चाहिए। (व्यवधान)। मैं समझता हूँ कि अगर हम आपकी अक्ल पर चलते तो मेरे ख्याल से अब तक हिन्दुस्तान का बहुत नुकसान हो जाता। (व्यवधान) आप तो खुश होंगे, आग लगे तो आपकी तो फायदा होगा। मैं प्रवोक होने से इंकार करता हूँ।

अगर हमने कम्युनलिज्म का मुकाबला करना है तो उससे मुकाबला कांग्रेस ही कर सकती है। (व्यवधान) चैन्नरमन साहब, मेरा कहना यह है कि कम्युनलिज्म का जो विष है इससे हमको लड़ना है और इससे हमेशा ही कांग्रेस लड़ती रही है और आज भी लड़ रही है। यह ठीक है कि हमारी पार्टी के अलावा कुछ और पार्टियाँ भी हैं जो कि कम्युनलिज्म के खिलाफ हैं। लेफ्टिस्ट्स पार्टियाँ उसके खिलाफ हैं। कम्युनलिज्म से हमें अक्लमंदी से लड़ना होगा और सबको मिल कर लड़ना होगा। खालिस्तान, खालिस्तान की रट लगाने से इस देश का कोई भला नहीं होने वाला है।

समाप्ति महोदय : देखिए, बोलने वाले सदस्यों के जो नाम हमारे सामने हैं, वे बहुत ज्यादा हैं और समय लिमिटेड है। इसलिए मैं विशेष अनुरोध करूँगा कि जिन बिन्दुओं पर अब तक विचार प्रकट नहीं किए गए हैं, जिन पर रीजनी नहीं डाली गई है, जहाँ तक हो सके माननीय सदस्यगण उन्हीं पर बोलने की कोशिश करें और कम से कम शब्दों में अपनी बात कहें। श्री नाथूराम मिर्धा।

श्री नाथूराम मिर्धा (नागौर) : समाप्ति जी, जिस विषय पर हम चर्चा कर रहे हैं, वह देश का एक महत्वपूर्ण सवाल है देश की एकता बनी रहे, यह इस सदन के सब लोग मेरे ख्याल से चाहते हैं। इस सदन में बैठने वाले लोगों का यह इरादा कभी नहीं हो सकता कि देश में एकता न रहे। आज दुर्भाग्य से देश के जो सीमांत क्षेत्र हैं, उनमें जो स्थिति बनी हुई है, यह समस्या जब से देश आज़ाद हुआ है, तब से आती रही है और बीच-बीच में कभी यह समस्या कम हो जाती है और कभी बढ़ जाती है। आज हालात में कुछ तेज़ी है, इस बात को हमारी सरकार के लोग न महसूस करना चाहें तो उनकी मर्जी है, लेकिन मुझे यह दिखता है कि हालात विगड़ते जा रहे हैं और उनको सुधारने की ज़रूरत है।

हमारे देश के अंदर कभी भाषा का झगड़ा होता है, कभी धर्म के नाम पर झगड़ा होता है और कुछ

राजनीतिक दलों का गठन ही इसी आधार पर हुआ है और सरकार चलाने वाले लोग उन दलों के साथ कैसा सलूक करें, उनके साथ क्या व्यवहार करें, किस तरह का राजनीतिक वातावरण बना कर उन लोगों को कमजोर करें, यह कोई भी सरकार चलाते वाली पार्टी का जिम्मा है।

अभी भगत साहब कह रहे थे कि कांग्रेस हमेशा ऐसे तत्वों से मुकाबला करती रही है, मगर कभी-कभी कमजोरी आ जाती है और आज कमजोरी आ रही है, इसको महसूस करो। आज जब बोलने का मौका मिला है तो हमको बोलने देना चाहिये।

इस सदन के माननीय सदस्यों ने कुछ घटनाओं का उल्लेख किया, उनको मैं दोहराना नहीं चाहता, क्योंकि समय नहीं है और सभापति जी भी बहुत थोड़े में चाहते हैं। आज नार्थ-ईस्टर्न-इंडिया में जिस तरह से हालात हो रहे हैं, समर मुखर्जी साहब ने अमरीका के बारे में कहा कि वहाँ से हेडक्वार्टर है और कागजात आते हैं और जिम्मेवर आता है, लेकिन चीन और जो दूसरे मुल्क हैं, अपने वहाँ लोगों को ट्रेनिंग देते हैं, शस्त्र देते हैं और ये ताकत अपना गेम खेलती हैं--अब कौन कितना खेलता है, यह अलग बात है, उन सारी चीजों से बचना हमारी सरकार के लिये जरूरी है।

पहली बात तो बहुत सी बातों की जानकारी इस सदन को नहीं दी जाती कि आप क्या कर रहे हैं और क्या नहीं कर रहे हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि वह इलाका पालिटिकली हमेशा बहुत कमजोर रहा है और केन्द्र में जो भी सरकार आती है, वह चाहती है कि ये हमारे गुलाम बन जायें। वहाँ पर कभी सही पालिटिक्स को नहीं पनपाया गया। वह पार्टी चाहती है कि किसी भी तरीके से ये लोग हमारे हक में रहें, चाहे पैसे से, रिश्वत से, जैसे भी हो और इसके लिये हम सब जिम्मेदार हैं। अगर आप कहें कि केवल कुछ लोग ही जिम्मेदार हैं तो यह बात गलत है और नार्थ इंडिया की पालिटिक्स को खासतौर से तुम बड़ी पार्टी के लोग, जिनका राज आज हिन्दुस्तान में है और और काफी समय तक आपने राज किया है जब तक वहाँ की राजनीतिक पार्टियों का सही गठन करके उनकी नैतिकता और आचरण को ऊँचा नहीं उठाओगे, तब तक वे इलाके कभी आपके

कब्जे में नहीं आयेंगे, हिन्दुस्तान के साथ नहीं जुड़ेंगे।

इसी तरह से आप देख लीजिये कि पाकिस्तान में क्या हो रहा है। आपने सिखों की बहुत तारीफ की कि राज्य बहुत अच्छा है, धात खूब पैदा करता है--हम कब कहते हैं बुरा है?

आप क्या कर रहे हैं? सिखों में दरार डाल रहे हैं धर्म के प्रचार के अन्दर। क्यों डाल रहे हैं? सिख कहते हैं कि हमारे धर्म का तरह तरह से नाटक करके लोग उसको इंटरप्रेट कर रहे हैं और ऐसे लोगों को प्रोत्साहन नहीं मिलता चाहिये। लेकिन ऐसे लोगों को प्रोत्साहन कौन दे रहा है? यह आज की कहानी नहीं है। पुरानी है। आपस में लोगों को लड़ाने की नीति बहुत बरसों से चली आ रही है। तरह तरह के नारे लगाये जाते हैं और उन नारों को को उछाला जाता है। इस तरह से इन नारों को उछालने में कौन उन लोगों को प्रोत्साहन देता है? हिन्दुओं और सिखों का कोई अगड़ा पहले नहीं था और न आज है। मैं मानता हूँ कि कुछ गलत किस्म के तत्व हैं जो गलत स्लोगन निकालते हैं और इनको लड़ाने की कोशिश करते हैं। लेकिन इसका इलाज क्या है? इसका इलाज यह है कि आप अपने आपको सुधारें। राजनैतिक नैतिकता को ऊँचा उठाये। अभी शिव सेना के के बारे में माननीय सदस्य कह रहे हैं; कल अखबारों में आया है। विपक्षी दलों ने सदन से वाक आउट किया था। लेकिन शिव सेना वाले वहाँ जम कर बैठे रहे। मतलब यह कि वे आपके साथ हैं। डी एस के और ए. डी. एम के वाले दोनों आपको वोट दे रहे हैं। पिछली बार आपने डी एम के को साथ लेकर मजे से चुनाव लड़ा था। ये सब गलत नीतियों पर बनी हुई पाटियाँ हैं। जब हमने यह कह दिया था कि मिलाने वाली भाषा हिन्दुस्तान की हिन्दी होगी वो इन्होंने कहना शुरू कर दिया कि हिन्दी हम पर लादी जा रही है और हिन्दी के विरोध को लेकर इन्होंने नई पाटियाँ खड़ी कर दीं। आपने इसको रिकग्नाइज भी कर लिया है। और उनके साथ मिल कर आपने वोट ले लिये हैं।

17.55 hrs

[Mr. Deputy Speaker in the Chair]

झोगरा साहब बड़ी बोट की बात कह रहे थे। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि बोट का ग्राहक कौन है ? सबसे बड़े ग्राहक आप हैं। इस मामले में नैतिकता का आप बिल्कुल ध्यान नहीं रखते हैं। हमें खराब समझते हैं। लेकिन आप कोई राज-नैतिक सिद्धांत नहीं मानते हैं। हम न मानें वो कोई फर्क नहीं पड़ता है। लेकिन आप के हाथ में सत्ता है। आपने सिद्धांतों को, नैतिकता को गिरा दिया और इस तरह से अपना कब्जा देश पर बनाये रखा तो आप देश को मार दोगे, आने वाली पीढ़ियों को मार दोगे। गहराई से आप इस पर सोचें। मैं किसी दुर्भावनावाश यह बात नहीं कह रहा हूँ। आप राज करें, सौ बरस तक करें लेकिन नैतिकता के नीचे न उतरें। इस तरह की जो बुराइयाँ हैं उनका आप इलाज निकालें। सोचकर आप जवाब दें। यह नहीं कि जवाब देना है और दे दिया। इससे कुछ नहीं होगा। गहराई से इस सब पर सोचने का वक्त आ गया है। अन्तरात्मा को टटोलने का समय आ गया है। एक जिम्मेदार पार्टी होने के नाते आप देखें कि किस तरह से जड़ों को कीड़ा लग रहा है। अगर इस कीड़े से आपने रक्षा नहीं की देश की तो हम सब खत्म हो जायेंगे। रास्ता क्या है, यह मैं आपको बताता हूँ। मोरल बनो, नैतिक बनो, अच्छी पार्टी बनो, शुद्ध लोगों को साथ लो आज क्या होता है ? ऊपर से आ आप यह नारा देते हैं कि इंदिरा जी हमारी नेता है लेकिन अन्दर अन्दर से सब चक्कू चला रहे हैं। इस तरह की नैतिक पार्टी देश को क्या नैतिकता सिखा सकती है। गहराई से आप सोचें। मुझे राज नहीं चाहिये। मैं बूढ़ा हो गया हूँ। तुम्हारे साथ सारी उम्र बैठा हूँ। तुम लोग मुझे छोड़ कर गये हो। मैंने तुम को नहीं छोड़ा है। लोगों ने देखा कि इस सदन में मेरे जैसा बूढ़ा आदमी भी होना चाहिये और उन्होंने मुझे भेज दिया भीर भेज देते हैं। जब तक चाहूंगा आऊंगा। आ कर मैं सच्ची बात बोलूंगा; मुझे राज नहीं चाहिये। जवान आदमियों के हाथ में राज है। वे पनपें, फलें फूलें मुझे खुशी है। इंदिरा जी का बेटा पनपे, मुझे कोई तकलीफ नहीं है। जैसा मंजूर है, करो लेकिन नैतिकता से ब गिरो। बहुत हम गिर गये हैं बीमारी की चट्टे बहुत गहरी हो गई हैं। मुझे लम्बा भाषा

नहीं देना है। मेरी कन्क्रीट सजेशन यही है कि नैतिक बनो। यही मेरी आप से बिनती है। देश के सामने खतरे हैं जो नजर आ रहे हैं। ये जो फॉसिस डिवेलप हो रही है ये देश को ही बरबाद कर देंगी और इन की तरफ से आपको सावधान हो जाना चाहिये और नैतिक बनने की कोशिश करनी चाहिये

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : How long do we propose to continue the House ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Let me take the sense of the House. How long shall we continue after 6 O'Clock ? We want to complete this discussion.

18 hrs

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS : Up to 7 O'Clock.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The sense of the House is to continue up to 7 O'Clock. Therefore, the Hon. Members must see that each one of them shall not take more than 6 minutes for speech. This discussion has to be completed today.

Shri Rajesh Pilot.

श्री राजेश पायलट (भरतपुर) : डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, आप जिस विषय पर चर्चा कर रहे हैं, पहले तो अगर आप इस मोशन को जो नियम 193 के अधीन दिया गया है सही तरह पढ़ें तो इसमें लिखा है :

Discussion under Rule 193 on the situation arising out of the conspiracy by separatist elements against the integrity of the country.

और मैं सभी सदस्यों के विचार सुनता रहा और पाया कि किसी ने भी ऐसे मूवमेंट को या एलीमेंट को सपोर्ट नहीं किया। न सरकार और न अपोजीशन सपोर्ट कर रहा है। फिर प्रब्लम क्या है ? मैं सोच रहा था सब कहते हैं कि काम चलत है, लेकिन उसके बाद भी काम हो रहा है। तो लकुना कहां पर है ? जैसा माननीय मिर्षा जी कह रहे थे इसमें कहां तक सच्चाई है हमारा नेशनल और पालिटिकल कैरेक्टर national character, political character.

आज से दो महीने पहले की बात है असम में एक पार्टी के प्रेसीडेंट स्पीच दे रहे थे, तो वह कह रहे थे मैं चाहे दिल्ली रहूँ लेकिन मेरा दिल असम में रहता है। मैं भी सोचा कि शायद यहीं दिल रहता है।

लेकिन दूसरी बार चंडीगढ़ में कह रहे थे, मैं नाम नहीं लेता चाहता, कि मैं चाहे कहीं रहूँ लेकिन मेरा दिल पंजाब में रहता है? हालांकि वह बैचलर हैं वह कई दिल रख सकते हैं, उन्हें इजाजत है, लेकिन देश के लिये तो कम से कम एक दिल होना चाहिये। तो मैं सोचने में असमर्थ रहा कि हमारी राजनीति और हमारे राजनीतिक नेता मानता हूँ दिल हर जगह छोड़ते चलें, लेकिन देश, के लिए दिल रखें। और जब तक ऐसा नहीं होगा तब तक ऐसी बातें होती रहेंगी, डिस्कशन होते रहेंगे।

आज से करीब 20 दिन पहले आपने अखबार में फोटो देखा होगा सारे विरोधी दलों के नेता राष्ट्रपति से मिले गढ़वाल में उप चुनाव स्थगित होने के विरोध में। हो सकता है कि कारण जैनुइन हो। लेकिन मैंने विरोधी दलों के नेताओं को कभी एक साथ बैठे नहीं देखा जो एंटी सोशल ऐलीमेंट्स के खिलाफ आवाज उठाया हो। या सरकार से कहा हो कि इतना समय देते हैं आम स्थिति को सुधारो। यहां तक कि कुछ नेताओं ने तो आज तक कोर्ट ही नहीं किया। एक पार्टी के नेता से प्रेस वालों से पूछा सीमेंट बाई-इलेक्शन में इन्होंने कौंटस करने से मना कर दिया। तो जब तक विचार साफ नहीं हैं तब तक क्या फायदा स्पीच देने से? सबसे पहले हमें यह करना पड़ेगा।

National character should be above political character. Nation is above political party.

करीब डेढ़ साल पहले मुझे लोग पूछते थे कि एयर फोर्स की नौकरी छोड़ने के बाद कैसा महसूस होता है पोलिटिक्स में? मैं कहता था बहुत सीधा सादा काम है। लेकिन मैं अब कन्फ्यूज होता जा रहा हूँ। यहां कुछ कहते हैं और बाहर कुछ कहते हैं। दो दो मीटिंगों में दो तरह के वर्जेंस। एक मीटिंग में कहते हैं कि भाव बहुत बढ़ गये हैं, और दूसरी मीटिंग में कहते हैं कि किसानों को कुछ नहीं मिल रहा है। तो मैं सोच नहीं पा रहा हूँ कि हमारा पोलिटिकल कैरेक्टर क्या है? और आज लड़ाई ही कुछ नहीं है, न पंजाब की है और न असम की है, सिर्फ पोलिटिकल लड़ाई है अगर हिंदुस्तान की सारी

पोलिटिकल पार्टीज यह कहती हैं कि आम गलत है तो झगड़ा ही क्या है। आज शाम को साढ़े 6 बजे सलाह कर लो सुबह 7 बजे प्राबलम ओवर। लेकिन यह फैसला कभी नहीं करेंगे, न पोलिटिकल पार्टीज कभी देश को ऊपर लेकर चलेंगी न कभी फैसले होंगे। इस बारे में सभी ने अपने अपने प्वाइंट कवर किये, मेरे भी अपने व्यक्तिगत विचार हैं।

एक तो मुझे यह महसूस हुआ है कि हमारे प्रेस ने बहुत जिम्मेदारी से काम नहीं निभाया। हर दिन प्रेस में कुछ न कुछ आता रहा, अगर किसी भी छोटे लीडर ने कुछ कह दिया, कोई भी व्यक्ति कुछ कह दे तो छप जाता है। मैं मानता हूँ कि डेमो-क्रेसी है, प्रजातंत्र है लेकिन 3 जुलाई को एक स्टेटमेंट देते हैं टाइम्स आफ इंडिया में:

“Akali Dal is supporting this movement”.

5 जुलाई में वही पार्टी कंडेम करती है कि हमने जो पहले स्टेटमेंट दिया वह गलत है। कोई भी 5 जुलाई का स्टेटमेंट देखेगा तो ठीक बात नहीं समझेगा तो प्रेस वालों को जिम्मेदारी के साथ अपने काम को निभाना चाहिये कि देश के भले की बातें हों।

दूसरी बात जो मुझे महसूस हुई है वह ये स के बाद यह है कि—

The law of the land should be above any religion, above any caste, above any community, above any political party. We must honour the law of the land, the law of the country. And so long as we do not obey it, all this discussion is useless. The law of the land, as I said, is above all political parties and it has to be honoured and followed. Today we must condemn this movement standing as one as we condemned the other day when we passed the Resolution condemning removal of reservation for the Harijans. We must say this today that all political parties condemn this movement.

You have given me only five minutes, Sir, and being an ex-military man, I obey you.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Chitta Basu. All hon. Members will follow the example of Mr. Rajesh Pilot.

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat) : I am not an ex-military man.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : When the Minister gives the final reply, not many Members will be present in the House. What is the use then ? You must hear the reply from the Government.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : I am always obedient, Sir.

The subject that we are discussing today is of utter and utmost significance and importance. I agree with many of the Members when they say that this issue concerns not a particular political party, not any particular group, but it concerns the unity and integrity of the nation. The motion itself highlights one particular aspect of the danger, danger to the national unity and integrity; the motion highlights particular aspect of that danger that is, conspiracy.

Having regard to the developments which have taken place in recent times in different parts of the country, particularly in the States of the north-eastern region and the other States and the developments in Punjab recently, I think you would agree with me that these reveal the fact that danger to the national unity and integrity is very much there; it is a real danger and it is the duty of all of us to defend the national unity and integrity. The main allegation against the Government is that they have been underestimating this danger. The protracted agitation in Assam on the issue of foreign nationals is also an agitation which prejudice the national unity and integrity; not only that, Government and particularly the Home Minister, Shri Zail Singh, is on record to say that there are foreign agencies involved in the movement or agitation in Assam.

We, from this side, have all along been saying that the agitation in Assam is nothing but a part of the conspiracy which was hatched long ago under the Operation Brahmputra. Again if I come to the situation in Punjab, they say that there is involvement of foreign agencies. I do not want to give much information about it, but my whole point is that the Government which tell the public that there are agencies of foreign countries involved in this kind of agitation which impairs the unity and integrity of the country do not act as the situation demands. Even the Punjab Chief Minister, Mr. Darbara Singh on July 21 last said :

".....a big power was indirectly financing the Khalistan agitation."

It is not a person like me or anybody in the street or any newspaper man, but it is the Chief Minister of Punjab who says that a big power was involved in financing the agitation and in financing the movement. What has been done ? What prevents them to say which are the big powers ? What prevents them to say which they are the foreign countries which are involved ? If we, the people of India, know it—we are all patriots—we can unite and fight back these forces of divisism, separatism and cession. But you conceal them. Can you tell me, Mr Yogendra Makwana ? What is the interest in concealment ? Why do you conceal ? Why do you shield these enemies of India's unity ? Why do you shield these people, these foreign agencies, these foreign powers who have been conspiring to bring about destabilisation in our country ? Are you for destabilisation ? I think and I am confident that you are not for destabilisation. I know none of you is for destabilisation. I know everyone of you wants unity and integrity of the country. Why is Mr. Darbara Singh not willing to name the big power which has conspired against our national unity and integrity ?

Again he is not the only person. I will be doing in justice simply by mentioning Mr Darbara Singh. Of course, he has got no opportunity to speak here. But what about your other Minister, Mr Buta Singh, the Union State Minister in the Ministry of Shipping and Transport, belonging to Punjab ? He says :

"The World Sikh Convention at Amritsar smacked of their secret understanding with the anti-Indian forces working in and outside the country."

They have lost their responsibility by saying all these things to the people. They are simply playing to the gallery. They should play to the gallery of Mrs Gandhi

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY (Nizamabad) : Sir, he has no other point except quoting others.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : Quoting is necessary because it is you people who are telling all these things.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI (Patna) : Do you need a coat ?

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE (Howrah) : He is quoting with great reluctance.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Ram Gopal Reddy did not quote anything.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : He does not say anything which can be quoted. Whatever he says is only regarding sugar industry which flourishes on black money. So I despise quoting him.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : He is only quoting sugar-coating words.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : Therefore, Sir, my allegation, my grouse, against the Government is that he is underestimating the forces of separatism, secessionism and is hereby prejudicing the cause of national unity and integrity.

The Sikhs ask for Khalistan as their nation. For that they need a nation-state or they want a State within the nation to protect their interests. This is the quintessence of the demand for Khalistan. This is wholly unacceptable. There cannot be any complete nation-rule on the basis of religion. The Sikhs are Indians; they are very much of our flesh and of our blood and they are very much the Indians as we are. It is right to say here that they fought for the freedom of the country and they fought for the defence of this country. They should be with us and there is no question that they prefer separatism. On the question of national democratic forces, the forces of secularism, the forces which can fight these communal forces or their divisive or separatist forces should be strengthened. It is your duty to see that these democratic, secular, forces are organised and united to fight back the menace of communalism, separatism and parochialism and secessionism.

AN HON. MEMBER : Are the entire Sikhs for Khalistan ?

SHRI CHITTA BASU : It would be wrong to say so. Sikhs are very much a part of us; there are workers; there are peasants and they are all hardworking people. It is necessary for us to tell them that their prosperity and their well being lies in the prosperity of the Indian people as a whole.

Unless this political consciousness is inculcated, certain extremists or reactionary forces will take advantage of their discontent. There are some genuine grievances of the mass of Punjab. I know there are certain grievances in the people of Punjab. It is not for me to enumerate those grievances. Unless steps are taken to fulfil the genuine grievances of these people of

Punjab irrespective of the religious beliefs, irrespective of the community to which they belong and unless steps are taken to fulfil their grievances or redress the grievances of the people of Punjab, the reactionary forces, the communal forces, the sessionist forces backed by the hostile foreign elements will try to create troubles within our body politic. Therefore, Sir, on the one hand what is necessary is immediate steps by Government of India to redress those genuine grievances of the people of Punjab, and on the other, they take steps to encourage the democratic and secular forces to fight back those forces, the communal forces, the reactionary or sessionist forces or to fight against the foreign power who wants to bring about destabilisation in our country. Unfortunately, this political position they are not going to take. I hope that they will take this political position promptly, quickly, so that the unity and integrity of the country can be preserved and further strengthened.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker : Shri C. L. Sharma.

श्री चिरंजी लाल शर्मा (करनाल) : डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, जो चर्चा इस वक्त इस हाउस में चल रही है वह बड़ी गंभीर है। सदन के बहुत से मेम्बरान ने अपने सचालात और जजबात का इजहार किया है। इस सिलसिले में सभी ने इस बात का सबूत दिया कि सभी इस पर बड़ी गंभीरता से सोच रहे हैं लेकिन एक चीज मेरी समझ नहीं आई जब इतना गंभीर मसला सदन के सामने हो तब, हर एक चीज को पोलिटिकल नुक्ते नजर से देखकर पार्टी, बाजी के नुक्ते नजर से लेकर कटाक्ष किया जाए यह बात मेरी समझ में नहीं आई। जहां तक हिंदुस्तान की एकता और अखंडता का सवाल है इसमें कोई दो रायें नहीं हो सकती हैं। लेकिन विरोधी दल के हमारे एक भाई ने हमारे गृह मंत्री ज्ञानी जैल सिंह को निशाना बनाया। बड़ा आश्चर्य हुआ यह सुनकर, बात तौर पर ज्ञानी जैल सिंह का नाम लेकर कटाक्ष किया गया और विरोधी दल के एक भाई तो बराबर बाहर भी कहते हैं कि पंजाब में गड़बड़ी इसीलिए है कि ज्ञानी जैल सिंह और सरदार दरबारा सिंह की आपस में म्हालिफत है जिसमें न तो कोई सदाकत है और न कोई असलियत है। असलियत तो यह है कि दोनों ही श्रीमंतों

इंदिरा गांधी की फौज के सिपाही हैं, दोनों ही पंजाब और एकता और अखंडता के लिए मरते हैं ज्ञानी जैल सिंह जब पंजाब के चीफ मिनिस्टर रहे तो पांच वर्ष के अरसे में उन्होंने वहां पर फिरकापरस्त अनासर को ठिकाने लगाया। ज्ञानी जैल सिंह जी आज गृह मंत्री के रूप में यहां पर मौजूद हैं। आज उनका नाम लेकर होटल के बिलों का हवाला दिया जाता है, छोटी छोटी प्रेस कांफ्रेंस का हवाला दिया जाता है। यह वही जैल सिंह हैं जिन्होंने अपनी अंधी जवानी अंग्रेजों की काल कोठरी में गुजारी थी। इन्हीं जैल सिंह को जंजीर से बांध कर खींचा गया था। आज उन्हीं जैल सिंह को निशाना बनाकर कहा जाए कि किसी होटल के बिल इस नाम से दिए गए तो मैं समझता हूं यह बड़ी दुर्भाग्य की बात है। राजनीति को इतने लो लेवल पर नहीं लाना चाहिए एक माननीय सदस्य ज्ञानी जैल सिंह को ही सारी गड़बड़ियों के लिए जिम्मेदार ठहराना चाहते हैं। यह वही ज्ञानी जैल सिंह हैं जोकि फिरकापरस्ती के खिलाफ हमेशा तकरीर करते रहे हैं, जिन्होंने हमेशा प्यार और मोहब्बत का संदेश दिया है। (व्यवधान)

एक माननीय सदस्य : क्या यहां पर ज्ञानी जैल सिंह पर बहस हो रही है ?

श्री चिरंजी लाल शर्मा : ज्ञानी जैल सिंह का मैं इसलिए जिक्र कर रहा हूं क्योंकि आपके बाजू में बैठे हुए भाई उनको निशाना बनाते रहे। हो सकता है कि ज्ञानी जी अपने बारे में कुछ कहना उचित न समझे इसलिए मैं यह अर्ज कर रहा था।

मैं यह अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि जिस पंजाब ने आजादी की कीमत अदा की, जो पंजाब 29 जिलों में बटा हुआ था, जिस पंजाब ने अपने यहां सरदार भगतसिंह, लाला लाजपत राय जैसे बड़े बड़े महारथी पैदा किए उसी पंजाब पर आज एक शब्द "खालिस्तान" को लेकर बहस की जा रही है। जैसा कि हमारे भाई ने यहां पर कहा उन्होंने एक्स मिलिट्री आफिसर, एक्स रिटायर्ड जज आफ दि हाईकोर्ट, एक्स रिटायर्ड आई जी, पुलिस एटसेटरा दो तीन के नाम लिए और यह जाहिर करने की कोशिश की कि एक मुन्ज्जम साजिश कौम की तरफ से चल रही है जोकि हकीकत के बिल्कुल खिलाफ है। किसी भी कौम में, किसी भी कम्युनिटी में अगर दो-चार आदमी गैर-जिम्मेदार बात करना शुरू कर दें तो उसका मतलब यह नहीं है कि कौम की तरफ

से कोई मुन्ज्जम साजिश चल रही है। हकीकत तो यह है कि सिख कौम का बुद्धिजीवी वर्ग, जिम्मेदार आदमी, किसी ने भी खालिस्तान के नारे को स्पोर्ट नहीं किया है बल्कि उसको कंडेम किया है और यह कहा है कि हम उस के खिलाफ हैं। सिर्फ नारा लगा देना ही कोई बात नहीं है। कुछ लोग तो सिर्फ नारों के सहारे ही जिंदा रहते हैं।

एक माननीय सदस्य ने एक चेक का हवाला दिया जो किसी मुल्क से यहां पर आया और खालिस्तान का डिक्लेरेशन कर दिया गया। आज मैं अगर यह कहूं कि मैं देश का राष्ट्रपति हूं तो क्या मैं राष्ट्रपति बन गया ? आज यदि मैं यह कह दूँ कि मैं अमेरिका का फ्लां फिश होल्डर हो गया, तो क्या मैं बन गया। सुभाष चंद्र बोस ने एक आजाद हिंद का नारा बाहर लगाया था। उस नारे के पीछे तमाम हिन्दुस्तान था और एक जून दूसरे मुल्क में जो इस शहर का सिटीजन नहीं है, अगर वहां बैठकर कोई गैर-जिम्मेदाराना काम करता है या पत्र-व्यवहार करता है या इस किस्म का पासपोर्ट जाहिर करता है, तो इसका मतलब यह नहीं है कि उस खालिस्तान के नाम के पीछे किसी कौम/जाति, या किसी बिरादरी या इलाके का हाथ है।

मैं आपसे यह अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि ऐसी हालत में जबकि देश एक गंभीर वाक्यात से गुजर रहा है और आसाम का जिक्र आया, मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि असम में गड़बड़ी कब पैदा हुई ? असम में गड़बड़ी उस वक्त पैदा हुई, जब जनता पार्टी का शासन यहां था। मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि असम की गड़बड़ी को कितने आदमियों ने कंडेम किया है। असम की गड़बड़ी के सील्यूशन को पाइंट आउट करने के लिए जब हमारे गृह मंत्री अपोजीशन के लीडर को आमंत्रित करते हैं कि आईए, राउण्ड-दि-टेबल बैठकर विचार विमर्श करें ताकि इसका सील्यूशन निकले, तो उनका सहयोग न मिलता है। फिर कहा जाता है कि अपोजीशन को कांफिडेंस नहीं लिया जाता है।

अभी एक माननीय सदस्य कह रहे थे कि कौन सा मुल्क है, वह मुल्क क्यों नहीं बतलाते हैं जो शरारत कर रहा है उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, उन लोगों को ज्यादा पता है जिन लोगों की पालिसी उन मुल्कों से बनती है, उन पार्टियों को ज्यादा पता है।

**उन पार्टियों और उन नेताओं को ज्यादा पता है जिन के गिरजाघर और गुरुद्वारे अमरीका के अन्दर हैं उस का जवाब हमारे गृह मंत्री से मांग रहे हैं कि कौन सा मुल्क की इस में मुनज्जिम साजिश है? पैसा किस की मारफत आता है, पैसा किन पार्टियों की मारफत आता है, वे भाई इस को ज्यादा बेहतर जानते हैं।

गुजरात का हवाला दिया गया। गुजरात में हिंदुओं और हरिजन के टसल का हवाला दिया गया। क्या यह हकीकत नहीं है कि जो पड़्यंत रचा गया था, वह एक शराबत थी और उस को कितनी जल्दी खत्म कर दिया गया।

जहां देश की एकता और अखंडता का सवाल है, मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि हमें पार्टी लैबल से उपर उठ कर व्यक्तिगत तौर पर न जा कर, एक-दूसरे की पर्सनेलिटिज पर एटेक न करते हुए इन सारी चीजों के बारे में विचार करना है। मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूं—अगर सभी माननीय सदस्य—अपोजीशन और ट्रेजरी बेंचें—इस सिलसिले में कदम से कदम मिला कर चलते हैं, खंबे से खंबा मिला कर चलते हैं तो कोई ताकत नहीं है जो देश की एकता और अखंडता को खतरा पहुंचा सके। यह बड़ा गंभीर मामला है और इस पर बड़े सबरो-तहम्मूल से विचार कर रहे हैं, लेकिन इस का यह मतलब नहीं है कि जातीयता में जा कर जिस हिंदुस्तान में, खास कर पंजाब में, जहां प्यार और मुहब्बत की मुरली बजती है वहां बूंग्जोकीना के मन्ता फूँके जायें। हिंदुओं को नहीं बुलाया जा रहा है—क्या कांग्रेसी हिंदू नहीं हैं, क्या हिंदू नेता वही हैं जो बी० जे० पी और दूसरी पार्टियों में हैं। जो हिंदू का नारा लगाते हैं, क्यों वे ज्यादा राष्ट्र के हितैषी हैं? हमें सब चीजों पर विचार करना चाहिए और मुझे उम्मीद है कि सभी भाई इस सिलसिले में सहयोग देंगे। समय थोड़ा है...

(Interruptions)

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी (हिसार) : मुझे ऐतराज है कि आप मेरी बात समझ लीजिए, ये जो शब्द हैं, ...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : What is the point of order ?

SHRI MANI RAM BAGRI : My point of order is this that Pandit Chiranji Lal Sharma in his speech said "These parties who had made their**in some other country". Sir. **cannot be made in any other country. Everybody can make his Temple, Girja and Gurdwara. His words are insulting. These words should be expunged from the proceedings.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I will go through the record.

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : आप क्या कह रहे हैं—काशी के बारे में बात करोगे, **के बारे में बात करोगे* ...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER I will go through the record
(INTERRUPTIONS)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Hon. Members, he has raised an issue.

I will go through the record. Anything derogatory will be expunged. We will take care of it.

SHRI GHULAM RASOOL KOCHAK : (Anantnag) : This is contempt, not only derogatory ; it should be expunged.

डा० फारूख अब्दुल्ला (श्रीनगर) : डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, पंजाब हमारी नेबर स्टेट हैं ...

PROF. N.G. RANGA : (Guntur) : Why don't you speak in English ?

DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH : It is a neighbour State and none of us want trouble there. But let us not sleep and say that the problem does not exist, Khalistan today may not be a reality, but it can become the reality, as my friends have told you about Mr. Jinnah getting Pakistan. Mr. Jinnah first started a nationalist movement and he was staunch nationalist and when there was a division in the Congress itself on his request at that stage, Mr. Jinnah realised that he could not exist with Congress and he went a way and became a staunch Muslim who did not know how to interpret Koran and who did not pray and

he was not a Muslim in the real word, a Muslim. But it was he who got Pakistan. He got Pakistan and divided India. Today, Muslims are on one side and there are Muslims on this side also. But Pakistan was made on this two nation theory. But we were the ones, may not be "we" and may not be 'I' but all my elders who were at that time the Members of Congress—at that time all of us were Congress members, none of us was in BJP or any other Party—got this and that became a reality. To say Khalistan is mentioned. Why ? Why Khalistan is mentioned ? Because Sikhs have a grievance and they have grievance and we should not forget it. Let us not sleep and say 'No'. I may tell you that an ordinary riksha puller only yesterday told me in Jammu about a certain thing. I asked him what is wrong in that.

वह कहने लगा, देखिये जी, सिख मेजर जनरल, लेफ्टिनेंट जनरल, तक पहुँचता है, उस के बाद उस को जनरल नहीं बनाते हैं, कमांडर इन-चीफ नहीं बनाते हैं। 8 सरदारों को इन रैंकों तक पहुँचाया उस के बाद जनरल नहीं बनाया। मैं ने कहा, देखो, सरदार साहब,

What I am telling you is that the propaganda is being spread. But you may notice how feelings are aroused in a common man in favour of Khalistan. I told him "look the Chief of the Air Staff is a Sardarji. Is that not important? You please tell me that the Air Force is not important but Army is important". But the way the things are being pushed into the minds of people Yes, there must be a problem about jobs, there must be a problem about work. I am not against this side or that side. I am in favour of India. When I came into this Parliament, I came with this vow that here the future of India is going to be made, not my future, not your future, but the future of India that has not born yet. Today, 35 years India has been independent. Are we independent ? No. We are not independent. We are still begging the I.M.F We are begging every other country. We say that we are free. We are not free. It will be free on the day when I no longer

go with a begging bowl to I.M.F., when I no longer go to America or Russia but produce myself. That is what is to happen, I am telling you. Please I am not against your Government. I do not want to bring down your Government. My question is, my problem here is : we are all for India, you are for India, you want India to survive and I want India to survive. But the movement of Khalistan does exist. It is there and some of us are supporting Khalistan and Khalistan cannot be supported from external power. You are wrong.

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE ; (SHRI B. SHAN-KARANAND) : When you say that we had gone with begging bowl to IMF and other countries, I may point out that we had not gone to any country with begging bowl. Please do not interpret it like that.

DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH : What you are taking is to be repaid. There is no question about it. I am not discussing about I.M.F. I am not bothered about I.M.F. The problem here is that tomorrow also we may have to pay them the money back.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY : We are all interdependent, they are also dependent on us for certain things.

DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH : I do not want to go into the controversy. If we go into the controversies, we are not going to solve the problems of India. Then, I am going to solve problems just of my place but here I am not a man from Jammu and Kashmir, I belong to India here and you do not belong to Punjab, Bihar or Rajasthan But the tragedy is that we do not grow out of it. We never grow out of it; we should grow out of that and say that I am not from a particular State, but I am from India.

We always blame foreign powers. One will blame Russians and other will blame Americans. We should blame ourselves for our weakness. When in Jammu and Kashmir, the Prime Minister could create

a committee of the Ministers for the development of the State and similar committee was also formed in Assam, here is a suggestion for you. Why don't you have a high level committee to go into the things as to how you can quickly get rid of problems of those people who are jobless still, who do not have food still. This is what my concrete suggestion is. Let us do something rather than blaming each other. I do not want to blame you; it is not your creation. Assam is not your creation; it has been there ever since India became independent. It has been growing every year. When the opposition leaders from Assam came here, I was also present there as a member. Many ex-chief Ministers were sitting on the other side and they said—

अब यह हमारे हाथ से निकल गया है, अब स्टूडेंट्स के हाथ में आ गया है, हम अब कुछ नहीं कर सकते। मैं ने उन को कहा कि फिर आप यहां क्या कर रहे हैं। जब यह आप के हाथ में नहीं है, तो फिर आप कर क्या रहे हैं। 30 साल में आसाम का प्रब्लम हम ने सोल्व नहीं किया तो अब एक दिन में आसाम का प्रब्लम सोल्व नहीं कर सकते हैं। मैं आप को बताना चाहता हूं कि आप पावर में हैं, ठीक है मगर जब तक ये लोग, जो इधर बैठे हैं, आप से हाथ नहीं मिलाएंगे, कंधे से कंधा मिला कर नहीं चलेंगे याद रखिये कि अगर आप यह सोचते हैं कि आसाम का सोल्यूशन निकाल लेंगे, तो यह ठीक नहीं है। 20 साल के बाद हो आप हल निकाल पाएंगे, 10 दिन में नहीं निकाल पाएंगे।

अब मैं आप को बताना चाहता हूं कि शिमला में एक स्कूल है। वहां मैं अपने बेटे से मिलने गया। वहां जो फंक्शन था, उस के बाद पेरेंट्स जल्दी जल्दी जाना चाह रहे थे। मैं ने देखा कि पेरेंट्स जल्दी जल्दी गाड़ी में बैठने लगे और भागने लगे। मैं ने कहा कि आप क्यों भाग रहे हैं, अमृतसर तो ज्यादा दूर नहीं है। मैं ने उन को बताया कि मुझे तो जम्मू, श्रीनगर पहुंचना है। उन्होंने कहा कि हम रात में सकर नहीं कर सकते हैं।

Please, for God's sake, let us not sleep in this House with all the security around us and say that everything is all right.

Things are not all right. I do not want to blame one side; we are all to be blamed. Let us find a quick solution rather than putting a finger on the Home Minister or the Chief Minister. Let us be constructive here and find a solution faster before it goes out of our hands and blood-bath takes place. Already Lala Jagat Narain has died; already other people have died; already a bomb has exploded in a Gurdwara. How many bombs will explode more before we wake-up and say that now the situation is serious and we must do something about it? I request our worthy Home Minister, through you, Sir. He has been the Chief Minister of that State. It is a progressive State and I have lived with Sikhs. Jammu and Kashmir has one great quality and that is, Hindu-Sikh-Muslim Ithad still continues there. I know, Sikhs are Indians first and then Sikhs. Whatever movement of Khalistan is there, it has been gerated because there is some internal conflict, that has been going on. We must find a solution to that internal problem rather than blaming external authorities and external sources for this.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Shri Makwana will intervene now. Then after two or three speakers from the ruling side and the opposition side have spoken, the Home Minister will reply.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the subject under discussion was very wide, but every speaker has highlighted and stuck to one issue i.e. Khalistan, which will be replied by the Minister finally. But some Hon. Members have raised certain points which I want to reply in brief and I will not take more time.

Some Members have mentioned about Assam that the Government has not taken the Opposition also into confidence. Some of the Members made these points. But every time we have consulted the Opposition and all the Hon. Members in the Opposition know it that whenever there was a need, we have invited them and discussed the issue with them and it was their suggestion which was accepted by the Government and we have begun talks with the leaders of the agitation. But the leaders of agitation are misguided by certain people. I do not know who are they, but certainly there are some political parties also behind them.

Some Hon. Members have said that it is only because their economy is not looked after. Just now, the last Speaker, Dr. Abdullah, has pointed out that there is a

Committee of Ministers to look after the economic development of the North Eastern region and Jammu and Kashmir, which includes Assam also.

There are at present very few problems as regards the North Eastern region is concerned. So far as Arunachal Pradesh and Meghalaya are concerned, there is no insurgency at present and it is quite calm. So far as Mizoram is concerned, yes, there is some insurgency and some organisations like Prepak, ACP and PLA are very active in this area. But since the talk with the leaders of Mizo National Front, Mr. Laldenga, was started, the Government is not taking very strict action against some minor incidents, which they have created in Mizoram. So far as Manipur is concerned, there also some problems exist and the popular Government which has now taken over is dealing with the problem at their best. However, there are certain problems in Manipur. These problems are of economic nature. Land is limited and population is vast. One-third of the land is with the two-thirds of population, Maithis, whereas one-third has two-thirds land, but that is hills. All hills are with the Maithis. These Maithis are not getting reservations also and they are not properly represented in services. That is their grievance. We are considering their problem also. There are certain things which we can do so that their conditions can be improved. So far as Nagaland is concerned, at present it is silent. And the first Speaker Shri Samar Mukherjee pointed about Tripura. Yes, recently Tripura has some problems, because of the crossing of the tribals from Bangladesh side. Now we have started repatriating them from the 25th of this month and nearly seven thousand people have gone to Bangladesh again. Remaining will also be repatriated to Bangladesh.

I particularly wanted to reply to Bapusaheb Parulekar who often repeatedly mentioned my name and wanted me to reply to him. He pointed out that in Anandpur meeting some people have dishonoured the National Flag and wanted to know what action the Government has taken.

A case under Section 2 of the Prevention of Insults to National Honours Act, 1971 was registered on 16th April 1981; and it is in the court of law. So, he cannot say that Government has not taken any action.

He also talked about the involvement of the retired I.G. of Police, Mr. B.S. Dhanewalia. He is not a member of the

Dal Khalsa, nor is he a supporter of the Khalistan movement. He heads the organization called confederation of Akali Dals, and the Punjabi Movement. Both these organizations are not with the Khalistan movement, but they are for the development of the Punjabi language and other things. So, it is not correct to say that Mr. Dhanewalia is also involved in this movement.

He attributed one thing to me, viz. that I have said in this House that one ex-military officer is also involved in this agitation. I have not said it. He also quoted me, but those who have heard it properly know that I have not said that any ex-Army General is involved in this movement. I simply said: there are people who are involved in this movement, and some may be holding high offices also. He has named Mr. Dhanewalia; but if he knows this general also, he can give the name, and we can certainly find out about this ex-Army General.

Then he mentioned about broadcasting from the transmitter which was installed in the Sona Temple. That was also immediately stopped, and no Khalistan propaganda was transmitted from that. It is only regarding Gurbani that they broadcast from that transmitter.

One hon. Member, Shri Suraj Bhan wanted to know why Government is not calling the leaders of the Opposition, particularly in Punjab, and discussing the issue with them. Just now, I have received information from the Chief Minister of Punjab that they had this exercise previously, and that on 4th December 1981 the Governor of Punjab is going to invite all the political parties in Punjab, including the Longowal group which previously did not attend it. So, the Government of Punjab is very keen to discuss the issue, and to take the Opposition into confidence in this matter also.

The hon. Member Mr. Chitta Basu spoke about the involvement of Big Powers; and he asked why Government is shielding or not naming them. There is no direct involvement. It is very difficult to prove that a particular nation is giving money or helping the movement. Their method is very subtle and nobody helps directly. Whatever they want to do, they do in an indirect way; and it is also very difficult to prove it. I said it was not possible to say that a particular country helped that movement. I have not said that.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : Then why did you say it ?

SHRI GHULAM RASOOL KOCHAK : Then why did you say that foreign countries are behind it ? (*Interruptions*).

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : I said : they may be helping; but it is very difficult to prove, because the method is such that you cannot prove it. Unless he can prove it, it is not possible for the Minister to name a particular country in the House. The Minister did not say it.

SHRI CHITTA BOSU : Why did you say it? You quoted them. You contradicted it.

SHRI GHULAM RASOOL KOCHAK : Could we take it a mere suspicion ?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : Mr. Chitta Bosu mentioned about the public meeting which Mr. Buta Singh might have addressed. I do not know from where he has got this news; may be from the Press report. But there may be some misunderstanding in the Press also : it can happen. So, I cannot accept that Mr. Buta Singh has made such a statement.

The hon. members from this side like Mr. H.K.L. Bhagat, Gen. Sparrow and Shrimati Brar, all coming from Punjab, have amply clarified the position regarding the situation prevailing in Punjab and the relations between Hindus and Sikhs in the State. Members from the opposition also, those who have participated, all of them agree that this is an issue which concerns all of us; it is a national issue; we cannot take this in isolation and nobody alone can solve this issue. I can assure this House that the Government is prepared and ready to take the help from the Opposition in this matter and other matters which concern the nation as a whole.

As I had said in the beginning, I am not going to take much of your time and my senior colleague, the Home Minister is going to reply in detail regarding the issue which was the central focus of discussion. I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak and to explain some of the points which were raised by the hon. members and for which I was asked to explain.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Shri Chandrajit Yadav. There are two more members to speak Mr. Kashyap and Mr. Paswan. Both of them will take not more than 3-5 minutes and then the Minister will reply not of course at 7 P.M. but at 7.10 P.M.

श्री चन्द्रजीत यादव (आजमगढ़) : इस विषय पर यहां डिबेटिंग सोसाइटी की तरह से बहस नहीं होनी चाहिये, ऐसा मैं समझता हूं। इस लिए शुरू में एक प्रस्ताव दिया था कि यह दिन एक राय से इस खालिस्तान के आन्दोलन की निन्दा करें और इसको राष्ट्र विरोधी आन्दोलन करार दें।

कुछ बातें हैं जिन पर हम को जरूर ध्यान देना चाहिये और जिन की वजह इस तरह के मूवमेंट हमारे देश में पैदा होते हैं, वक़्तन फ़वक़्तन पैदा होते हैं। इस में सब से बड़ी जिम्मेदारी शासक दल की इसलिए है कि वह देश का सब से बड़ा राजनीतिक दल है। राजनीतिक लाभ के लिए अगर ऐसे काम किए जाएंगे जिन से ग़लत तत्वों को प्रोत्साहन मिलेगा तो फिर इसके नतीजे भी बुरे होंगे। पंजाब में इस वक़्त जो कुछ हो रहा है उस में इस हद तक शासक दल की जिम्मेदारी भी है कि उसने अनावश्यक रूप से, बिला वजह उस रास्ते की नक़ल करने की कोशिश की जो वहां के अकाली दल या दूसरे साम्प्रदायिक दलों ने अपनाया था हमारे देश में सिख अल्पसंख्यक हैं, अकलियत हैं। उन के मन में किसी वजह से जो डर और भय पैदा हुआ है वह इसलिए है कि गुरुद्वारे की राजनीति में ख़ाम ख़ाह के लिए शासक दल ने दखल अंदाजी की है। मैं जानता हूं कि अकाली दल ने पंजाब की राजनीति में गुरुद्वारों का इस्तेमाल किया है और उन्हें अपनी राजनीति को चलाने के लिए आधार बनाया है लेकिन शासक दल को उनको आधार नहीं बनाना चाहिये था। यह सारी की सारी लड़ाई गुरुद्वारे के अन्दर लड़ाने की वजह से ग्राम सिखों में भय पैदा हो गया है और वे समझने लग गए हैं कि उन के धर्म में बिला वजह हस्तक्षेप हो सकता है, उनके तरीके कार में, जिन्दगी में बिला वजह हस्तक्षेप हो सकता है। मैं मानता हूं कि पंजाब के ग्राम सिख खालिस्तान मूवमेंट के साथ नहीं हैं। लेकिन पंजाब के ग्राम सिख आज इस लिए नाराज़ हैं कि सरकार ने या शासक दल ने गुरुद्वारों में, उनके धर्म के कामों के अन्दर दखल अंदाजी की है। यह असंतोष है। आज अगर मन्दिवाला को स्पॉट मिल रही है तो उसका कारण यह है कि वह इस बात का प्रतीक बन गया है कि वह गुरुद्वारों की महता की रक्षा करना चाहते

हैं और इसलिए उनके पीछे एक ताकत खड़ी हो गई है। इस देश के पूरे इतिहास को देखें आजादी के पहले क्या होता था ? इस देश के मुसलमानों की इस भावना का जिश्वाह ने इस्तेमाल किया और यहां पाकिस्तान बना। इसलिए कि ओ भी इस देश में आजादी में है, अल्पसंख्यक है उसके मन में इस बात का डर बना रहता है कि उसकी भाषा, धर्म, संस्कृति और उसकी जिन्दगी के तरीके-कार में बेजा हस्तक्षेप नहीं होना चाहिये। और उसी वक्त इस देश में अनुसूचित जातियों के मन में इस प्रकार की धारणा थी जब उनके साथ सामाजिक अन्याय हो रहा था, उसके भी गुस्से का इजहार इस देश के अन्दर हुआ। आज अगर नौरथ ईस्टर्न जोन के अन्दर जो हो रहा है वहां यह भावना पैदा हुई चाहे वह मीजोराम हो, मेघालय हो, या नागालैंड हो सब जगह यही भावना थी, उनके मन में बराबर डर बना रहता था कि कहीं हमारे धर्म में, संस्कृति पर या रहन सहन में दखलंदाजी तो नहीं हो रही है। यह बात आज अगर सिख समुदाय के अन्दर भी पैदा हो रही है तो गलत है। सिख समुदाय एक अल्प-संख्यक समुदाय है, उनका अपना धर्म है, उनकी अपनी मातृभाषा है, उनके काम का तरीका है और उसमें वह किसी तरह की दखलंदाजी नहीं चाहते हैं। मेरी गृह मंत्री जी से, आपकी पार्टी से और आपके नेतृत्व से प्रार्थना है कि यह मजहब को इस्तेमाल करने की राजनीति इस देश में बन्द करनी चाहिये। जो मजहब का इस्तेमाल करते हैं उनकी निन्दा होनी चाहिये। आज इस देश में ऐसी ताकतें हैं जो धर्म का इस्तेमाल कर रही हैं, चाहे गुग्गुदारा हो, मस्जिद हो अगर उनमें ऐसे लोगों को पनाह दी जाती है जो यहां राष्ट्र विरोधी काम करते हैं, जो कत्लेआम कर रहे हों, या हिंसा की राजनीति कर रहे हों, जो दूसरे धर्म के ऊपर आक्रमण कर रहे हों, मैं समझता हूं कि बेजा इस्तेमाल हो रहा है धार्मिक संस्थाओं का। इसको रोकना चाहिये। लेकिन यह काम सहज सरकार से नहीं हो सकता है। मैं मानता हूं जैसा सरकार ने डील किया है अगर आप गोलडन टेम्पल में पुलिस या फौज भेज दीजिए तो यह गलत होगा। लेकिन आज सिख समुदाय को भी बताया जाना चाहिये कि नहीं गुग्गुदारा का इस्तेमाल इस काम के लिये नहीं होना चाहिये। इसका

प्रचार आज अपने रेडियो, टी.वी., अखबारों और अपनी पार्टी से करायें। मैं समझता हूं यह काम आज नहीं हो रहा है। कुछ सच्चाई भी है जिसको स्वीकार करना चाहिये, पंजाब के अन्दर निरंकारियों के साथ अच्छा व्यवहार नहीं हो रहा है। चाहे उनसे कोई असहमत हो, लेकिन इस देश में धार्मिक आजादी का हक हर एक इंसान को है। आज निरंकारी होना जैसे लगता है कोई अपराध है। उनके मन में, पंजाब में डर है। उनकी जिन्दगी और सम्पत्ति के बारे में इस प्रकार के असामाजिक तत्व जो हमला कर रहे हैं उनको पकड़ कर सजा दी जानी चाहिये। हिन्दू-मुसलमान, हिन्दू-सिख और हिन्दू-ईसाई में प्यार, सद्भाव और एकता इस देश की एकता की आधारशिला है। मगर आज हिन्दुओं के मन में पंजाब में यह डर पैदा हो रहा है कि वह अपने उद्योग आगे पंजाब में लगायेंगे कि नहीं। यह उनके मन में आज डर है। ऐसी बदकिस्मती की स्थिति पैदा हो रही है। और मैं समझता हूं यह तभी बन्द हो सकता है जब सरकार सख्ती के साथ ऐसे लोगों को, जिन्होंने दूसरों की जान ली है, कातिलाना हमला कर के लोगों को कत्ल किया है, उन मुजरिमों को सरकार जल्दी से पकड़ कर अदालत में लाये, उन पर मुकदमा चलाये और कानून के मुताबिक उनको सजा हो। तभी लोगों के मन में आश्वासन पैदा हो सकता है।

दूसरी बात जो माननीय समर मुखर्जी साहब ने कही इसको आपको हल्के ढंग से नहीं लेना चाहिये। आज कनाडा से कोई आदमी अगर कुछ कहता है, एक आदमी नहीं है उसके पीछे शक्ति और पैसा है, और ताकतें हैं जो वहां से वह अपनी करंसी चला सकता है, अपना इलाका खोल सकता है, वहां से वह डाक टिकट निकाल सकता है... कौन उसके पीछे ताकतें हैं ? मैं चाहता हूं कि गृह-मंत्री जो जवाब दें कि क्या हमारी सरकार ने कनाडा की सरकार से बातचीत की है कि कनाडा की भूमि से इस प्रकार का राष्ट्र-विरोधी आन्दोलन क्यों हो रहा है ? हमारे सम्बन्ध कनाडा से अच्छे हैं, वहां हमारे राजनयिक सम्बन्ध हैं। कनाडा की भूमि पर भारत के विरुद्ध अड्डा बनाया जाये, वहां कंसलेट स्थापित किया जाये, वहां सिक्का चलाया जाये, वहां से आन्दोलन का सूत्रपात हो, तो क्या कनाडा

की सरकार से आपने इस इश्यू को लिया है, उनका इस बारे में क्या जवाब है ?

19 Hrs.

क्या अमेरिका से आपने इस बारे में बात की थी कि अमेरिका में क्यों खुल्लेआम पैसा इकट्ठा हो रहा है और अमेरिका क्यों इसे उत्साहित कर रहा है ? जैसे आपने पाकिस्तान से प्रोटेस्ट किया, वहां मीटिंग नहीं हो पाई, मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या इस प्रकार का प्रोटेस्ट आपने अमेरिका, कनाडा और इंग्लैंड से भी किया है ? इंग्लैंड के एक मंत्री का बयान मैंने पढ़ा है । उन्होंने कहा है कि हमारा कानून इस बात की इजाजत देता है, विधान तो वहां है नहीं, कि हम इसको कोई राष्ट्र विरोधी काम नहीं कह सकते हम सजा नहीं दे सकते । हमारे यहां पूरी आजादी है, जो चाहे वहां से पैसा करे । क्या इसका कोई प्रोटेस्ट हमारी सरकार ने किया है ? हमारा एक मित्र देश, हम कामनवेल्थ के मेम्बर हैं, और इंग्लैंड के एक मंत्री यह बयान दें कि अगर भारत के विरोध में और खालिस्तान के समर्थन में एक आन्दोलन यहां चलता है तो हम कुछ नहीं कर सकते या बेबस हैं, तो क्या उनकी बेबसी को हमने स्वीकार कर लिया है ? मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि हमारी सरकार इस बारे में क्या कहना चाहती है ?

मैं समझता हूं कि आज जैसी अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय स्थिति है, दुनिया के बहुत से देश भारत को कमजोर देखना चाहते हैं । आज भारत अपनी जो भूमिका निभा रहा है वह आगे भी निभायेगा, इसलिये कि भारत एक बड़ा देश है, 68 करोड़ आदमी इस देश में रहते हैं, उसकी मान्यता है । आज दुनिया के कुछ देश चाहते हैं कि भारत कमजोर रहे और इसके लिये भारत विरोधी ऐसी ताकतें हैं जो आवाज उठाती हैं और उनको दुनिया की बहुत सारी शक्तियां से पैसे, नैतिकता से, समर्थन से उनको प्रोत्साहित कर रही हैं । मैं समझता हूं कि इस खतरे को देखना चाहिये इसको नजरन्दाज नहीं करना चाहिये ।

प्रधान मंत्री ने उनको बुलाकर बात की है, मैं समझता हूं कि उन्होंने अच्छा काम किया है, उन्होंने सिचुएशन को डिप्लूज करने की कोशिश की है । यह दुर्भाग्य की बात है कि इस देश के

लोग हिन्दू के नाम पर आते हैं । अगर एक साथ आने को तैयार नहीं हैं, अगर आपस में लेकर आफ फेय है, विरोधी कोई सिख की तरफ से आ रहा है, कोई हिन्दू की तरफ से, कोई निरकारी की तरफ से तो देश के प्रधान मंत्री यह नहीं कह सकते कि हम बात नहीं कर सकते । लेकिन मकवाना साहब ने यह बात भी घोषित की है कि नहीं, वहां के गवर्नर अथवा मुख्यमंत्री राजनीतिक दलों से इस बात पर बातचीत करने के लिये तैयार हैं । मैं भी आश्वासन देना चाहता हूं कि इस देश में हमारे मतभेद हो सकते हैं आर्थिक, सामाजिक कार्यक्रमों पर, लेकिन यह पार्लियामेंट और देश इस बात में एक है कि भारत विरोधी हरकतों को इस देश में स्वीकार नहीं किया जायेगा और देश को कमजोर करने वाली ताकतों का समर्थन भी इस देश में नहीं किया जायेगा । मैं समझता हूं कि इस सदन की यह भावना देनी चाहिये कि सदन की इस प्रकार की राय है कि कोई भी राष्ट्र विरोधी ताकत, जो देश में अलगाव की स्थिति पैदा करना चाहती है, एक नया राष्ट्र बनाने की साजिश कर रही हो, चाहे दुनिया की सारी ताकतें उसके पीछे हों, यह देश उसकी निन्दा करता है और किसी प्रकार का समर्थन उनको नहीं मिल सकता है ।

श्री जयपाल सिंह कश्यप (आंवला) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं कोई बात कहूं, इससे पहले मैं श्री मनी राम जी बागड़ी को धन्यवाद देता हूं कि उन्होंने सदन का ध्यान और देश का ध्यान अपने प्रस्ताव द्वारा आकर्षित किया है ।

देश में कोई भी अलगाव की बात देश के लिये और देश की एकता के लिये बड़ी घातक है । साथ ही साथ हमें उन परिस्थितियों का भी अध्ययन करना होगा और उन समस्याओं का भी समाधान करना होगा जिनसे लोगों के मन में संदेह पैदा होता है कि हम इस देश से क्यों अलग हों । कुछ पिछले सिलसिले रहे हैं और हमारी सरकार ने इस तरह का बर्ताव किया है जिससे लोगों को खालिस्तान के आन्दोलन के बारे में बढ़ावा मिला है । एक केवल कांगड़ी कार्यवाही हो जाये, कहीं से डालर छप जाये, पसपोंट छप जाये या वह अब्बाब में निकल जाये तो उससे हिन्दुस्तान खालिस्तान में नहीं

बदल जाता। लेकिन अगर समझौते के लिए कुछ धार्मिक नेताओं और दूसरे लोगों को यहां पर बुलाया जाये, और उस बातचीत में गृह मंत्री की जगह विदेश मंत्री शामिल हों, तो मालूम होता है कि हम विदेशी शक्तियों से बात कर रहे हैं और कुछ लोगों की मांग को मान्यता दे रहे हैं। गृह मंत्री की यह उम्मेद इस लिए भी हो सकती है कि अखबारों में यह चर्चा चली है कि इसमें गृह मंत्री का हाथ था। लेकिन देश स्पष्ट रूप से जानना चाहता है कि इस तरह इस प्रश्न को अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय रूप देने की कोशिश क्यों की जा रही है और इसको हिन्दू और सिख का मामला क्यों बनाया जा रहा है। यह हिन्दू और सिख का मामला नहीं है। यह मामला सिख वसंस हिन्दू नहीं है। यह मामला कुछ राष्ट्र-विरोधी तत्वों की भारत के प्रति अलगाव की नीति हो सकती है। ऐसी प्रवृत्ति को कुचला जा सकता है, चाहे उसके पीछे हिन्दू हों, सिख हों या मुसलमान हों, किसी धर्म के मानने वाले हों, और चाहे वे पंजाब में हों, या बंगाल, आसाम या तामिलनाडु में हों। कोई भी खालिस्तान का साथ देने के लिए तैयार नहीं है। इस बारे में पूरे देश का एक दृष्टिकोण है और एक ही उद्देश्य है।

लेकिन हमारी सरकार की नीति और तौर तरीके सही नहीं हैं। सच्ची काटने वाले चाकुओं के बल पर कुछ लोग हमारे हवाई जहाज को देश से बाहर ले गए। सरकार के लोगों ने हवाई जहाज के अपहरण को स्वयं बढ़ावा दिया हुआ है। उन्होंने अपहरण करने वालों को टिकट दे कर ऊंचे सदन में बिठाया है। हमें तो संदेह होता है कि इस हवाई जहाज के अपहरण में या तो सरकार की लापरवाही रही है या सरकार की उसमें कोई बात छिपी हुई है। आज तक उन लोगों को पाकिस्तान से क्यों नहीं लाया गया है? कैसे उनके परिवार उनके साथ गए थे? उनको यहां पर ला कर उन पर मुकदमा क्यों नहीं चलाया गया? सरकार ने इस बारे में कोई कदम क्यों नहीं उठाया है? इस देश के लोग इस मामले को बड़े शक की निगाह से देख रहे हैं।

अखबारों में कुछ बातें निकली हैं। पता नहीं, वास्तविकता क्या है। अगर कुछ छुरियों के द्वारा एक हवाई जहाज का अपहरण कर लिया गया, तो कहा जाता है कि सिखों के कृपाण रखने पर पाबंदी लगाई जाएगी। जब खाली गेंद से हवाई जहाज का अपहरण किया जा चुका है, तो हिन्दुस्तान में बल्ले से खेली जाने वाली सारी गेंदों पर भी पाबंदी लगनी चाहिए। क्यों कहा जाता है कि सिखों के कृपाण रखने पर पाबंदी लगाई जाएगी? अगर पांच छः आदमी कृपाण से कोई गलत काम करते हैं, तो इसका मतलब यह नहीं है कि करोड़ों सिखों की कृपाण पर पाबंदी लगा दी जाए। गुरु गोविन्द सिंह ने कृपाण इस रूप में दी थी कि अमृत-पान कराने से लेकर धर्म की मान्यताओं के साथ उसका सम्बन्ध जुड़ा हुआ है। कृपाण के प्रति सरकार की नीति सराहनीय नहीं कही जा सकती, बल्कि हम उसकी निन्दा करते हैं और हम उसे बदोशत भी नहीं करेंगे।

सारे देश और पूरे सदन की यही भावना है कि खालिस्तान बनने का प्रश्न ही नहीं पैदा होता। लेकिन हमारी सरकार को भी मजबूती से काम लेना चाहिए। अगर देवली कांड होंगे, तो लोग अछूतिस्तान की मांग भी कर सकते हैं। अगर कफल्टा कांड के मुलज्मिनों को छोड़ दिया जाता है, तो हरिजन न्याय की मांग कर सकते हैं। सिखों और हरिजनों के साथ न्याय न हो, काका कालेलकर की रिपोर्ट को रद्दी की टोकरी में डाल दिया जाए, बी पी मंडल कमीशन की रिपोर्ट की उम्मेद की जाए, बैंकवर्ड क्लासिज को घोखा दिया जाए, ये बातें संदेह पैदा करती हैं, लोगों के मन को शकझोती हैं। इस लिए सरकार को अपनी नीयत को बदलना चाहिए।

आज मिर्जोराम में एक पैरालल सरकार बनी हुई है, जो टैक्स वसूल कर रही है, लेकिन सरकार कुछ नहीं कर रही है। खालिस्तान के सिक्के चलाए जाते हैं, मगर सरकार कुछ नहीं कर पाई है। मैं गृह मंत्री से कहना चाहता हूं कि विरोधी दलों पर लांछन लगाने से काम नहीं चलेगा। हम मजबूती चाहते हैं। यह नहीं होना चाहिए कि भिडरावाला को पकड़ा और

फिर छोड़ दिया। अगर उसको गलत तौर पर पकड़ा गया, तो पकड़ने वाली एजेन्सी, पुलिस या अधिकारी को सजा क्यों नहीं दी गई? अगर वह मुजरिम था और उसको छोड़ दिया गया, तो उसे छोड़ने वाली पुलिस और सत्ता को जेल क्यों नहीं भेजा गया, उस पर मुकदमा क्यों नहीं चलाया गया? इन बातों से लोग समझते हैं कि वे राजनैतिक शक्ति का प्रयोग कर के प्रधान मंत्री और गृह मंत्री को दबा लेंगे और भिड़रावाला जैसे लोगों को छुड़ा लेंगे।

चाहे लाला जगत नारायण का कत्ल हो, देवली की घटनाएं हों, बदामू में नुवादा और कफला के कांड हों, यह सरकार न किसी को पकड़ पाती है और न सजा दे पाती है। वह केवल कागजों और बहसों से इन समस्याओं को हल करना चाहती है। हम खालिस्तान का विरोध करते हैं, लेकिन साथ-साथ सरकार की नीतियों का भी विरोध करते हैं। इन आंदोलनों को मजबूती के साथ दबाना चाहिए।

श्री राम विलास पासवान (हाजीपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं सर्वप्रथम आप से और सदन से यह आग्रह करूंगा कि यह जो डिसइटीग्रेशन के, पृथक्तावाद के तत्व हैं इन का सोसं कहा है, इन की जड़ें कहाँ हैं? सब से दुख की बात इस देश में यह है कि आज कोई भी आदमी अपने को भारतीय समझता ही नहीं है। राष्ट्रीयता किसी में है ही नहीं : हम हैं तो हम शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट हैं, कोई हिन्दु है, कोई मुसलमान है, कोई सिख है, कोई ईसाई है, कोई ब्राह्मण है, कोई राजपूत है, कोई कुष्ठ है, लेकिन कोई आदमी राष्ट्रीय है ही नहीं यह जो चर्चा हो रही है खालिस्तान की तो मैंने उस दिन भी कहा था कि खालिस्तान तो एक बुलबुला है जो यह बतला रहा है देश का बुखार 104 डिग्री तक पहुँच गया है, देश कोलेप्स करने वाला है, थर्मामीटर के रूप में इस को ले सकते हैं। और भी जो खतर हैं, सब जगह पर इस तरह की बातें चल रही हैं। आप भले ही इस को कह दें कि कुछ नहीं है, हम भी इस सदन के सदस्य हैं, हम भी नहीं चाहेंगे कि देश में हमारे या किसी के वक्तव्य से कोई मामला बिगड़े। ईमानदारीपूर्वक सब लोग चाहेंगे कि समस्या का निदान हो जाय, देश की एकता

बनी रहे और भारत अखंड रूप में रहे लेकिन मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि आजादी के 33 वर्ष बाद जहाँ नेशनल इटीग्रेशन की बात कही जा रही है वहाँ देश नेशनल डिस-इटीग्रेशन की ओर जा रहा है और इस का सब से बड़ा कारण यह है कि सब से ऊपर जो राष्ट्रीय स्वार्थ रहना चाहिए, उस के बाद पार्टी का स्वार्थ और उस के बाद व्यक्ति का स्वार्थ रहना चाहिए, उस के बजाय आज राष्ट्र का स्वार्थ सब से नीचे चला गया है। सब से ऊपर व्यक्ति का स्वार्थ उस से नीचे पार्टी का स्वार्थ और सब से नीचे राष्ट्र का स्वार्थ चला गया है। जब तक सब से नीचे व्यक्ति का स्वार्थ उस के बाद दल का स्वार्थ और सब से ऊपर राष्ट्र का स्वार्थ इस तरह का शीर्षसन आप नहीं कराएंगे, व्यक्ति के स्वार्थ को सब से नीचे नहीं लाएंगे तब तक आप लाख यहाँ कुछ भी कर लें समस्या का कोई निदान होने वाला नहीं है।

अभी इन्होंने एक बात कही। आप क्या यह समझ रहे हैं कि यह एक समुदाय के बीच में हो रहा है, यह केवल खालिस्तान का मामला है? बहुत डीटेल में बात नहीं हुई है। मैं इस में इतना ही जानना चाहता हूँ कि आप ने राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा अधिनियम, एन एस ए किसके लिए बनाया था? क्या हम लोगों को पकड़ने के लिए बनाया था कि आप जब कोई गलत काम करेंगे और हम लोग उस पर बोलेंगे तो हमें जेल में बन्द कर देंगे? वह किस के लिए बनाया गया था? आप ने रेडियो से भिड़रावाले की गिरफ्तारी का प्रचार करवाया उन को मौका दिया गया कि तुम जाओ गुछदारे में। वहाँ जा कर 15 दिन तक वह रहते हैं, मीटिंग आगनाइज करते हैं, जिस दिन गिरफ्तारी देते हैं तो बोल कर गिरफ्तारी देते हैं कि आज मैं गिरफ्तारी देने के लिए जा रहा हूँ, पचास हजार की भीड़ इकट्ठा होती है और 14-15 आदमियों की हत्या होती है। यह क्यों? इसके पीछे क्या है? मैं आप से कहना चाहूंगा कि जहाँ नीति और नीयत में फर्क हो जायगा वहाँ क्या होगा? आज सब जगह ऐसी हालत हो रही है। कौन सी स्टेट आप की ऐसी है जिस स्टेट में आप कह सकें कि स्थायित्व है? किसी भी प्रदेश का नाम दे सकते हैं? सब जगह एक आदमी आग लगाएगा, एक आदमी

आग बुझाने का काम करेगा। मतलब कि पहले डिवाइड करो, फिर आइसोलेट करो और फिर कान्कर करो। यह जो आप के नेतृत्व की देन है कि सब से पहले एकदम डिवाइड कर दो फिर आइसोलेट करो फिर उस को मिलाने का काम करो, यह डिवाइड एंड रूल की पालिसी जब तक आप नहीं छोड़ेंगे तब तक चाहे आसाम का मामला हो चाहे हरिजन का मामला हो, चाहे आदिवासियों का मामला हो, चाहे मुसलमान का मामला हो चाहे खालिस्तान का मामला हो, किसी भी मामले की समस्या का निदान नहीं कर सकते। हमें तो लगता है कि हमारी नीयत है ही नहीं। एक घटना घटी देवली में, प्रधान मंत्री गई आंध्र से आंसू बहा कर चली आई। आपके आंसू से हमें क्या लेना देना है? आप हंसते रहिए लेकिन हमें सुरक्षा तो दीजिए। कफल्टा में घटना हो गई लेकिन एक भी मुजरिम नहीं पकड़ा गया। आप क्या यह समझते हैं कि आज एक ही वर्ग में यह असंतोष चल रहा है? आप हरिजन से बात करिए, बिहार के आदिवासियों से बात करिए जो आदिवासी कहता है कि मैं क्रिश्चियन बन गया, मेरा जीवन स्तर ऊंचा हो रहा है। अगर हिन्दु वर्ग में कुछ नहीं हो रहा है और आज खुशी से कोई आदमी धर्म परिवर्तन करता है तो आप रोज गाली देंगे बजाए इसके कि प्यार करें। यदि इस बात का पता चलता भी है कि ठीक है, उसको पैसा मिला है तो दूसरे धर्म में जाने के लिए उसको पैसा मिलता है और हिन्दु धर्म में मन्दिर में जल चढ़ाने के लिए गोली मारी जाती है। अगर आपको मालूम भी होता है कि पैसा मिला है तो आप जले पर नमक छिड़कने का काम क्यों करते हैं।

जहां तक इस खालिस्तान के मामले का सम्बन्ध है सभी को एक स्वर से इसकी निन्दा करना चाहिए लेकिन मैं गृह मंत्री जो से आग्रह करूंगा कि आज देश प्रत्येक क्षेत्र में विस्फोटक स्थिति में पहुंच गया है। आपने सबसे इस देश की बागडोर सम्हाली है, रेडियो और अखबार के द्वारा काम चलाना चाहा है लेकिन मैं समझता हूं इस तरह से इस समस्या का समाधान नहीं होगा। आपकी कथनी और करनी में, आपकी नीति और नीयत में सफाई आनी चाहिए। यह जो खालिस्तान का मामला है इसके पीछे चाहे एक आदमी का ब्रेन

हो या दो आदमियों का ब्रेन हो लेकिन इस तरह के नारे बहुत लुभावने हुआ करते हैं। आज हमारे साथी ने अछूतिस्तान कहा है। कोई हो जाए पैदा इस देश में और कह दे अछूतिस्तान तो हरीजन का है वह किसी दूसरी जगह बसने के लिए नहीं जायेंगे लेकिन यह नारा उनके दिमाग में फिट हो जायेगा। मुसलमान कोई पाकिस्तान नहीं गए, सभी हिन्दुस्तान में हैं, कुछ बांडर के लोग रहे होंगे वहां पाकिस्तान गए होंगे लेकिन उस वक्त गांव गांव में मुसलमानों को लग रहा था कि मुल्क में समता, समृद्धि और कोई नया राज आने वाला है, भविष्य हमारा होने वाला है। उसी तरह से आज पिछड़े हरिजन भाइयों के उत्थान की बात चलती है तो मूठ्ठी भर लोगों को, सरकारी पक्ष के लोगों को बहुत बुरा लगता है। लेकिन कल अगर कोई आग जलाने वाला हो जाए तो एक नया गुल खिल सकता है : इसलिए मैं यह कह रहा हूं कि ऐसी समस्या आप पैदा न कीजिए। आप इस देश के गृह मंत्री हैं और भारत सरकार का इसमें बहुत बड़ा दायित्व है। आप जो अक्सर शोरो-शायरी में कहते हैं कि मैं चाहता हूं कि हिन्दुस्तान के चमन के सभी फूल और कलियां मुसकुरायें, हिन्दुस्तान के सभी फूल खिले तो कभी कभी हम सोचने लगते हैं कि गांवों के फूल खिलने वाले हैं। इसलिए आप मूठ्ठी भर लोगों को बढ़ाने की बात को छोड़िये बल्कि पूरे हिन्दुस्तान की आत्मा को जगाने का काम कीजिए ताकि सारे देश के नागरिक समझ सकें कि वे देश की मुख्य धारा में जुड़े हुए हैं और किसी को भी यह समझने का मौका न मिले कि वह इस देश में दूसरे दर्जे का नागरिक है। मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूं कि धर्म का राष्ट्रीयता से कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं होता है। हिन्दुस्तान और पाकिस्तान की लड़ाई हुई तो उसमें हिन्दुओं ने उतना रोल अदा नहीं किया जितना कि मुसलमानों ने किया, उन्होंने आगे बढ़कर इस देश की रक्षा की। इसलिए धर्म एक अलग चीज है और राष्ट्रीयता अलग चीज है। इसलिए आप इस बात को देखें कि आज बहुत सी ऐसी समस्याएँ पैदा हो रही हैं जिनसे बगूले उत्पन्न हो रहे हैं। इनको आप रोकने का प्रयास करें। आप इस देश के गरीब, बुरा, पिछड़े और हरिजन, अल्पसंख्यक सभी के दिलों में राष्ट्रीयता की भावना जगायें तभी हमारा, आपका और इस देश का भला होगा, तभी इस देश में जगहूरियत रह सकेगी।

इन्हीं चन्द शब्दों के साथ मैं अपना भाषण समाप्त करता हूँ ।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now, the Minister will reply.

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी (हिसार) : उपाध्यक्ष जी,

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Three people have already spoken from your Party. Let him start. After he finishes, you ask for some clarification.

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी : मेरी बात तो आप सुन लीजिए ।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : He is going to give a reply.

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी : मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस मामले पर जो पहले चर्चा चली थी उसका जवाब गृह मंत्री जी दे नहीं सके थे हालांकि देना चाहते थे । तो वह पिछली चर्चा भी इस बहस में शामिल है, यह बहस पहले से कन्टीन्यू कर रही है इसलिए 23 तारीख को जिन माननीय सदस्यों ने इस बहस में भाग लिया था उनका उत्तर भी गृह मंत्री जी देने की कृपा करेंगे ।

इसके अलावा एक नयी बात यह है कि जालंधर में हिन्दु बचाओ सम्मेलन हुआ है उसके अन्दर आपके कांग्रेस के यश जी और कुमारी सरस्वा पराशर गई थीं जिससे कि हिन्दु-सिख र्वेक्षण बढ़ा है । मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि आपके कांग्रेस अध्यक्ष ने किस तरह से वहाँ पुरी के अंकराचार्य की अध्यक्षता में प्रस्ताव का समर्थन किया ?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now the Home Minister will reply.

गृहमंत्री (श्री जेल सिंह) : डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब जिन आनरेबल मेम्बर्स ने इस समस्या पर यहाँ अपना विचार रखे हैं उनका मैं धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ । इसमें एक मुख्य बात यह कही गई कि जो सेप्रेटिस्ट ताकतें हैं उनको उभरने नहीं देना चाहिए । इसमें सबकी एक राय है और मुश्तलिफ राय है कि सरकार इसको मजबूती के साथ हैंडल नहीं कर रही है या उसका डंग अथवा तरीका ठीक नहीं है । तीसरा प्रश्न है, सरकार शायद जान-बूझकर ऐसी ताकतों को उठाती है । चौथा प्रश्न यह आया है कि गृह मंत्री पर भी कुछ लांछन लगा दिए गए हैं यह थोड़ी सी बातें हैं ।

जहाँ देश की एकता और यकजुही को खत्म करने का सवाल है, वहाँ पर हम सब एक हैं और मैं आशा रखता हूँ कि हमारी पोलिटिकल पार्टीज के नेता जो ईमानदारी से अपने देश को एक रखने के लिए इसकी स्वतन्त्रता को बचाने के लिए और इसको आर्थिक रूप से उन्नत करने के लिए ऐसी समस्याओं को पार्टी लाइन पर नहीं सोचते । रूलिंग पार्टी का पहला धर्म है कि ऐसी बातों का कोई नाजायज फायदा न उठाया जाय । इस लिये मैं अपील करूंगा कि पोलिटिकल पार्टीज इस बात के लिये आज नहीं, लेकिन जब हम किसी मीटिंग में इकट्ठे हों तो यह भी कोशिश करें कि ऐसी ताकतों के साथ इलैक्शन के वक्त हम को एलाउन्स नहीं करना चाहिये । जब एलाउन्स एक पार्टी करती है तो उन को रिस्पेक्टेबिलिटी मिल जाती है और उनका सम्मान बढ़ता है । इस प्रकार की गलतियाँ कई बार पार्टियों ने की हैं ।

समर मुखर्जी जो हमारे हाउस के आनरेबल बुजुर्ग मेम्बर हैं, पार्टी के तौर पर भी अयोजेशन में उनका पहला नम्बर आता है । उन्होंने एक डालर की कापी और लैटर-हैड दिखलाया और उस की भी चर्चा हुई है, लेकिन उस चर्चा में मैं जाना नहीं चाहता हूँ । मैं यह भी यकीन दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि कैनाडा की सरकार से बात हुई थी, जब उन के एमिग्रेशन मिनिस्टर यहाँ आये थे, तो वे भी मेरे से मिले और उन से कहा था कि यह क्या तमाशा है कि खालिस्तान का पासपोर्ट ले कर, जिस का कोई वजूद नहीं है, कोई स्टेट नहीं है, कोई हकूमत नहीं है, आप लोगों ने उन को इस लिये दाखिल कर दिया, यह बात मान कर कि उन को हिन्दुस्तान रखना नहीं चाहता, चूँकि व खालिस्तान के हिमायती हैं, आप ने उन को अपने देश में ठहरने के लिये जगह दे दी । यह बात ऐतराज योग्य है । उन्हीं ने कहा कि हमारे देश का कानून ही ऐसा है, जो कोई आये हम उस को रहने के लिये, बैठने के लिये, जगह दे देते हैं, लेकिन हिन्दुस्तान के साथ हमारी ऐसी कोई भावना नहीं है कि हम हिन्दुस्तान की परेशानी को बढ़ायें । इस पर मैंने उन को कहा कि आप के यहाँ भी फ्रेंच भाषा बोलने वाले अलेहदा होना चाहते हैं । यदि कोई देश उन को पनाह देगा तो दोस्ती कैसे निमेगो । उन्होंने

कहा—नहीं निभेगी। मैंने कहा—यदि नहीं निभेगी तो फिर आप को इस का उपाय करना चाहिये। उन्होंने कहा—क्या उपाय? मैंने कहा कानून को बदलो। ये हमारे देश के दुश्मन हैं, ये हिन्दुस्तानी नहीं हैं, रिफ्यूजी नहीं हैं, किसी ने निकाला नहीं है, दुनिया में खालिस्तान नाम की कोई चिड़िया नहीं है। हम यह बरदाश्त नहीं करेंगे। आखिर उन्होंने यह कर दिया कि यदि कोई इण्डियन बगैर इण्डियन पासपोर्ट के जायेगा तो उस को अपने देश में रहने के लिये जगह नहीं देंगे—यह बात उन्होंने कही।

कैनाडा के प्रधान मंत्री हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी से मिले थे और उन से भी बात हुई थी। वह यह कहते हैं कि खालिस्तान का कोई कान्सिल वहां है, ये सब बनावटी चीजें हैं। लेकिन फिर भी विदेश मंत्रालय सब मुल्कों के साथ बातचीत करता है और इन्फार्मेशन भी आती है। यादव जी को मैं बतलाना चाहता हूँ—हम ने पाकिस्तान को कहा था उन्होंने कान्फ्रेंस नहीं होने दी, इस लिये यह कहना कि सर्वनेमेन्ट इन बातों पर ध्यान नहीं रखती है, सही नहीं है। हम इस पर बिल्कुल सचेत हैं और ऐसे तमाम मामलों को देखते हैं।

लेकिन एक बात में रिकार्ड के लिये कहना चाहता हूँ। बहुत से दोस्तों को इस बारे में मालूम भी होगा, लेकिन यह ऐसा इशू है जिस को यहां रिकार्ड में न लाऊं तो ठीक नहीं होगा। राज्य सभा में भी मैंने बतलाया था कि इस भावनाओं को पहले देख लेना चाहिये। खालिस्तान की बात जिस आदमी ने शुरू की थी, वह 1969-70 और 71 में शुरू की थी। उस से पहले भी कभी-कभी कोई सिर-फिरा आदमी कह देता था, लेकिन उस को सीरियसली नहीं लिया गया। जिस वक्त हमारे जर्नल बंगला देश की फतह के बाद पाकिस्तान की फौजों से हथियार डलवा रहे थे, एक मुक़र्रर वक्त पर 90 हजार अफसरों और सिपाहियों ने एक रस्म के तौर पर जनरल जगजीत सिंह अरोड़ा के सामने हथियार डाले तो एक तरफ तो यह तस्वीर आ रही थी, दूसरी तरफ आहिया खां इस डा० जगजीत सिंह को साथ लेकर टेलिविज़न पर कह रहा था कि हम ने गुच्छरों की चाबियां इन को दे दी हैं, ये खालिस्तान चाहते हैं। आप को शायद याद होगा, जंग के

दौरान डा० जगजीत सिंह से भाषण करवाया गया कि पाकिस्तान से पैराशूट के जरिये हम उतरेंगे, सिखों की तरफ से हमारा स्वागत होना चाहिये। जब वे पाकिस्तानी सिखों का भेष धारण कर के यहां उतरे तो उन को उस का जवाब दिया गया, सब पंजाबियों ने मिल कर उन को मारा, बगैर तलवार के बगैर बन्दूक के, सिर्फ लाठियों से उनको मार दिया था। यह जज्बा था उस वक्त पंजाब का। इतने खतरनाक वक्त में जिस आदमी ने दुश्मन का साथ दिया और उस वक्त जो हुकूमत पाकिस्तान में थी, यह बिल्कुल साफ है कि उस ने खालिस्तान की मूवमेन्ट को मजबूत करने के लिये काम किया। कुछ खबरें ऐसी भी आती हैं कि पाकिस्तान के पीछे और भी ताकतें हैं, लेकिन विदेशों में या देश में इस मूवमेन्ट को कोई समर्थन नहीं मिला। उस के बाद यह खुद अपनी मौत मर गई।

उस के बाद डा० जगजीत सिंह यहां आया, मैं किसी को दोष नहीं देता या ऐसा नहीं कहता कि जनता पार्टी ने उस को यहां बुलाया, लेकिन हम ने उस को यहां आने से रोका था, हमारे बदलते ही वह यहां आया और घूमता रहा, फिर भी उस को कोई समर्थन नहीं मिला। उस के बाद जब फिर कांग्रेस का राज्य आया, हमारे आने से पहले ही वह यहां से निकल गया। डा० जगजीत सिंह के अलावा, दूसरा नाम मुखर्जी साहब ने गंगा सिंह का लिया था। गंगा सिंह अमरीकन सिटिजन है, अरोजनली वह इंडियन सिटिजन था, उस के प्रति कोई अहमियत या बातचीत आज तक नहीं थी। लेकिन कुछ हमारे दोस्तों ने जोरदार प्रोपेगण्डा कर के उस को भी इसका नेता बना दिया। भारत की पार्लियामेन्ट में जितनी बार डा० जगजीत सिंह का नाम लिया गया, वह चाहे कितना भी बोगस से बोगस आदमी हो, लेकिन कुछ लोग जो इन्टरेस्टेड होंगे, जो चाहते हैं कि हिन्दुस्तान को अन-स्टेबिल किया जाय वह जरूर उस को समर्थन देंगे। एक सेम्बर ने कहा था कि इस की ज्यादा चर्चा करने से नुकसान होता है।

जैसे पाकिस्तान जो रियेलिटी में आया, वह ज्यादातर विरोधियों की तरफ से आया। हम लोग इस

को मिनोमाइज नहीं करना चाहते, यह स्लोगन खतरनाक है लेकिन इस स्लोगन को भयानक समझा कर बहुत से लोग उस के साथ हो गये, ऐसा हमें नहीं सोचना चाहिए, और इस गलतफहमी में हम को नहीं पड़ना चाहिए। गंगा सिंह कहता है कि मैं खालिस्तान की हिमायत नहीं करता और सिख ऐजूकेशनल कान्फ्रेंस में प्रोसाइड करते हुए, जो उस ने तकरीर की है, उस में उस ने खालिस्तान के बारे में कोई बात नहीं की लेकिन उस को भी खालिस्तानी बना दिया। गंगा सिंह और डाक्टर जगजीत सिंह दोनों आपस में दोस्त नहीं हैं। गंगा सिंह का यह स्लोगन कि जो सिख दुनिया में रहते हैं, उन का एक आवर्ज्वर यू०एन०ओ० में होना चाहिए, उस को कोई समर्थन नहीं मिला। चीफ़ खालसा दीवान जो सिख ऐजूकेशनल कान्फ्रेंस को हर साल करवाता है, ने भी इस का जोरदार शब्दों में खण्डन किया है और कहा है कि हम खालिस्तान की मांग के साथ नहीं हैं। तो मैं समझता हूँ कि वह ऐसा लीडर नहीं है लेकिन उसको लीडर बना दिया गया है। उस के बाद उसने ननकाना साहब फाउन्डेशन बना ली और एक अमीर आदमी के घर उस की शादी हो गई और आप जानते हैं कि अमेरिकन सिटीजन अमीर होते हैं। उस ने अपना काम शुरू कर दिया। इसलिए जरा और गौर से देखने की जरूरत है कि इस के पीछे क्या है।

एक बात डा० फारूक अब्दुल्ला ने कही। वे चले गये, न जाते तो बड़ा अच्छा था। मैं पार्लियामेंट के आनरेबिल मेम्बरों से यह कहूंगा कि भारत की सियासत सारी की सारी एक तरह की नहीं है। जम्मू एण्ड काश्मीर की सियासत जुदा है, पंजाब की सियासत, रूप-रेखा जुदा है, उसमें कुछ और ही मसला है, जो बाकी प्रान्तों में नहीं है, नार्थ ईस्टर्न स्टेट्स का जो मसला है, वैसा बाकी प्रान्तों का नहीं है। इन बातों से हम स्वाभाविक ही इस नतीजे पर पहुंचते हैं कि जितनी ताकतें हिन्दुस्तान से अलहदा होने के लिए आवाज उठाएंगी, छोटी हो या बड़ी हो, उस के साथ उन देशों की हमदर्दी होगी जो हमारा भला नहीं

चाहती हैं, जिनके दिल में हमारे लिए कोई प्यार नहीं है, मद्द्बत नहीं है।

अब हमारे प्रेस वाले भाई, जानबूझ कर नहीं कई बार उन से भी ऐसी बात हो जाती है जैसे उन्होंने छाप दिया कि दो स्टेटमेंटें दी गईं। मैं आपके दो मिनट लूंगा, मैं जानता हूँ कि यह असंगत है और इसके साथ इसका कोई मतलब नहीं है लेकिन मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि मैंने यहां कहा था कि जहां पर ऐसी स्थिति हो जैसा देवली गांव में हुआ था, वहां हरिजनों को हथियार देने चाहिए लेकिन गलती से यह बात प्रेस में आई कि मैंने कहा था कि हरिजनों को हथियार दिये जाएं। मैं यह जानता हूँ कि एक कम्युनिटी अगर लड़े, तो दूसरों को मिला कर रखने की बजाए, दूसरों से हथियार छीनने के बजाए, औरों को भी हथियार दे दिये जाएं ताकि वे लड़ें, यह सही नहीं है। मैंने यह कभी नहीं कहा था कि हरिजनों को हथियार दिये जाएं। यह सवाल मेरी गैर-हाजरी में राज्य मंत्री, श्री मकवाना जी के सामने राज्य सभा में आया और यह कहा गया कि होम मिनिस्टर के स्टेटमेंट को राज्य मंत्री होम ने कांटाडिक्ट कर दिया। ऐसा भी कई बार हो जाता है। मैं यह एक परवान के तौर पर कहता हूँ। जिस दोस्त को इस बारे में कोई शंका हो और खास तौर से मैं प्रो० दंडवते जी से कहूंगा कि वे रिकार्ड देख लें, मेरी स्पीच भी देख लें और उन की स्पीच भी देख लें तो उनको तसल्ली हो जाएगी। इसके साथ यह कोई ताल्लुक नहीं रखती है लेकिन बात साफ करने के लिए मैंने यह कहा है। लाला जगत नारायण जी का मंडर हुआ और उसके बाद कुछ और मंडर हुए और कातिलों का न पकड़े जाना, यह अच्छी बात नहीं है। इस बात की हम झलावा नहीं कर सकते लेकिन गर्वनमेंट की मजबूरी हो सकती है, पुलिस की मजबूरी हो सकती है जैसे कत्ल के बाद पहले दिन कुछ और ख्याल था लेकिन उस के बाद और बातें सामने आई और यह पता चला कि नकसलाइट्स का इस में हाथ था। हाईजैकिंग के अलावा कोई दूसरी बात खालिस्तान के सम्बन्ध में अभी तक साबित नहीं हुई कि यह खालिस्तान की वजह से हो रहा

है लेकिन खालिस्तान के स्लोगन को हमदर्दी से देवना और टेडे ढंग से मदद करना कुछ तत्वों द्वारा, ऐसे कुछ तत्व पंजाब में मौजूद हैं, जिन पर सरकार निगाह रख रही है उन की पकड़-धकड़ भी हो रही है ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : निरंकारियों का कत्ल किसने किया ?

श्री जैल सिंह : निरंकारियों के मारने में जो मेन कलिप्रत हैं वे अभी पकड़े नहीं गये हैं । इसलिए यह कहना मुश्किल है कि उन्हें अतिवादियों ने मारा है, अकालियों ने मारा है, किसने मारा है । इसकी जांच हो रही है, मामला अण्डर इन्वेस्टीगेशन है ।

बाजपेयी जी का मैं बड़ो अदब करता हूँ और बड़े सत्कार से उनकी बातों को सुनता हूँ । लेकिन कभी-कभी जो वे हमारे ऊपर शक करते हैं तो वे अपने मन की और दिमाग की बात करते हैं । वे इस मुसीबत का फायदा उठाना चाहते हैं । जैसे उन्होंने यहां भाषण दे दिया, बाहर जाकर भाषण दे दिया, पंजाब में जाकर कह आये कि यह तो मुख्य मंत्री और गृह मंत्री की आपस की लड़ाई है ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : महाराजा पटियाला ने कहा था कि यह हमारा झगड़ा है, यह नहीं होना चाहिए ।

श्री जैल सिंह : मैंने यह नहीं कहा कि पहले झगड़ा दूर करना चाहिए । मैंने यह कहा था कि हमें ऐसे काम करना चाहिए कि लोगों की जो आशाएं हैं, उन्होंने जो जिम्मेदारी हम पर बरूनी है, हम साबित करें कि हम उसके काबिल हैं । हम रल-मिल कर के काम करें । उसके बारे में दोस्तों ने मजाक में बात कर दी । हमारे एक साहेबान ने एक आर्टिकल लिखा । उसने कहा कि मैंने पक्ष में लिखा है लेकिन कुछ लोग उसका और अर्थ निकालते हैं । मैं वाजपेयी जी को दोषी नहीं ठहराता लेकिन सूरजभान जी की बात सुनकर मुझे हैरानी होती है । वे मेरे प्रांत में रहे हैं, वे मेरी जिन्दगी से वाकिफ हैं । मगर मैं इस बात को बहुत बुरी समझता हूँ, नीचे दर्जे की बात समझता हूँ—

आपस की जो भला कहा है
तिसे भलाई नेड़े न आवै ।

मैं यह समझता हूँ कि जो अपनी तारीफ खुद करता है, उसकी तारीफ करने वाला आदमी खुद अच्छा नहीं होता । यह डेमोक्रेसी है । हम पर लोग इल्जाम लगाएँ और हम उनको सही बात नहीं बताएँ तो हमें लोग बोट नहीं देंगे । उन्हें शक हो जाएगा । इसलिए सूरजभान जी को मालूम होना चाहिए कि उन्होंने जैसा कहा कि 1978 में एक प्रेस कांफ्रेंस हुई और उसका विल ज्ञानी जी ने दिया । मैंने राज्य सभा में भी कहा था कि मुझे मालूम नहीं कि किसने बिल दिया था या नहीं दिया था, वहां कांफ्रेंस हुई थी या नहीं हुई थी । कहां की बात है ? कहा गया कि चंडीगढ़ के एक होटल की बात है । मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि 1978 में राज किसका था ? उस वक्त कौन हुकुमत कर रहा था ? उस वक्त दरबारा सिंह मुख्य मंत्री नहीं था । फिर कहा जाता है कि दरबारा सिंह को परेशान करने के लिए मूमेंट को उकसाते हैं ।

अब आप जरा गौर से देखिये । हिन्दुस्तान की जंगे आजादी के लिए 20-30 साल जेल काटने वाला, जिस पर मार पड़ी हो और जो फांती के तख्तों पर चढ़ कर भी हिन्दुस्तान की आजादी के लिए लड़ा और उसे प्राप्त किया वह ऐसा कर सकता है । मैं तो एक छोटा सा वर्कर था । जब मैं 22 साल का था उस वक्त मैंने इस देश के लिए लड़ने का फैसला किया था । मुझे 22 साल की उम्र में जेल जाना पड़ा और 27 साल की उम्र तक, लगातार पांच साल तक मैं जेल के एक पिजरे में रहा । एक देसी रियासत की हुकुमत की जेल में रहा । उस समय कुछ और रियासतें नेशनलिस्ट हो सकती थीं लेकिन वह एक सिख राज था । उसके पीछे शिरोमणि अकाली दल था । वहां की 70 प्रतिशत प्रजा सिख थी । जब मैं जेल से डिस्चार्ज हुआ तो मेरा बेन वापस करने के लिए वहां के नेताओं और बड़े बड़े लोगों ने बहुत जोर लगाया और मुझे से कहा कि सिख रियासत को क्यों तबाह करते हो, अगर लड़ना है तो इस रियासत से बाहर जाकर लड़ो, इस रियासत के अन्दर हुकुमत के खिलाफ, अंग्रेजों के खिलाफ कोई बात नहीं करनी है और इस सिख राज को बचाना है । लेकिन मैंने उस वक्त इंकार किया और उस इंकार का नतीजा क्या हुआ ? मुझे को पांच साल जेल

में रखने के बाद फिर नोटिस दिया गया या तो दुबारा जेल जाओ या फिर रियासत छोड़ जाओ। मैंने दोनों बातों को छोड़ा क्योंकि मैं दुबारा जेल नहीं जाना चाहता था। उस हुकुमत में पांच साल जो मुझे नर्क की तरह जिन्दगी काटनी पड़ी थी वह मैं नहीं चाहता था। उस हुकुमत में यह हिम्मत तो थी नहीं कि मुझे सेक्रेटेरियेट में लाकर अदालत के सामने पेश करती। मेरी और मेरे कोलिंग्स की पेशियां जेल में होती रहीं। आखिर में कम्युनल लोगों ने यह प्रचार किया कि हम गुण्डे हैं, हम इस रियासत को बर्बाद करना चाहते हैं। सिखों की रियासत में जो हमारे और पांच सौ आदमी थे उनकी तरफ से एक इश्तिहार निकाला गया कि ये गुण्डे हैं, इनको सजा देनी चाहिए। 11 महीने के बाद हमको सजा सुनायी गयी और पंच साल की सजा सुनायी गयी।

डा० गोपीचन्द, मास्टर तारासिंह, डा० सैफुद्दीन किचनू, आज वे दुनियां में नहीं हैं, उन्होंने पूरी कोशिश की महाराजा को समझाने की कि क्यों ख्वामख्वाह इनके खिलाफ आप करते हैं, इनको छोड़ देना चाहिए। आखिर हमने कैद भुगत ली और इसका मुझे अफसोस नहीं है और मैं इसको कोई बहुत बड़ी कुरबानी नहीं समझता हूं। लेकिन एक बात मुझे बड़ी तकलीफ देती है कि जब एक कम्युनल मूवमेंट है और मुल्क के खिलाफ है और उसमें कहीं जैलसिंह जैसे आदमी का हाथ है, ऐसा हम सोच सकते हैं तो मैं समझता हूं कि दुनियां में इससे बड़ी कोई गाली नहीं हो सकती। इस समय मुझे शिब्ली आलम की याद आई। जब मंसूर को सजा दी गई कि इसको पत्थर मारो और उसको एक कोने में बिठा दिया गया। पत्थर मार-मार कर इसको मार देना चाहिए और सब लोग उसको पत्थर मार कर चलते गए। शिब्ली आलम उसका दोस्त था, वह जानता था कि यह आदमी निर्दोष है, फिर भी हुकुमत के डर से उसने पत्थर के बजाए फूलों का एक गुंवा उसकी तरफ फेंक दिया तो मंसूर को बड़ा दुःख हुआ। शिब्ली आलम ने कहा कि जब पत्थर पड़ते हैं तब तुमको दुःख नहीं होता और मैंने फूल मारा तो तुमको दुःख होता है। उसने कहा कि उन लोगों को तो बात का पता नहीं है, तुझे तो पता है कि मैं बे-कुसूर हूँ—मेरा कोई कुसूर नहीं है, इसलिए तुम मुझ पर पत्थर के बजाए

फूल भी फेंकते हो तो मैं रोता हूँ। जो बाजपेयी जी ने कहा, उनको पंजाब का उतना ज्ञान नहीं है, जितना दिल्ली का या विदेशों का हो सकता है, मगर सुरजभान जी को तो पता है।

इसी प्रकार से माथुर जी ने भी कहा और पंजाब के बी. जे. पी. के लोगों ने भी कहा, लेकिन आप अपनी पीठ पर सोटा फेर कर तो देखो। तीन बार इन अकालियों के साथ सुखजिन्दर सिंह जो इस वक्त खालिस्तान के मूवमेंट की वजह से जेल में हैं, जगजीत सिंह और दूसरे दोस्तों के साथ सरकारें बनाईं और हमारे खिलाफ इलेक्शन लड़ा और समरमुखर्जी साहब की बात तो बहुत बड़ी है—जितनी बार भी हमारे इलेक्शन हुए, आपकी पार्टी ने अकालियों के साथ समझौता किया और समझौता करके, एलाएंस करके वोट लिये और वोट दिये। इस बात का सुबूत चाहते हैं तो डा० जगजीत सिंह की कांस्टीट्यूशंसों में जाकर देख सकते हैं और जब वे बने थे मिनिस्टर, डिप्टी स्पीकर तो कोअर्गिजेशन कमेटी के चेयरमैन हमारे कामरेड सुरजीत जी थे और उस मिनिस्टरों में गुलनाम सिंह मुख्यमंत्री थे और जो आज भारतीय जनता पार्टी के पंजाब के प्रेसिडेंट हैं, वे भी मिनिस्टर थे, दूसरे भी मिनिस्टर थे, मैं एक-एक आदमी का नाम बता सकता हूँ आपने जिनके साथ दोस्ती रखी उनका कुछ तो लिहाज करो, अब उनके खिलाफ बात करते हो। खैर...

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : यह बात अकाली दल के खिलाफ नहीं है, बल्कि खालिस्तान के खिलाफ है। वह तो एक पालिटिकल पार्टी है, उसके साथ खालिस्तान का नाम नहीं जोड़ना चाहिए।

श्री जैल सिंह : बागड़ी जी, मैं बड़ा मशकूर हूँ कि आपने यह बात कही, नहीं तो एक गलतफहमी रह जाती। अकाली दल की बात खालिस्तान के साथ बिल्कुल नहीं जोड़नी चाहिए, यह बात आपने बिल्कुल ठीक कही।

खालिस्तान की आवाज उठाई अकाली दल के जनरल सेक्रेटरी डा० जगजीत सिंह ने, जिस वक्त इन पार्टियों का एलाएंस हुआ, उस वक्त डा० जगजीत सिंह अकाली दल के जनरल सेक्रेटरी थे। जिस वक्त दुबारा जनसंघ और अकालियों

की सरकार बनी, उस वक्त मुखजिंदर सिंह वहां मिनिस्टर थे और वे ही फिर अकाली दल के जनरल सेक्रेटरी बने। अब जब हमने साफ तौर पर कह दिया कि जो खालिस्तान के हिमायती हैं, वे एक तरफ हो जाएं तो उन्होंने, मैं मशकूर हूँ उनका, हमारे खयालात नहीं मिलते मगर मैं समझता हूँ जिसे मैंने प्राइवेटली भी कहा और आज भी कहता हूँ कि जो भी खालिस्तान के खिलाफ लोग हैं, उनको साथ लेकर पोलिटिकल मूवमेंट पैदा करना चाहिए। लाठी और गोली से भारने के बजाए लोगों को प्रेरणा देनी चाहिए कि वे गलतफहमी पैदा न करें। खासतौर से सिक्खों को समझाने की जरूरत है कि वे फिरकेदारों के कहने पर चलते हैं।

भारतीय जनता पार्टी हमारे साथ है जनता पार्टी हमारे साथ है और इस मामले में हम उनके साथ हैं शिरोमणि अकाली दल लोंगोवाल ने वादा किया है कि हम भी आपके साथ हैं और उनके जनरल सेक्रेटरी का स्टेटमेंट तो आ गया है, अभी तक लोंगोवाल का कोई स्टेटमेंट नहीं आया।

इस प्रकार हम इन बातों पर आँख रख रहे हैं लेकिन हमारा विरोधी हो, इलेक्शन में विरोधी रहे, लेकिन यह तो सरकार से ऊपर कौम की बात है।

जो सिसैशनरिई ताकतें हैं, जहां वे सिर उठाती हैं वहीं उनको दबा दिया जाए मैं समझता हूँ कि यही बात अच्छी है मैं साफ कर देना चाहता हूँ कि ऐसी मूवमेंट नेगोशिएबल नहीं है, हम खालिस्तान के हिमायतियों के साथ कोई बात करने को तैयार नहीं हैं उस वक्त तक जब-जब वे यह न कह दे कि मैं हिन्दूस्तान के आइटन को मानता हूँ यहां का सिटिजन हूँ और मेरे कुछ विचारों में मतभेद है। उससे हम बात करने को तैयार हैं। बात करेंगे, विचार करेंगे, उनकी मामलों को समझने की कोशिश करेंगे।

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी : पुरी के शंकराचार्य के बारे में भी तो बता दें।

श्री जल सिंह : कोई बात नहीं छोड़ूंगा। बागड़ी जी की तो कोई बात नहीं छोड़ूंगा। मेरा भाषण समाप्त होने के बाद भी अगर उनकी

कोई बात रह जाए तो उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरी आपसे प्रार्थना है कि उनको पूछने दिया जाए ताकि उनकी तसल्ली हो जाए। वैसे तो हाउस की तसल्ली कराना मेरा फर्ज है लेकिन बागड़ी जी के साथ मेरा बड़ा प्यार है और उनकी तसल्ली करवाना अपना विशेष फर्ज समझता हूँ। वह मुझे जानते हैं और मैं उनको जानता हूँ।

समर मुखर्जी ने हमारे ऊपर जोर से इलजाम लगा दिया है। वह समाजवादी हैं, कम्युनिस्ट हैं, सैक्युलरिज्म में विश्वास रखते हैं, डेमोक्रेसी में विश्वास रखते हैं। वह कह रहे थे कि संतोख सिंह को प्रेजीडेंट बनाया। संतोख सिंह अकाली हैं। उसका एक अकाली दल है। जो अकाली दल हमारी सरकार का साथ देता हो किसी मामले में वह हमारे साथ मिल भी सकता है, बातचीत कर सकता है। हम तैयार हुए गुब्बारे के चुनाव के लिए गुब्बारे एक्ट में तरमीम की गई। तरमीम के लिए यहां दिल्ली की जो गुब्बारा प्रबन्धक कमेटी है, उनका रेजोल्यूशन हमारे पास आया कि यह कलाज बदलना चाहिये। उस पर गौर हम ने किया। हमने सब से बड़ी कमेटी, शिरोमणि गुब्बारा प्रबन्धक कमेटी के एक्ट को देखा। उस एक्ट में यह कलाज नहीं थी, यह शर्त नहीं थी कि कोई आदमी मैट्रिक से कम होगा तो प्रबन्धक कमेटी में ओहदेदार नहीं बन सकता। और भी किसी एक्ट में ऐसी बात नहीं थी। हमारी कांस्टीट्यूशन में प्रेजीडेंट तक के लिए भी यह बात मानी नहीं गई है। इसलिए वह बादलील बात थी। शिरोमणि गुब्बारा प्रबन्धक कमेटी के प्रेजीडेंट सरदार गुरचरण सिंह टोहड़ा ने भी जब यह एक्ट पास हुआ था तो कहा था कि यह गलत शर्त लगा रहे हो और हम इसकी मुखातिफ करते हैं। एक वह भी मौजूद थी चीज। हमने जब तरमीम की तो जिन्होंने उस वक्त चाहा था वे भी हमारे खिलाफ हो गए, कहने लगे इसलिए खिलाफ है कि आपने एक बाहिद आदमी को प्रेजीडेंट बनाना है, इसलिए कर रहे हैं। हम ने कहीं कोई एनाउंसमेंट नहीं की। वाजपेयी जी को अच्छी तरह से याद होंगा कि दोनों हाउसिस में संतोख सिंह जय्येदार की बनाना चाहते हैं इसलिए इसकी ला रहे हैं यह बार-बार कहा गया। नतीजा यह हुआ कि संतोख सिंह का नाम

और तेज हो गया। उनका कैंडीडेचर और भी मजबूत हो गया और वह चुन लिए गए। जब इलेक्शन हुआ तो उस वक्त मैंम्बर मेरे पास भी आए और उन्होंने मेरी राय मांगी। मैंने कहा कि मैं तो आपका मैंम्बर नहीं हूँ। उन्होंने कहा कि आप सिख तो हैं। मैं इससे कभी मुनकिर नहीं हुआ। मैं सेब्युलरिज्म में विश्वास रखता हूँ और उस पर अमल करता हूँ। मेरी नजर में दुनिया का हर इंसान एक जैसा है। सिखों से ही मैंने यह बात सीखी है। गुरु गोबिन्द सिंह और गुरु नानक से सीखी है। मैं समझता हूँ कि महात्मा गांधी, जवाहरलाल नेहरू जिन आदर्शों पर चले वही आदर्श हम को उन्होंने बताए थे। मैंने पूछा कि आप बताएं कि क्या मेरी राय लेना चाहते हैं। उन्होंने कहा कि बहुत बताएं कि वोट किस को देना चाहिए। दो कैंडीडेट हैं। एक तो आपका बहुत नजदीकी दोस्त है। वह अकाली दल की तरफ था। अकाली दल ने उसको इसलिए खड़ा किया था कि ज्ञानी जैल सिंह खामोश रहेंगे। अकाली दल स्टेज पर हमारी बहुत मुखालिफत करता है। संतोख सिंह कहते थे कि यही सरकार है जो माइनोरिटीज का भला कर सकती है। हमारा वह मैंम्बर नहीं। मैंने कहा कि संतोख सिंह को वोट देना चाहिये, यह मेरी राय है। सरदार बूटा सिंह की भी यही राय थी। इसको बना लिया कि हकूमत दखल देती है। मेरे दोस्तों आप यह तो सोचें कि पंजाब सरकार का मिनिस्टर शिरोमणि गुरुद्वारा प्रबन्धक कमेटी का जनरल सैक्रेटरी हो। फिर सरकार का दखल नहीं है? सैन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट का मिनिस्टर हो और फिर चुनाव हो तो उसमें जाकर रुपया बांटता फिर तो यह सरकारी दखल नहीं है? यह सरकारी दखल सफंद पगड़ी वाले का ही है, काली पगड़ी वाले का नहीं है?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : दोनों का है।

श्री जैल सिंह : दोनों का है तो आप उनकी सही राय दीजिये पुरानी दोस्ती के नाते हम कम्युनिस्टों से भी प्रार्थना करते हैं, कोई दुश्मन थोड़े ही हैं वह हमारे और हम तो यह समझते हैं कि आपके और हमारे दिल में यह होना चाहिये कि आपकी वजह से हम हैं और हमारी वजह से आप हैं।

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी : पकड़े गये ज्ञानी जी इस दफा।

श्री जैल सिंह : मैं जैल सिंह नहीं कहता, मैं पार्टी के रूप में कहता हूँ। अगर यह बात हम मान लें तो हमारी क्या हैसियत रह जाती है। अगर यह हमारी बात मान लें तो इनकी क्या हैसियत रह जाती है। मैंने इसलिए कहा कि आप हमारे विरोधी हैं इसलिए आप जिन्दा हैं, हम जिन्दा हैं। मैं माननीय बाजपेयी जी को ही नहीं कहता, सब को कहता हूँ। और प्रो० दंडवते साहब तो बहुत ही विद्वान आदमी हैं, मैं तो एक साधारण आदमी हूँ लेकिन डेमोक्रेसी जिन्दा नहीं रह सकती जब तक अपोजीशन न हो। यह तो श्रंगार है डेमोक्रेसी का और हुक्मरान पार्टी के लिये खूबसूरती पैदा हो सकती है। और अगर आप रहें तो हमारे लिए अच्छा है। लेकिन हम यह नहीं कर सकते कि आपको मजबूर करने के लिए भी हम आपका काम करें यह हमारे लिए मुश्किल है, यह हम नहीं कर सकते हैं।

माननीय चन्द्रजीत यादव की बात से मुझे हैरानी है, उन्होंने उत्तम बात कही कि यह डिबेटिंग सोसाइटी नहीं है। यहां तो हमें महत्वपूर्ण बात पर सोचना चाहिये। फिर कहते हैं कि गुरुद्वारों में दखल न देते। मैंने उस वक्त भी कहा था और आज फिर कहता हूँ कि सब हमें ही कहते हैं कि नीची नजर रख कर चला करो। मगर उन्हें कोई क्यों नहीं कहता कि वह जरियां ही कर न निकलें। उनको भी बताइये कि गुरुद्वारों में बैठ कर क्यों दखल देते हो सियासत में? गुरुद्वारों में दयां बम बनने लगे हैं? मिसक्रीपेट ऐलो-मेंटस को क्यों रखा है? क्यों नहीं कहते उनको आप हम भी गुरुद्वारे में जाते हैं अपने हाथ से 2, 4 पैसा चढ़ाते हैं, कड़ाह परसाद भी करवाते हैं। हमारे ऊपर पाबन्दी और उनको खुली छुट्टी कि जो चाहे करें? फिरकेदारी का प्रचार गुरु ग्रन्थ साहब की मौजूदगी में हो? मैंने तो वहां जाकर किसी की निन्दा नहीं की, किसी के खिलाफ मुर्दाबाद या जिन्दाबाद नहीं किया, किसी को ऐड्स नहीं किया, क्योंकि मैं समझता हूँ कि वह धार्मिक स्थान है। महसूस करता हूँ और तमाम धर्मों के लिये प्रार्थना करता हूँ और आप भी कोई रोड आफ़ कंडक्ट बनायें कि जो मन्दिर गुरुद्वारों के प्रबन्धक हैं, मस्जिद के मुल्ला हैं वह या तो मोलानापन छोड़ें या सियासत को छोड़ें।

मुल्ला बन कर टांग अड़ाते हैं और उनके साथ जाकर फिर आपकी उनसे मुलाकात होती है। किस-किस की बताऊं मुलाकात करते हैं और मुलाकात करके सिर उठाते हैं, हमारे खिलाफ झगड़ा खड़ा करते हैं। भाई जब इमाम बन गये तो इमाम रहो। जब तक गुरु महाराज का प्रबन्ध करने के लिये गुश्वादे में रहो तब तक वह न पार्लियामेंट का मेंबर हो न शसैम्बली का मेंबर हो और मैं तो यहां तक कहता हूं कि म्युनिसिपल कमेटी का मेंबर भी न हो।

माननीय समर मुखर्जी का जो भाषण है उसमें तकरीबन सारी चीजें आ जाती हैं। उन्होंने कहा कि फोरेन पावर इंटरस्टेड हैं। इसकी बाबत हमारे राज्य मंत्री ने जो कह दिया वह काफ़ी है। मिनिस्टर होने के नाते मैं आपकी बात पर एतबार कर लूं इतना ही काफी समझिये। मैं इसकी तरदीद नहीं करता। न मैं यह कहता हूं कि फोरेन पावर इसमें दखल दे रही है, और न मैं यह कहता हूं कि नहीं दखला दे रही है। इसके माने आप लगा लीजिए। इससे जवादा मैं और क्या कहूं।

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी : अगर घर मंत्री यह बात नहीं बतायेगा तो उसका मतलब क्या है ?

श्री जैल सिंह : घर मंत्री ने तो बता दिया।

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी : घर-मंत्री अगर यह बात नहीं बतायेंगे तो उसका मतलब सारे देश...

श्री जैल सिंह : घर-मंत्री ने तो बता दिया। यह ख़ाका मैंने बता दिया। ये डालर, नोट जो मुखर्जी ने दिखाये, यह कहां छपे हैं? हमारे मुल्क में तो नहीं प्रिंट हुए। एक अमेरिकन सिटीजन आता है, हम बातचीत कर रहे हैं दूसरे मुल्कों के साथ, वह हमारे साथ लड़ना ही चाहते हैं या दखल देना चाहते हैं। जब तक किसी मुल्क की सरकार का कोई ओहदेदार इस काम में दखल देते हुए नहीं पकड़ा जाता, तब तक हम इस बात के लिये नहीं कह सकते। बाजपेयी जी हमारी हिमायत करेंगे।

गुजरात के मामले में भी समर मुखर्जी की जो बात है, मैं कहता हूं कि उनका ख़्याल गलत है। उन्होंने कहा कि कांग्रेस (आई) ने इस मामले को उठाया, कई पार्टियों के आदमी थे उठाने वाले। वह बात ख़त्म हो गई। यह रेज्यूल्शन हो गया था कि हम सब रिजर्वेशन के हक में हैं। इसलिये मैं उसका जवाब दूंगा कि यह मानना आपका गलत है, दुरुस्त नहीं है।

जनरल स्पैरो, श्री गिरधारी लाल डोंगरा और श्री सूरजभान के भाषण बड़े अच्छे हुए हैं, उनका जवाब मैंने दे दिया है। मेरा ख़्याल है कि सूरजभान जी आगे के लिये ख़्याल रखेंगे। अगर बी० जे० पी० ने यही तरीका अपनाया है कि लड़ाई चले, कुछ कातिल पकड़े नहीं गये हैं, यही मौका है कि उनमें फूट डालें तो डाली जा सकती है, इस तरीके की कोई भावना हो सकती है।

श्री अटल बिहारी बाजपेयी : नहीं, नहीं।

श्री जैल सिंह : नहीं, कई बार आप लड़ाते हैं, हम लड़ जाते थे, आप खुश होते होंगे।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I don't think he would have been born when you were in jail....

SHRI SURAJ BHAN : Sir, my age is 53.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : For 20 years he was in jail.

श्री जैल सिंह : डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, मैं इनको जानता हूं, यह मुझे जानते हैं, लेकिन —

मन जानत सबबात, जानत ही आगन करे
काहे की कुसलात, हाथ दीप कुएं पड़े।

जब कोई हाथ में दीया लेकर कूएं में गिर जाये तो क्या किया जाये ? जागते को, अगर वह कहे कि मैं सोया हुआ हूं तो कोई जगा नहीं सकता। लेकिन वह पार्टी का काम करते हैं, मैं उनसे प्रार्थना करता हूं कि यह मामला पार्टी से ऊपर है, कहीं और मामले में मौका मिले तो लड़ाई करवा लें लेकिन इसमें लड़ाई नहीं करवा सकेंगे क्योंकि यह मामला बहुत गंभीर है। इस मामले में मैं अपोज़िशन के मुख्यमंत्री से भी को-ऑपरेट करता हूं और दिल से करता हूं क्योंकि यह देश का सवाल है। आपको मालूम है कि सी० पी० (एम०) के मुख्यमंत्री त्रिपुरा में हैं, त्रिपुरा में भी ऐसे ही हवा बदली। वहां के बारे में सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट से या हमारी तरफ से कोई शिकायत नहीं कर सकते हैं कि हमने मदद नहीं दी। हम मदद देते हैं। तो जब अपनी पार्टी का मुख्यमंत्री हो और कांग्रेस (आई) का ही होम मिनिस्टर हो, होम मिनिस्टर का स्पीयर और मुख्यमंत्री का स्पीयर और, कब तक यह मानेंगे कि होम मिनिस्टर के साथ मुख्यमंत्री लड़ता है या गृह-मंत्री लड़ता है। यह बात मानने में नहीं आती और बिल्कुल बेबुनियाद बात है।

मेरा ख्याल है कि आइन्दा कहना छोड़ देंगे और वाजपेयी जी भी आपको कह दें कि क्यों इस बात को चहते हैं।

एक माननीय सदस्य : बात हो गई है आपकी वाजपेयी जी से ?

श्री जैल सिंह : नहीं रुकेंगे तो हमारे पास भी बड़ा मसाला है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : यह आप धमकी भी दे रहे हैं ?

श्री जैल सिंह : एक बात यहां हर सिमरण सिंह के बारे में कही गई कि उसने मेरा स्वागत किया था। अगर हर सिमरण मेरे सामने आये तो मैं शायद उसे पहचान भी नहीं सकूंगा। मुझे मालूम नहीं कि कौन है। यह हो सकता है कि मेरे स्वागत में जो लोग आये हों, उसमें वह भी हो। किस नियत से आया, कैसे आया, मैं नहीं कह सकता, लेकिन हर सिमरण को आप अच्छी तरह से जानते हैं। अगर आप जानते हैं, तो आपको उसको बता देना चाहिये। आपने एक बात कही कि दिल्ली में आया हुआ है। यह बड़ी अच्छी बात है, वह दिल्ली में आया है, पार्लियामेंट का एक मेम्बर उसको जानता है कि दिल्ली में आया है तो आप आज ही हमारे आई० जी० को मिलें और उसको पकड़वा दें। मैं आई० जी० को आपके साथ भेजता हूं, पकड़वा दीजिये। यह तो देश के दुश्मन हैं, जिन्होंने हाई-जैकिंग किया और वह खालिस्तान का स्लोगन लगाते हैं, उनको पकड़वा दीजिये। मैं भी देख लूं कि हर सिमरण सिंह मेरे स्वागत में था या नहीं।

सूरजभान जी, करिये परोपकार, डरिये नहीं, दिलेरी कीजिये। लेकिन यह हमारी पुलिस के नोटिस में नहीं है कि कहां रहता है, कहां आया है ? दिल्ली एक बड़ा शहर है, हिन्दुस्तान की राजधानी है, रोज 4 लाख लोग आते हैं, 4 लाख लोग जाते हैं। अगर आपको मालूम है, तो आपको पकड़वाना होगा। अगर आप नहीं पकड़वायेंगे, तो यह समझा जाएगा कि खालिस्तानियों के साथ मिले हुए हैं। इसलिए आपको यह बताना ही पड़ेगा। कोई आदमी पहले कह दे कि मैंने देखा है और फिर कह दे कि मैंने नहीं देखा, उससे नुकसान होगा।

20 hrs.

श्री मुकजी और दूसरे दोस्तों का यह कहना दुरुस्त है कि हिन्दुओं और सिखों के नाम पर बात

चीत नहीं करनी चाहिए, और मेरे ख्याल में मजहब के नाम पर नहीं करनी चाहिये। लेकिन उन्हें एक गलतफ़हमी हो गई है। अकालियों के साथ जो पहली मीटिंग हुई, उससे पहले जो बात चंडीगढ़ में हुई, उसमें सब पार्टियों के नेताओं को बुलाया गया था। मीटिंग से पहले यह फ़ैसला किया गया कि प्रधान मंत्री जी कुछ टाइम अलहदा हल्हदा सब पार्टियों को देंगे। सब पार्टियों ने अलहदा-अलहदा टाइम लिया। भारतीय जनता पार्टी पहले मिली। बेशक वह मेरे खिलाफ़ हो, लेकिन मैं उनका आदर करता हूं। अकाली कुछ संकोच करते थे, क्योंकि उनका आपस में झगड़ा था और वे डरते थे कि दूसरा घड़ा कह देगा कि क्यों मिले। लेकिन वे भी मिले। इन्दिरा जी से बात हुई।

प्रेस कांफ़रेंस में एक प्रैस वाले ने कह दिया कि प्रधान मंत्री जी, अकालियों ने आपको मिलने के लिए लैटर लिखा था, आप उनसे क्यों नहीं मिलतीं। इन्दिरा जी ने कहा कि मैं तो मिलने के लिए तैयार हूं, लेकिन मैं तो कल विदेश जा रही हूं, वापिस आ कर मिलूंगी। अकालियों को बुलाया गया। जब अकालियों को बुलाया गया, तो तारें आईं आये सभाज, सनातन धर्म और जैन सभा वगैरह से उन्होंने कहा कि हमको भी मिलें। प्रधान मंत्री जी ने कहा ठीक है। निरकारी मिले, नामधारी मिले, जैन मिले और सनातन धर्म वाले भी मिले। ये सब मिले, लेकिन रंगत यह दे दी गई कि सिखों को बुला लिया गया। इससे तो हमारा नुकसान होता है। मैं नहीं मानता कि अकाली सब सिखों के नुमायंदे हैं। वह एक पोलिटिकल पार्टी है। उनसे हमारा विरोध तो यही है कि पालिटिक्स में मजहब को कथों घसीटते हैं, पालिटिक्स और मजहब को अलग रखो। लेकिन मैं नहीं मानता कि वे सब सिखों के नुमायंदे हैं; अगर होते, तो यहां बैठे होते।

श्री यादव ने ग़लती से कह दिया कि ग्राम सिख बहुत नाराज हैं। ग्राम सिख कोई नाराज नहीं हैं। ये जो थोड़े से लोग हैं, अगर इनको मिनिस्ट्री मिल जाए पंजाब की सरकार में, तो इनकी कोई डिमांड नहीं है— फिर चंडीगढ़ भी ठीक है, पानी का मामला भी ठीक है, अमृतसर

को जाने वाली ट्रेन भी ठीक है, पंजाबी भाषा भी ठीक है, — तब कोई शिकायत नहीं होगी। दो तीन बार यह हो चुका है — श्री बाजपेयी की पार्टी की कृपा से यह होता रहा है। इनकी पार्टी ने नाम बदल लिया है। पहले इन का नाम भारतीय जनसंघ था और अब ये भारतीय जनता पार्टी हो गए हैं। लेकिन मैं उनके विचारों से सहमत हूं। उन्होंने यह राय दी है कि सिखों और हिन्दुओं के नाम पर नहीं बुलाना चाहिए। यह राय बहुत मूल्यवान है, लेकिन उन्हें गलतफहमी हुई है। हमने ऐसा नहीं किया है। फिर इंदिरा जी ने अकालियों से मुलाकात की, तो दूसरी पोलिटिकल पार्टियां भी आईं — भारतीय जनता पार्टी, सी पी आई (एम) और कांग्रेस (आई) आई। बाकी नहीं आ सके। लेकिन दरवाजा फिर भी खुला है। अगर कोई मिलना चाहेगा, तो हम उनसे मिलेंगे।

हम कोई बात छिपाकर नहीं रखते। आपको मालूम है कि गृह मंत्रालय से संबंधित जो कनसल्टेटिव कमेटी है, उसमें आपोजीशन के तकरीबन सब नेतागण शामिल हैं। शायद ही कोई पार्टी उसमें शामिल न हो। उसकी मीटिंग होती रहती है उसमें भी हम इस मामले को डिस्कस करते हैं। हम कोई बात छिपाकर नहीं रखना चाहते। हम ऊंचे दर्जे की डेमोक्रेसी में विश्वास रखते हैं। जो बात बतानी है, बतानी चाहिए, देश के हित वाली कोई बात हम कभी नहीं छिपाते, लेकिन कभी-कभी पब्लिक में नहीं कहा जा सकता।

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी : “हिन्दू बचाओ” सम्मेलन में सरला पराशर शामिल हुई और उसमें सिखों के खिलाफ भाषण किए गए, इस बारे में मंत्री महोदय ने कुछ नहीं कहा है।

श्री जैल सिंह : डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, आप श्री बागड़ी से कहें कि वह मेरी शराफत का नाजायज फायदा न उठाएं।

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी : इसमें शराफत का नाजायज फायदा उठाने का क्या सवाल है? मैं भी हाउस का मेम्बर हूं। मुझे भी सवाल पूछने का अधिकार है।

(व्यवधान)

श्री जैल सिंह : आपने श्री परलेकर और नाटिया साहब की तकरीरें भी सुन ली हैं। एक दोस्त

कह रहे थे कि सिगरेट पीने के वह भी बरखिलाफ हैं। तो बड़ी खुशी की बात है। मैं भी बरखिलाफ हूं। सिगरेट पीना नहीं चाहिए। वह कह रहे थे कि जोर जबर्दस्ती से बन्द मत करिए। तो प्रचार करेंगे। वह भी चलेंगे हमारे साथ।

भगत जी की तकरीर आप ने सुन ली। बहुत शानदार तकरीर थी। चिरजी लाल जी की भी थी। चित्त बसु जी की तकरीर आप ने सुनी। बहुत अच्छा उन्होंने कहा। मैं प्रशंसा करता हूं। फारूक अब्दुला का मुझे कुछ ऐसा लगा, वह बैठे होते तो मैं उनको कहता कि यह बात अच्छी नहीं है, कि हम भिखारी हैं। हम कोई भिखारी नहीं हैं। और मैं इस बात के लिए भी बड़ा साफ हूं जो कहा जाता है स्टेट्स को और आटोनामी दी जाय। इस मामले में कई बार कुछ लोग कह देते हैं। मैं उनको विरोधी तो कह सकता हूं, उनके विचारों को देश के लिए गद्दार नहीं कहता, मगर उनसे यह प्रार्थना करूंगा कि जहां मुल्क की यूनिटी को कहीं भी कमजोर होने का मौका मिले ऐसी बात नहीं कहनी चाहिए। सेंटर का मजबूत होना रियासतों का मजबूत होना है और रियासतों का मजबूत होना सेंटर का मजबूत होना है। हमारा जो फेडरल स्ट्रक्चर है और यह जो हाउस है इस में सब प्रान्तों से लोग आए हैं। सब प्रान्तों से लोग आकर यहां मंत्री बने हैं। अपोजीशन के मेम्बर भी यह जानते हैं, उनकी सरकार बनी तब भी सब प्रान्तों के लोग थे। यहां भी सब प्रान्तों के लोग हैं। यहां कभी पंजाब का होम मिनिस्टर नहीं बना, वह बन गया। कभी फारेन मिनिस्टर आन्ध्र का नहीं बना, वह बन गया। हर एक को उसमें सुविधा है। इसके अलावा हमारी राज्य सभा है। इसलिए मैं प्रार्थना करूंगा कि गलतफहमी होगी अगर इस ढांचे को बदलने की कोशिश हुई। हमारे संविधान में जितने-जितने दर्जे, जितने-जितने अख्तियार दिए गए हैं वह कोई कम नहीं हैं और उसमें यह भावना पैदा करना कि हमें मांग करनी पड़ती है, किसी के आगे थोड़े ही मांगना पड़ता है? अब कल की तामिलनाडु वाले कह दें कि हम खजाना मंत्री के पास मांगने गए थे तो खजाना मंत्री भी तो वही के हैं। अगर खजाना मंत्री वहां के मुख्य मंत्री होते तो क्या बात बनती? इसलिए यह भावना पैदा करना, जजबात को

उभाड़ना, यह हमारे लिए उतना ही बुरा है जितना कम्यूनलिज्म को या कास्टीज्म को उभाड़ना बुरा है।

(व्यवधान)

मैं तो सिर्फ अपना रेकार्ड ठीक कर कर रहा हूँ। आप तो सब समझते हैं। मुझे आप को ज्यादा तकलीफ नहीं देनी है। प्रेस भी बहुत मायुस हो गया। पता नहीं वह इस को छापेंगे या नहीं। वहाँ गैलरी में तो कोई बैठा नहीं है।

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी : छापने वाली बात तो कह ही नहीं रहे हैं। वह आप के पंजाब के अध्यक्ष वाली जो बात है, सरला पाराशर को उसके बारे में आप बताइए।

श्री जैल सिंह : मैं इस बात के खिलाफ हूँ, जहाँ धर्म के नाम पर राजनीति की चर्चा हो वहाँ सेक्यूलर पार्टियों के मेम्बरों को उसमें शामिल नहीं होना चाहिए। लेकिन जहाँ तक मुझे खबर मिली है, अभी मेरी सरला पाराशर जी से बात नहीं हुई, लेकिन मुझे खबर यह मिली है कि उन्होंने यह बताया था कि वह हिन्दू धर्म का सम्मेलन है धार्मिक, इस ख्याल से वह वहाँ गई थीं। उनकी जो तकरीर है वह कोई आव-जकशनेवल नहीं है। मगर जो बाकी तकरीरें हुई हैं वह उचित नहीं हैं। यह भी आप जानते हैं कि भारत के जो चार जगद्गुरु शंकराचार्य हैं उन में ये जो यह जलंधर गए थे उनके विचार हरिजनों के प्रति अच्छे नहीं हैं। वह हरिजनों को मंदिर में ले जाने के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं। तो मैं तो भगवान से यही प्रार्थना करूंगा कि शंकराचार्य जी को वह यह ताकत दे कि वह हरिजनों के साथ भेदभाव की बात को छोड़े।

श्री राम बिलास पासवान : एलेक्शन के समय इंदिरा जी चारों शंकराचार्य के पास क्यों गई थीं ?

श्री जैल सिंह : देखिए, मेरी बात सुनिए। क्या कहेंगे आप अगर मैं बनारस जाऊँ और मन्दिर में चला जाऊँ ? अगर किसी भी मन्दिर में चला जाऊँ तो मैं मन्दिर में जाता हूँ, मैं वहाँ के पुजारी के पास नहीं जाता। पुजारी के क्या विचार हैं, क्या ख्याल है उस से तो हमें कुछ लेना देना नहीं है। अगर मैं अमृतसर के गुरुद्वारे में चला जाऊँ तो क्या आप

कहेंगे कि मैं अकालियों के साथ क्यों गया ? तो ये तो मन्दिर है हमारे, पवित्र स्थान है। इंदिरा जी दूर में सब जगह गई थीं। जिस जगह कहीं उनके रास्ते में, उनके दूर के दौरान कोई धार्मिक स्थान हुआ, मुसलमानों का हुआ, हिन्दूओं का हुआ, सिखों का हुआ किसी का भी हुआ वहाँ वह गईं। मैं तो समझता हूँ हुक्मरानों का जो मजहब होता है वह लोक-मजहले होता है। उनको सत्कार करना चाहिए। जहाँ लाखों इंसान सत्कार करते हैं वहाँ उनको भी सत्कार करना चाहिए। आपको शायद मालूम होगा कश्मीर में बहुत से ऐसे बुत थे बहुत शानदार थे लेकिन वक्त की हुक्मत ने उनको तुड़वा दिया लेकिन एक सेक्यूलर ख्याल का इंसान था, वह भी बुतशिकन था। एक बुतशिकन दूसरे बुतशिकन के पास गया, उसकी तारीफ की और कहा कि बुतों को खत्म करना चाहिए तो दूसरे ने कहा कि बुतशिकन मैं भी हूँ लेकिन इनको खत्म नहीं करूंगा क्योंकि लाखों आदमियों के जज्बात इन बुतों के साथ जुड़े हुए हैं। बेशक यह बुत पत्थर के है लेकिन इनके तोड़ने से लाखों दिलों के टुकड़े होते हैं इसलिए इनका सत्कार करना चाहिए। इसलिये अगर इन्दिरा जी वहाँ पर गई हैं तो उन्होंने दुरुस्त किया है, ठीक किया है। अगर मौका मिले तो आपको भी वहाँ पर जाना चाहिए और हम को भी जाना चाहिए।

मेरे एक दोस्त ने यहाँ पर कहा कि मजहब को राजनीति के लिए इस्तेमाल नहीं करना चाहिए। मेरी भी उनसे प्रार्थना है कि वे इस बात को कहें कि मजहब के ठेकेदारों को धर्म का प्रचार करके इसमें दखल नहीं देना चाहिए। मजहब के नाम पर इसमें दखल नहीं होना चाहिए।

श्री जयपाल सिंह कश्यप : आखिर में बहुत कुछ कह गए हैं लेकिन कोई खास ऐसी बात उन्होंने नहीं कही है।

श्री मनो राम बागड़ी : उन्होंने मण्डल कमेटी की रिपोर्ट पर बहस करने के लिए कहा है।

श्री जैल सिंह : एक बात यह कही गई कि एन एस ए का इस्तेमाल क्यों नहीं किया जाता है - शायद पासवान जी ने यह बात कही है।

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी : एक बात उन्होंने यह कही थी कि कृपाण पर पाबन्दी नहीं होनी चाहिए।

श्री जैल सिंह : यह भी गलती कर गए - पहले वे छुरी कह गए, कृपाण को छुरी नहीं कहना चाहिए । (श्ववधान)

श्री जयपाल सिंह कश्यप : जिस कृपाण को दिखाकर हवाई जहाज को हाईजैक किया जाए, उस कृपाण को कृपाण कहना उचित नहीं होगा ।

(श्ववधान)

श्री जैल सिंह : आनरेबल मेम्बरों से मैं यही प्रार्थना करूंगा कि यह जो धार्मिक स्थान का बहाना करके पुलिस को वहां जाने से रोका जाता है, इस मामले में हम सभी को एक राय बनानी चाहिए । ठीक है, कुछ मजबूरियां थीं, सरकार अन्दर नहीं घुसी ताकि ज्यादा ब्लड-शेड न हो जाए लेकिन यह धारणा गलत है । गुरुद्वारा या मन्दिर वह स्थान होता है जहां पर कि प्रकाश होता है, बाकी जहां सोते हैं, जागते हैं, उठते-बैठते हैं और जहां पर पोस्ट-मार्टेम हो सकता है वहां भी पुलिस नहीं जा सकती है—इसका क्या मतलब है ? मैं समझता हूं इस मामले में अग्रेसरीजेशन वालो का मिलवर्तन हमें चाहिए

वरना फिर आप कहेंगे कि यह क्या किया, आप अन्दर घुस गए । इसलिए यह कोई छोटी बात नहीं है, बहुत बड़ी बात है । सभी धार्मिक स्थानों का आवर सत्कार होना चाहिए और अगर कोई बेअदबी करता है तो उसको रोकना भी सरकार का काम है लेकिन ऐसा कोई पाबन्दी लगाई जाए यह दुरुस्त नहीं है । जब जरूरत पड़ती है तब पुलिस बुला लेते हैं । यहां पर जब गुरुद्वारों का एलेक्शन हो रहा था तो दोनों पार्टीज ने कहा कि पुलिस भेज दो ।

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी : सरदार सन्तोख सिंह ने बुलाया था ।

श्री जैल सिंह : नहीं दूसरे ग्रुप ने भी बुलाया था । लोंगेवाला ग्रुप ने भी कहा कि पुलिस भेज दो और हमने पुलिस भेजी । तो वहां पर जब जरूरत पड़ती है तब पुलिस मंगवा लेते हैं । इसलिए आप इस मामले में हमारा साथ धीजिए और लोकमत पैदा कीजिए ।

इन शब्दों के साथ ही मैं आपसे आज्ञा लेता हूं ।

20.15 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, December, 2 1981/Agrahayana 11, 1903 (Saka)